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Economic Survey of Ontario 1955



AUTHORIZED BY
HON. LESLIE M. FROST
Minister of Finance

HON. DANA PORTER
Provincial Treasurer



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
CANADA

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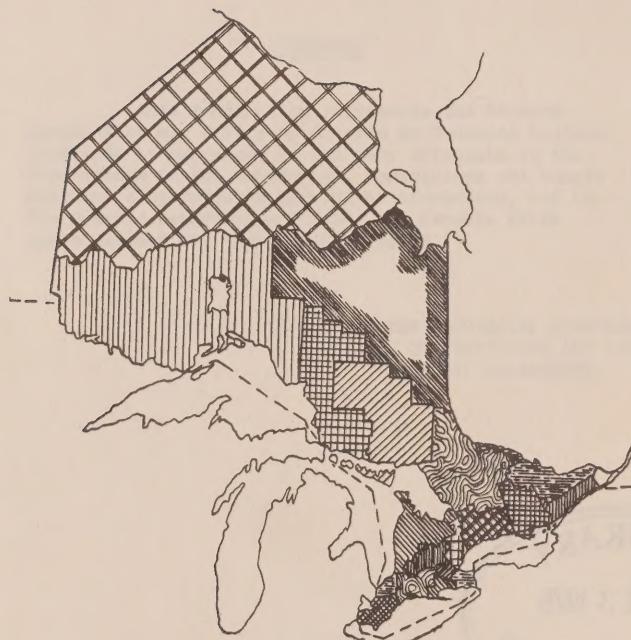
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Prime Minister

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CANADA



FOREWORD

This publication represents the Seventh Annual Economic Survey of Ontario by Economic Regions. Gratitude is expressed to the many officials in the departments of the Government, Commissions and Boards who have cooperated in providing information, and to the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests which again assumed the task of printing it.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL ECONOMIST AND
BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND RESEARCH,
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THE ECONOMIC REGIONS OF ONTARIO
EXPLANATION AND DEFINITION

The plan to divide the Province of Ontario into economic regions was conceived at the first Conference on Industrial Statistics convened by the Minister of Planning and Development in February, 1947. The normal political divisions of Ontario, consisting of forty-three counties and eleven districts, were deemed too numerous to make satisfactory statistical units. It was thought that larger areas would simplify the process of gathering and utilizing statistics.

The first such system in Ontario stemmed from an industrial zoning plan of the Province designed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in 1940 and prepared in connection with a survey of industrial capacity. Officials of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Economic Research Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce were consulted. The latter then prepared tables and county-outline maps which detailed the location of industry, the urban-rural population ratios, the distribution of gainfully occupied persons according to major industrial groups, types of agricultural production, lines of communication, commuting areas, public project areas, and estimated market areas. Contiguous counties possessing similar economic structures were combined and a system of nineteen economic regions was evolved. The boundaries of these regions, with only two exceptions, were made to conform to existing county or district boundaries. The system was subsequently approved by the Ontario Cabinet and used by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research as a basis for area distribution of statistical data.

It will be recognized at once that no particular system of zoning will satisfy all requirements. For some purposes, finer breakdowns are essential; for others, combinations of regions may be more meaningful; and there are still others for which some different area grouping plan is necessary. Nevertheless, "general purpose" regions have an important advantage in that a variety of statistical material can be made available on a comparable area basis. Such a system is generally useful to all persons concerned with analysing the structure of a particular part of the provincial economy and it can eventually be used to forecast regional economic conditions.

Since the plan was initiated, the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research has undertaken a study of each of the regions in detail, in order to determine the chief types of economic activity in each and its relative importance in the provincial economy as a whole. The regions were studied not only as units but as combinations of contiguous counties, the present grouping of which was subject to revision at a later date. As far as is known, this was the first attempt to present descriptive information about different areas of the Province and to analyse such information.

Meanwhile, officials of the Federal Government had been working on a comprehensive system of economic regions for the whole of Canada. In order to assess the regional impact of defence production and resources development, the Economics and Statistics Branch of the Department of Defence Production initiated research relating to the economic zoning of Canada, in April, 1951. The results of this work were published in August, 1953 under the title "Economic Zoning of Canada and the D.D.P. Geographic Code". A sequel to this work was issued in June, 1954 under the title "Economic-Administrative Zoning of Canada".

Ontario officials were able to bring to bear on the new plan of provincial economic regions the experience gained in analyzing the original nineteen economic regions of Ontario. The revised system divides Ontario into ten provincial economic regions numbered from 50 to 59 to fit into the overall plan for Canada. These regions are further sub-divided into economic zones. The provincial economic regions are, in all cases, combinations of counties, the basic statistical units of the Province.

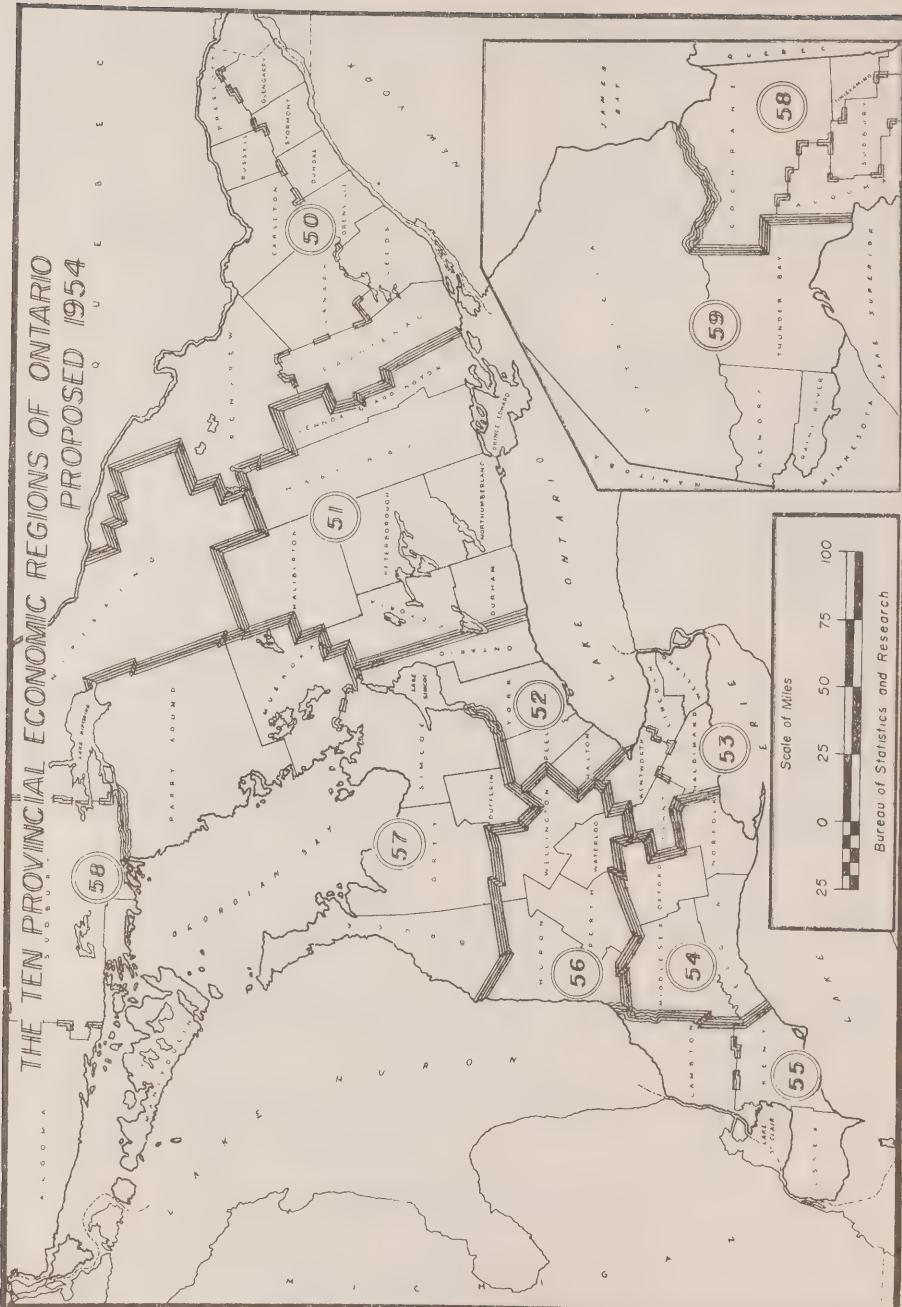
At the Second Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics held in Ottawa in April, 1955, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics expressed its intention to compile statistics on the basis of the new provincial economic regions. In the meantime, Ontario officials will commence the work of adjusting existing statistical material to the new basis.

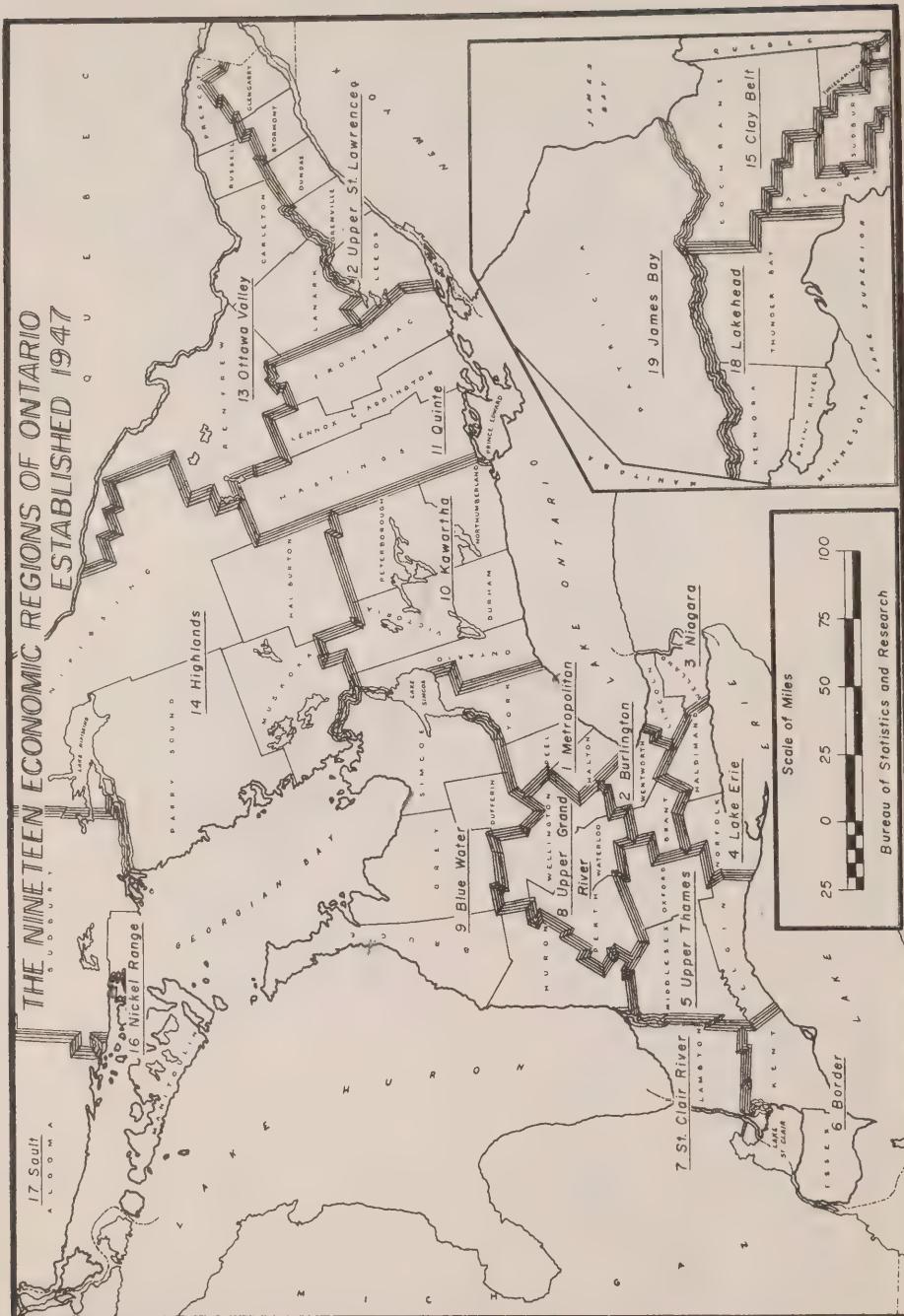
One significant change under the new system is the transfer of Frontenac County from the Quinte to the Upper St. Lawrence Region, where it will constitute part of the Eastern Ontario Provincial economic region.

During 1954, the Ontario Department of Planning and Development initiated a regional development program for the Province. This scheme was based on the revised provincial economic regions. Each regional conference area coincides with a provincial economic region, except that two regions in Southwestern Ontario were combined to form one regional conference area. Statistical and economic data developed on the basis of ten economic regions will be directly applicable to the detailed economic analysis of the nine conference areas.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC REGIONS AND SUB-REGIONS OF ONTARIO
SHOWING COUNTY DISTRIBUTION

50 <u>EASTERN ONTARIO</u> A - OTTAWA VALLEY	55 <u>LAKE ST. CLAIR</u> A - BORDER
Carleton	Essex
Lanark	Kent
Prescott	
Renfrew	B - LAMBTON
Russell	Lambton
 B - UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	 <u>UPPER GRAND RIVER</u>
Dundas	Huron
Frontenac	Perth
Glengarry	Waterloo
Grenville	Wellington
Leeds	
Stormont	
 51 <u>LAKE ONTARIO</u>	 <u>GEORGIAN BAY</u>
Durham	A - BLUE WATER
Haliburton	Bruce
Hastings	Dufferin
Lennox & Addington	Grey
Northumberland	Simcoe
Peterborough	
Prince Edward	B - HIGHLANDS
Victoria	Muskoka
	Parry Sound
 52 <u>METROPOLITAN</u>	 <u>NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO</u>
Halton	A - CLAY BELT
Ontario	Cochrane
Peel	Nipissing
York	Timiskaming
 53 <u>NIAGARA</u>	B - NICKEL RANGE
A - BURLINGTON	Manitoulin
Brant	Sudbury
Wentworth	
 B - NIAGARA	C - SAULT
Haldimand	Algoma
Lincoln	
Welland	
 54 <u>LAKE ERIE</u>	 <u>LAKEHEAD - NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO</u>
Elgin	Kenora (Incl. Patricia)
Middlesex	Rainy River
Norfolk	Thunder Bay
Oxford	





GENERAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF ONTARIO, 1946-1954

Expansion has been the keynote of Ontario's economic progress since the end of World War II. Never in the previous history of the Province has growth been so marked or so widely distributed. A rapidly expanding population has created conditions in which growth in the labour force and a spectacular capital investment have resulted in a record output of producer and consumer goods and services. Increased productivity has been translated into higher real incomes and improved living standards for the people.

Population

The 23 percent growth in Ontario's population from 1946 to 1954, which was supported by record annual rates of natural increase and a substantial flow of immigrants, has surpassed the expansion rates prevailing in all the rest of Canada and in many areas of the United States. In the past 12 months alone, the population of 5,046,000 on the 1st of June, 1954, had increased by some 3 percent by the same date this year, to approximately 5,200,000.

Labour Force

Forty percent of Ontario's people man its factories, farms, and other production and service facilities. Altogether, this provincial labour force grew in numbers from 1.7 million workers in 1946 to almost 2 million in 1954, and should pass that mark this year. Immigration since the war has contributed substantially to this growth. Over the same period, the composition of the force has altered, reflecting changing conditions in the provincial economy. Mechanization and other improved agricultural techniques have made possible a reduction in the farm working force of about 25 percent since World War II. This contraction has been balanced by a growth in the non-farm labour force of some 26 percent over the same period. Increased mechanization and increased efficiency of production have taken place simultaneously, with primary industry using fewer workers, but to greater advantage.

Capital Investment

Supporting this labour force expansion and development has been the great and growing volume of capital investment by industries and by all levels of government. From 1946 to 1954, over \$13 billion in new capital was invested in Ontario, \$3 billion of which went into the development of manufacturing industries. In the current year, intentions indicate \$2.2 billion more new capital investment in the Province - 38 percent of all new investment anticipated in Canada this year. Added to this will be repair and maintenance expenditures, bringing the capital and repair expenditures in the Province in 1955 to an expected total of \$3.0 billion.

Agriculture

Over one-third of the net income from farming operations in the whole of Canada during 1954 was produced on Ontario farms. Yield per acre of farm land in this Province exceeds that found in any other part of the country.

Although below the record total achieved in 1951, cash income from the sale of Ontario farm products, at \$705 million in 1954, was 46.9 percent higher than in 1946. In Canada as a whole, the comparable increase was only 35.3 percent.

While field crops, vegetables and eggs produced less income in 1954 than in 1953, the reverse was true of livestock, poultry and dairy products generally, all higher in 1954 than in the preceding year. The tobacco crop in 1954 reached an all-time record value of \$73 million.

Farm prices in Ontario were 34.5 percent above 1946 levels last year, although below the high set in 1952.

Agriculture's remarkable post-war production records take on added significance with the realization that there were nearly 100,000 fewer workers in the industry in 1954 than in 1946. Mechanization, scientific methods and techniques all played a part in making this more efficient use of labour possible.

Perhaps a better measure of the progress and development on Ontario farms than any other single indicator has been the extension of rural electrification.

At the end of 1954, Ontario Hydro was serving nearly 400,000 rural customers, 140,000 on farms alone. This represented a service expansion of some two and one-half times since 1945. Even by the date of the 1951 Census, nearly three-quarters of all Ontario farms had electric power from some source. This availability of power has not only made possible greater production efficiency, but has made farming a more interesting and pleasant occupation. Time and labour-saving devices, radios, telephones, refrigerators, modern heating equipment, and other conveniences so essential in modern living have become an integral part of farm life.

Mining

Ontario is Canada's leading mineral producing province, accounting for over one-third of the value of all mineral output in the country. Minerals mined last year in the Province were valued at an estimated \$485 million, 153.2 percent higher than in 1946.

The following figures illustrate the tremendous expansion in the volume of output of some of Ontario's leading minerals between 1946 and 1953:

<u>Mineral</u>	Production Increase <u>1953/1946</u> %	<u>Mineral</u>	Production Increase <u>1953/1946</u> %
Cobalt	2,069	Salt	70
Sand and Gravel	193	Lime	60
Gypsum	173	Nickel	50
Petroleum	143	Copper	46
Stone	127	Natural Gas	38
Silver	107	Quartz	38
Cement	93	Platinum Metals	27
Nepheline Syenite	85	Gold	20
Iron Ore	83		

Ontario accounts for 51 percent of the value of all metals mined in Canada. Virtually the whole of the Canadian output of nickel, platinum metals, cobalt, nepheline syenite and graphite, is produced in the Province. In addition, Ontario accounts for most of the salt that is mined, 54 percent of the nation's output of gold, 47 percent of its copper and 32 percent of its iron ore.

Between 1946 and 1954, employment in Ontario's mines rose from 31,244 to about 43,300; at the same time, average weekly earnings reached \$72.00 in 1954, the highest of any industry in the Province. This was an advance since 1947 of 62 percent.

Reflecting a record high level of mining activity in the Province, 39 percent of the 469,582 claims recorded in Ontario since 1907 have been registered since 1946. Last year, about 52,000 claims were recorded, several times the normal level and nearly double the previous peak in 1953.

This prospecting boom has produced outstanding results. Developments such as those at the Algoma Uranium Camp, the copper, lead, zinc and silver discoveries at Manitouwadge Lake, the finds of uranium at Bancroft and Lake Nipissing, the columbium strikes at Nipissing and Chapleau, (along with magnetite and apatite at the last field) - these and many others have presented a picture of expanding activity and wealth in the northern parts of the Province. The dramatic shift of interest to the new wonder metals, as new techniques in industry and science have created new demands, has opened up tremendous new possibilities in Northern Ontario.

To further these developments, numerous access roads have been built by, or through the assistance of, the Provincial Government, new railway lines have also been constructed and the mining camps are giving way to planned townsites providing community life for thousands of people. The overall effects of the mining expansion are to be noted throughout the provincial economy as a whole.

Forestry

The net value of Ontario's primary forestry production doubled between 1946 and 1952, rising from \$53.9 million to \$108.7 million. At the peak period of last year, about 19,000 persons were employed in primary forestry operations in the Province; although this was below the employment level immediately after the war, forest production continued to be one of the most important factors in Ontario's economy. Earnings were high, as weekly wages averaged \$62.54 last year as compared to \$35.26 in 1947. Fourth among the primary industries in the Province, this basic forestry industry provides the raw material for a complex of manufacturing operations which together produce over 10 percent of the total net value of Ontario's manufacturing output - \$402.3 million in 1952.

Manufacturing

The growth in the primary industries has created the basis for a phenomenal rise in the Province's output of manufactured goods. About one-third of Ontario's labour force is directly engaged in some aspect of manufacturing, and these workers produce one-half of all goods manufactured in Canada. Hundreds of thousands of workers are also employed in the distribution and servicing industries based on manufacturing.

Growth in Ontario's manufacturing industries exceeded that in any other Province between 1946 and 1953. The gross value of output reached an estimated \$8.3 billion last year as compared with \$3.8 billion in 1946. Although slightly below the 1953 level, the 1954 figure was still 118 percent above the immediate postwar total. Employment in Ontario's manufacturing industries rose by about 25 percent between 1946 and 1954, despite some downward adjustments in the latter year. Salaries and wages, at \$845.2 million in 1946, totalled about \$2 billion last year. Average weekly earnings jumped from \$37.61 in 1947 to \$64.01 in 1954, while the average work week dropped from 41.6 hours just after the war to 40.3 hours last year as Ontario's factory workers earned more in both wages and leisure.

Nearly all Canadian motor vehicle production takes place in this Province (98.7 percent) and the same applies to motor vehicle parts (96.8 percent), heavy electrical machinery (94.0 percent) and agricultural implements (91.3 percent). Eighty-two percent of rubber goods and 76.7 percent of primary iron and steel are manufactured here, as are over one-half the aircraft and parts (58.6 percent), industrial machinery (57.9 percent) and chemicals (56.5 percent); 53.7 percent of Canadian printing and publishing occurs in Ontario. In most of these industries, and in others, the period since 1946 has been one of expansion, development and increased output.

Motor vehicle production, the leading single industry in the Province, showed a 329.4 percent increase in value between 1946 and 1953; motor vehicle parts' value rose by 234.9 percent; the value of primary iron and steel output rose by 207.0 percent, and that for rubber goods by 81.6 percent. Employment in these industries expanded at the same time. In the case of the first three, the increase in jobs was by half again the 1946 employment level, or more, and these same three industries showed payrolls triple or nearly triple the 1946 level, while those for rubber goods nearly doubled at 85.3 percent above 1946.

To make all this possible, new investment in Ontario's manufacturing industries between 1946 and 1954 was made to a total of some \$3 billion, about half of the total for the whole of Canada. Of the 19,000 new jobs created in Canada last year alone, as a result of new or expanded plant facilities, half were in Ontario.

Growing demands of an increasing population, together with new overseas outlets, have given the incentive for this striking growth in Ontario's manufacturing facilities. Growth has been sustained by consistently high annual levels of new investment and by the abundant wealth of raw materials essential to industry.

Income

The expanded productivity of labour and capital, reflected in an increasing quantity and variety of primary and manufactured products, has generated a record level of income for Ontario's people.

Personal income in the Province rose from \$3.8 billion in 1946 to an estimated \$7.2 billion in 1953. This was an increase of some 88 percent. In per capita terms, at \$1,465, Ontario's incomes were higher than those in any other province, and half again above 1946 levels. Salaries, wages and supplementary labour income, making up some 68.7 percent of total personal income in the Province, have more than doubled since 1946 - these were 125 percent higher in 1953 - and when final figures are in for 1954, the result may be 3 percent above the 1953 total.

Personal disposable income, after deducting direct taxes, is estimated to have increased by 87 percent since the war, considerably above the rise in prices of goods and services over the period. Hence real income has increased, guaranteeing a wide distribution of the rewards of increased productivity throughout the Province.

Retail Trade

An estimated \$7.00 out of every \$10.00 of personal disposable income in the Province is spent at the retail level. This consumer spending more than doubled in total between 1946 and 1954. Even when allowances are made for price changes, the "real" increase in the per capita value of retail trade over the period was over 14 percent. This indicates the effective distribution of the additional goods arising out of the Province's marked increase in overall productivity. Although there were adjustments during 1954 which affected the trend, nonetheless, relatively more hard goods of the durable class were acquired by Ontario's citizens during this postwar period than has ever been the case previously. In addition, there was a continuing flow of a larger volume of non-durables into consumption on a per capita basis. Foodstuffs, new fabrics, paper goods and many other items found ready and consistently higher demand with each year's passage. More people enjoyed higher living standards in this Province, as reflected in their purchases, than ever before.

Housing

Healthy economic conditions were in a large part responsible for the growth in such basic factors as population and investment. Family formation was greatly encouraged by rising personal incomes, and these factors, in combination with easier mortgage terms and more readily available building resources, produced a tremendous rise in housing activity. New facilities to meet the pressing demands have been created at record rates. Including conversions and new construction, nearly 300,000 dwelling units were erected from the end of World War II to the end of 1954. The latter year set a new record for completions in a single year - nearly 43,000 including conversions. There were 46,382 starts last year, and a carry-over of nearly 28,000 units under construction at year's end. This carry-over, together with indications to date in 1955 suggest another housing record is in the making.

Hydro

Power has been one key to our progress and no review of accomplishments could be complete without giving a place to these developments. In 1954, generation of electrical energy by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario reached an all-time high of 18.1 billion kilowatt hours. The current level of energy output by the Commission is more than double the 8.5 billion kilowatt hours in 1946. Ontario Hydro's share of the energy output by all central electric stations in the Province has climbed from 79 percent in 1946 to a record 86 percent in 1954. Last year, chiefly through its own generating facilities, Ontario Hydro supplied 20.5 billion kilowatt hours of energy or 88 percent of the total primary energy consumed in the Province.

Ontario Hydro's investment to carry out its post-war additions to new generating plant, lines and equipment has totalled \$1.2 billion. By 1960, the Commission expects that its own generating stations will have a dependable peak capacity of approximately 6.2 million h.p., which together with nearly one million h.p. of purchased power will make available at that time a supply of over seven million h.p.

Conclusion

Growth has been the dominant note throughout Ontario since World War II. Population, labour force, capital plant and equipment investment - all of these factors have led to expanded productivity in both primary and secondary sectors of the economy. In turn, increasing efficiency in distribution techniques has facilit-

ated an easier and more widely distributed transfer of this new production to the use of all of Ontario's citizens. This rise in real income has been the measure of increased living standards - today, among the highest in the world.

Such growth has quite obviously engendered adjustments within our economic structure. Nor have we been immune to similar adjustments taking place in other areas, both in Canada and abroad. But such adjustments are the routine of a successful economy. Temporary imbalance in some sectors has been more than offset by marked advances in others. Progress has been and continues to be the dominant force.

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SELECTED INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO 1946-1954

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
1. POPULATION, (June 1st)	'000	4,093.0	4,176.0	4,275.0
2. LABOUR FORCE: (annual averages)	'000	1,701.5	1,759.3	1,776.0
3. Persons with Jobs	'000	1,660.5	1,732.3	1,748.5
4. Persons without Jobs	'000	41.0	27.0	27.5
5. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	86.8	94.7	98.9
6. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	64.0	79.4	92.1
7. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (3)	Index(1)	-	95.7	99.3
8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT (4)	\$ Million	637.0	766.0	1,183.0
9. MINERAL PRODUCTION	\$ Million	191.5	249.8	294.2
10. MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION (5)	\$ Million	3,754.5	4,903.5	5,742.3
11. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY (6)	Million KWH	-	-	15,476.0
12. PERSONAL INCOME (7)	\$ Million	3,821.0	4,068.0	4,608.0
13. FARM CASH INCOME	\$ Million	480.1	543.4	664.2
14. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	2,264.5	2,721.1	3,067.2
15. Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	364.4	434.8	513.2
16. Meat Stores	\$ Million	49.6	58.5	61.3
17. General Stores	\$ Million	79.4	92.4	101.0
18. Department	\$ Million	217.8	250.9	285.8
19. Variety	\$ Million	54.0	59.1	69.8
20. Motor Vehicles	\$ Million	201.8	291.7	320.2
21. Garage and Filling Stations	\$ Million	111.4	152.3	168.9
22. Men's Clothing	\$ Million	63.1	71.0	73.7
23. Family Clothing	\$ Million	43.8	49.5	51.6
24. Women's Clothing	\$ Million	59.7	63.7	76.0
25. Shoes	\$ Million	38.7	42.6	47.7
26. Hardware	\$ Million	54.1	61.9	68.2
27. Lumber and Building Materials	\$ Million	43.6	68.3	87.9
28. Furniture	\$ Million	47.1	57.5	59.2
29. Appliance and Radio	\$ Million	35.2	53.0	63.5
30. Restaurants	\$ Million	109.1	118.5	133.7
31. Fuel	\$ Million	76.2	89.9	104.3
32. Drug	\$ Million	75.9	79.7	87.0
33. Jewellery	\$ Million	36.0	33.9	36.4
34. Tobacco	\$ Million	34.8	40.0	42.7
35. All Other	\$ Million	468.9	551.9	614.9
36. Television Receiving Sets(8)	'000	-	-	-
37. New Motor Vehicles: Sold	'000	52.7	98.0	94.5
38. Financed	'000	9.4	17.8	20.3
39. PRICE INDEX				
40. Consumer Price Index (Canada)	Index(1)	77.5	84.8	97.0
41. Wholesale Price Index(Canada)	Index(2)	138.9	163.3	193.4
42. Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	187.9	202.1	258.6
43. CONSTRUCTION				
44. Contracts Awarded: (9)				
45. Total	\$ Million	252.2	258.7	350.6
46. Residential	\$ Million	84.3	77.4	142.0
47. Business	\$ Million	72.1	87.8	111.6
48. Industrial	\$ Million	52.0	40.0	38.0
49. Engineering	\$ Million	44.4	53.6	58.9
50. Value Factory Plans Approved(10)	\$'000	48,443.7	68,880.9	58,054.0
51. Building Permits Issued(11)	\$ Million	-	-	268.8
52. Housing: (11). Starts	No.	-	-	29,976.0
53. Completions(new units)	No.	-	-	26,391.0
54. Non-Residential Building				
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	75.0	84.5	95.9
55. Residential Building				
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	67.8	79.1	95.4
56. FINANCIAL				
57. Cheques Cashed(12)	\$ Million	30,402.0	30,433.9	33,381.6
58. Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	509.2	501.8	510.6

1. 1949 = 100. 2. 1935-39 = 100.

6. Data for 1946-47 not available.

3. Data available from 1947 only.

7. Data for 1954 not available at date of printing.

4. Figures for 1946 and 1947 are estimated;

Source: Dept. of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa.

5. Figure for 1954 is estimated.

8. Data, available only from 1950 on, represents producers' domestic sales.

SELECTED INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO 1946-1954

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	% Change 1953/46 (13)	% Change 1954/46 (13)
4,378.0	4,471.0	4,598.0	4,766.0	4,897.0	5,046.0	19.6	23.3 1.
1,815.0	1,825.5	1,866.8	1,908.8	1,942.2	1,986.8	14.1	16.8 2.
1,777.5	1,787.5	1,840.0	1,873.4	1,908.3	1,916.5	14.9	15.4 3.
37.5	38.0	26.8	35.4	33.9	70.3	- 17.3	71.5 4.
100.0	102.7	110.4	112.0	114.7	110.9	32.1	27.8 5.
100.0	107.8	128.3	141.8	153.6	153.2	140.0	139.4 6.
100.0	101.6	108.6	108.8	114.5	107.7	19.6	12.5 7.
1,129.0	1,419.0	1,740.0	1,899.0	2,106.0	2,066.0	78.0	74.6 8.
323.4	366.8	444.7	444.7	465.9	485.0	143.3	153.3 9.
6,103.8	6,823.0	8,074.7	8,372.2	8,868.4	8,300.0	136.2	121.1 10.
16,093.8	17,744.6	20,571.2	21,683.7	22,666.6	23,819.3	46.5	53.9 11.
4,953.0	5,303.0	6,083.0	6,659.0	7,175.0	-	87.8	- 12.
678.2	679.8	786.8	736.9	718.9	704.5	49.4	46.7 13.
3,293.6	3,715.3	4,129.8	4,383.3	4,615.9	4,593.6	103.8	102.9 14.
561.5	615.5	729.6	773.5	815.9	878.1	123.9	141.0 15.
61.7	66.3	69.8	61.0	56.1	56.6	13.1	14.1 16.
96.8	96.6	99.5	99.5	97.8	99.4	23.2	25.2 17.
302.0	305.8	308.6	334.2	342.6	353.3	57.3	62.2 18.
74.8	79.7	88.0	94.3	98.6	102.7	82.6	90.1 19.
384.4	544.9	699.2	796.3	845.6	768.7	319.0	280.9 20.
186.4	199.9	212.6	223.4	240.1	240.7	115.5	116.1 21.
77.6	82.9	95.9	97.5	95.3	90.7	51.0	43.7 22.
53.5	55.8	59.0	65.4	65.1	65.4	48.6	49.3 23.
76.5	62.8	84.6	88.6	91.8	89.8	53.8	50.4 24.
48.0	46.6	50.6	51.6	55.2	53.6	42.6	38.5 25.
75.3	76.5	84.2	85.1	87.5	84.7	61.7	56.6 26.
92.4	136.7	136.7	129.8	141.5	138.7	224.5	218.1 27.
59.0	60.9	61.1	78.5	84.1	81.4	78.6	72.8 28.
76.2	90.3	103.0	122.9	138.1	129.5	292.3	267.8 29.
138.8	148.9	167.1	180.8	183.8	177.5	68.5	62.7 30.
107.9	116.2	122.0	117.8	111.8	120.8	46.7	58.5 31.
96.8	98.4	110.4	116.4	126.4	128.0	66.5	68.6 32.
39.3	42.9	45.7	51.1	55.0	53.5	52.8	48.6 33.
42.1	40.3	47.0	52.2	54.7	54.4	57.2	56.3 34.
642.7	747.3	755.5	790.5	829.0	826.1	76.8	76.2 35.
-	29.6	39.2	137.2	225.7	255.4	662.5	762.8 36.
119.8	180.2	159.3	159.5	193.6	165.7	267.4	314.4 37.
31.6	50.0	45.0	62.1	71.3	63.4	658.5	674.5 38.
100.0	102.9	113.7	116.5	115.5	116.2	49.0	49.9 40.
198.3	211.2	240.2	226.0	220.7	217.0	58.9	56.2 41.
257.8	265.1	315.0	286.2	263.5	252.8	40.2	34.5 42.
							43. 44.
421.1	597.2	1,017.4	732.8	849.8	939.7	237.0	272.6 45.
192.2	233.6	215.9	226.8	328.7	449.8	289.9	433.6 46.
102.6	157.3	206.5	204.3	231.4	276.3	220.9	283.2 47.
32.4	64.9	233.5	119.5	140.0	75.3	169.2	44.8 48.
93.9	141.3	362.6	182.1	149.7	138.3	237.2	211.5 49.
69,623.7	96,261.1	103,192.6	149,485.7	144,512.8	120,209.1	198.3	148.1 50.
334.0	433.8	444.3	503.0	668.6	729.7	148.3	171.5 51.
34,023.0	33,430.0	27,349.0	30,016.0	38,873.0	46,382.0	29.7	54.7 52.
31,440.0	31,318.0	31,732.0	27,461.0	35,173.0	41,085.0	33.3	55.7 53.
							54. 55.
100.0	105.0	118.6	123.2	124.4	121.4	65.9	61.9 55.
100.0	106.4	125.5	124.9	123.9	121.7	82.7	79.5 56.
36,469.0	43,146.1	47,047.0	52,717.4	62,025.9	68,296.2	104.0	124.6 57.
534.7	583.7	665.9	727.4	815.9	896.0	70.2	76.0 58.

9. Source: Building Reporter, Maclean Building Guide's monthly digest of construction statistics.

10. Source: Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour

11. Data shown from 1948 to 1954.

12. Cornwall data added as of May, 1950; 17 new centres added as of January, 1953.

13. Except where otherwise noted.

Note: Source of original data is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, except where otherwise noted.

SECTION A



PHYSIOGRAPHY

POPULATION

LABOUR FORCE

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Ontario, lying between 42° and 57° north latitude, has a total area of 412,582 square miles or 10.7 percent of the area of the Dominion. Of this total, 83.4 percent (344,092 square miles) is land, while 16.6 percent (68,450 square miles) is fresh water. The Province stretches for 1,050 miles from the Great Lakes to Hudson Bay and 1,000 miles from the Quebec to the Manitoba boundary, with a southern shoreline of 2,362 miles. It is divided traditionally into two very unequal parts following the Mattawa River, Lake Nipissing and the French River. To the north of this line lie 360,000 square miles, while to the south there is an area of only about 50,000 square miles.

Most of the northern section and about one-third of the southern, is underlain by the Precambrian rock of the Canadian Shield. This area has little to offer agriculturally, but contains the mineral and forest wealth of the Province and is a valuable source both of developed and potential water power. The portion lying in Southern Ontario is famous for its many small lakes and its rocky terrain, and is a favourite tourist attraction.

Northern Ontario is in general, a land of low relief, its hills and ridges being no more than 100 to 200 feet above the adjacent lakes and valleys. In detail however, the topography is quite irregular. South and west of Hudson Bay and James Bay there is a low flat plain sloping up from the water with a gradient of about three to four feet per mile. The Shield is more elevated than this plain, being generally over 1,000 feet above sea level, but sloping slightly downward toward the north from the water divide which is not far from its southern edge. At the divide, the elevation reaches about 1,500 feet, but nearer the shores of Lake Superior isolated hills rise several hundred feet higher. Situated in the Sault Region, on the eastern shore of the Lake, is Mount Batchawana (2,125 feet), the highest point in Ontario. The Shield has an abundance of lakes, though the number of these tends to diminish toward the north, their place being taken by more and larger muskegs. There are also large areas of bare rock or of shallow covering over rock, and deep, coarse sand plains, all of which are too dry for normal soil development.

The areas surrounding Hudson Bay and James Bay, near Lake Timiskaming and in the Manitoulin Islands are underlain by rocks younger than those under the Shield. Here may be found some twenty million acres of clay soil mixed with some sand. The best lands in this clay belt, and the only ones which can be farmed economically, lie near the large streams, as farther inland a deep layer of peat covers the fertile soil. Within the clay belt there are various areas of sandy materials which have better internal drainage than the clay. On these, mineral soil with a fair admixture of organic matter has developed. Such soils are particularly suitable for special agricultural purposes, such as the growing of potatoes.

Southern Ontario, except for the Precambrian rock area of the Canadian Shield, is underlain by limestone and shale. Level sand and clay plains cover nearly half of the area so that the topography is generally one of low relief except for the Niagara Escarpment and several short but sharp faults in the Ottawa Valley. The Niagara Escarpment after giving rise to Niagara Falls, extends north to the tip of Bruce Peninsula, a distance of 250 miles. The highest and most picturesque part of this area is found at the southern end of Georgian Bay near Collingwood. Here the land reaches a height of 1,775 feet, or almost 1,100 feet above the waters of Georgian Bay. Thus, in the Blue Water Region, is found the highest point in Southern Ontario. Behind the brow of the Escarpment lies a belt of limestone from which the overburden was removed by glaciers. A similar limestone plain extends in a broad belt from Kingston to Ottawa. A second upland area is found in Algonquin Park, which is part of the Canadian Shield. Here the land rises to an elevation of about 1,600 feet above sea level.

In Southern Ontario there are two main agricultural regions. The largest and most important of these lies south and west of the Canadian Shield, in what is also the most populated and industrialized section of the Province. This area is sharply divided by the Niagara Escarpment. To the west, approximately 17,000 square miles of land devoted primarily to agriculture, slope gradually from the rolling stony uplands near Georgian Bay, to the flat plains on the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Erie. The 6,500 square mile area of land east of the Escarpment, is generally lower but reaches an elevation of between 1,000 and 1,300 feet above sea level.

in the height of land which extends for 120 miles from the Caledon mountain. The land slopes gently from this area and eventually drains into Lake Ontario.

All types of soil are found in the inland area of this section of the Province -- gravelly knolls, light clay and sandy soils, and heavy clay in the depressions -- ideal for general farming and the raising of livestock. Along the Great Lakes the soils are not so varied, being primarily deep rich clay and sandy loam. The centre half of the shore area of Lake Erie, especially Norfolk County, has light productive sandy soil, famous for flue-cured tobacco and fruits. East of the Escarpment, fertile soils extend inland as far north as Georgian Bay.

The second agricultural area, containing 6,000 square miles, lies between the St. Lawrence River and the Ottawa River. The soil is similar to that found inland west of the Shield but a smaller percentage of the total land area is suitable for agriculture. General farming, with particular emphasis on the raising of livestock, is carried on in this section of the Province.

Climate

About 82 percent of Ontario lies south of the northern limit of agricultural growth. With less than six months of growing temperatures, (above a mean of 42°F), the variety of crops which may be grown is strictly limited. With a growing season of less than five months most agriculture is very difficult, if not impossible. The July isotherm of 60°F mean temperature marks the northern limit of both successful agriculture and commercial forests.

The presence of the Great Lakes exerts considerable influence on the climate of Southern Ontario. It modifies the winters of the lands along the vast shoreline, and puts additional moisture into the atmosphere of these same areas during the summer. The climate of the Niagara Peninsula is further modified by the Niagara Escarpment, which shelters the shoreline from the drying and cooling effects of the prevailing west winds, thus providing excellent conditions for fruit growing. Winters in Southern Ontario are coldest on the ridges between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario, and in the highlands east of Georgian Bay and between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa Rivers. At this time of year a steep north-south gradient of about 10°F for every 20 to 25 miles is very evident. The winter isotherms follow closely the outline of the shores of the Great Lakes. But there are, in addition, two cold loops over the two upland regions. These cold loops are most pronounced in the spring, at which time a cooling effect is also noticeable along the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Huron. In the fall the inland areas cool more rapidly than the lake shores. The Georgian Bay region, the Niagara Peninsula and the western end of Lake Erie are noted for prolonged mild autumns. The frost-free period varies from 179 days at Pelee Island in the extreme southwest, to less than 100 days in Algonquin Park. Pelee Island is the warmest spot in Ontario with a July average of 74°F.

In Northern Ontario, the number of frost-free days ranges from 125 at North Bay to 60 near the shores of Hudson Bay, while July temperatures vary from an average of 66°F at North Bay to 56°F at Hudson Bay. In January there is a fairly uniform gradient from south to north, from a mean of 10°F at North Bay to a mean of -15°F near the shore of Hudson Bay. Lake Superior tends to raise the temperature slightly along its shoreline, but its influence does not extend far inland. In the summer, polar air flows over the cold waters of Hudson Bay without being appreciably modified, and then settles down into the various valleys and depressions. For agriculture to be reasonably successful, therefore, it must be possible for the cold air to drain to lower levels away from the arable land. The most successful attempts at farming have been in the area of Lake Timiskaming and the continuation of this valley northward to Cochrane.

Precipitation

Mean annual precipitation in Southern Ontario varies from 26" to 40" and is fairly uniformly distributed throughout the year, with no pronounced wet or dry season. Rainfall is somewhat lighter over the lakes than over the areas sloping up from the shores. Pelee Island, the Niagara Peninsula and Prince Edward County, illustrate this tendency. The heaviest precipitation occurs on the west slopes of the uplands facing Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, while "rain shadows" or drier areas are found to the east. The extreme eastern part of the Province is also an area of heavy precipitation. A belt of heavy snowfall extends through southwestern Ontario from

London to Owen Sound and crosses Georgian Bay into Muskoka and Parry Sound. Both Owen Sound and Parry Sound average more than ten feet of snow per winter. The distribution of snowfall is similar to that of total precipitation.

In Northern Ontario, precipitation varies from about 30" a year at Sudbury to 15" on the shores of Hudson Bay. More than half the precipitation occurs in the warm season, the maximum in the west coming in mid-summer, while in the east it comes in late summer and fall. Most of the inhabited part of Northern Ontario gets from 80 to 100 inches of snow each year, while the northern part, in general, receives less than 60 inches. The wettest district in Ontario is found along the high slopes to the east of Lake Superior, while the least moisture is received in the far north.

Conservation

Interest in conservation in Ontario appeared first in the field of reforestation and woodlot management, but later expanded to include flood and pollution control, improved land use and provision for recreation facilities. The Conservation Branch of the Department of Planning and Development was established in 1944 to organize conservation work in Ontario on the basis of watersheds. All the municipalities (cities, towns, villages and townships) in the watersheds were to be equal partners, with representation on a population basis. Since the passing of the Conservation Authorities Act early in 1946, nineteen Authorities have been organized, covering an area of 11,655 square miles and including 287 municipalities.

Flood control is the most costly problem faced by the Authorities and it was to solve this problem that several were established. Flood control measures completed or under way by the Authorities and the Grand River Conservation Commission are as follows:

Authority	Flood Control Scheme	Government Grants: Ontario Canada	Author- ity's Share	Total Cost to March 31, 1955
<u>Com p l e t e d</u>				
Etobicoke	Long Branch	75%	25%	\$ 155,600
Mimico	Brampton	75%	25%	964,500
Thames	Ingersoll Channel Improvement	75%	25%	1,000,000
	Fanshawe Dam & Reservoir	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4,890,000
Ausable	Port Franks	75%	25%	137,125
Moira	Deloro Dam	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	55,570
Grand Commission	Shand Dam (1942)	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	25%	2,056,487
	Luther Marsh Dam	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	25%	233,806
				\$ 9,493,088
<u>U n d e r W a y</u>				
Grand Commission	Conestogo Dam & Reservoir	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	\$ 5,400,000
				\$14,893,088

CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES IN ONTARIO

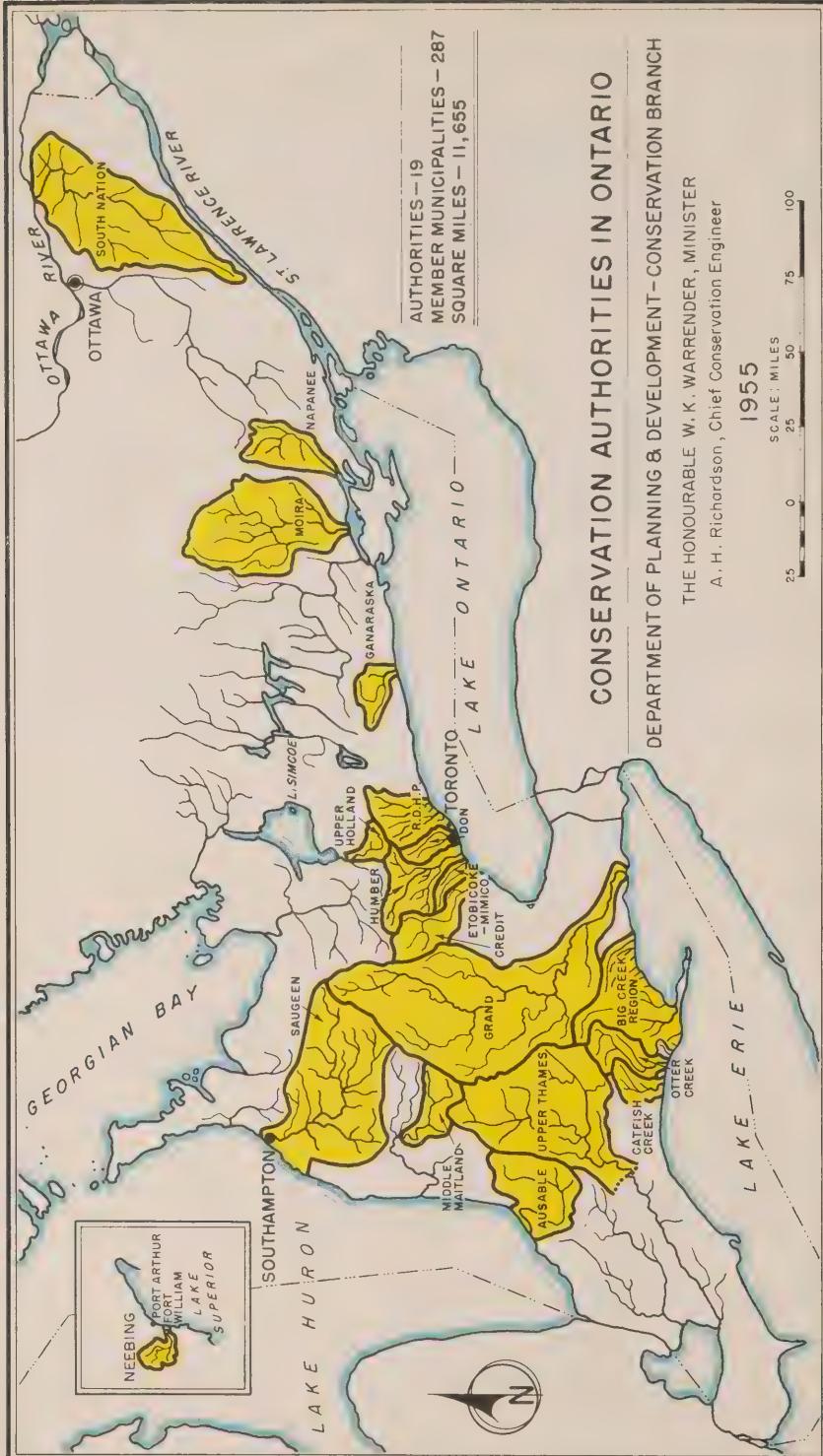
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT-CONSERVATION BRANCH

THE HONOURABLE W. K. WARRENDER, MINISTER

A. H. Richardson, Chief Conservation Engineer

1955

SCALE: MILES
25 50 75 100



In addition to the above measures which have been completed or are now under way, surveys and plans up to the construction stage have been completed for twenty projects which would cost \$13,814,300 to construct; preliminary and ground surveys have been completed for thirty-three projects which would cost \$47,751,350; and twenty-two other projects to be considered, for which further investigation is required, are estimated to cost probably \$17,875,000.

The Authorities are also interested in other conservation schemes such as improved methods of land use, reforestation, proper woodlot management, prevention of pollution, investigation of underground water supplies, irrigation, farm ponds, the rebuilding of old mill dams, wildlife studies and recreation. But they are not equipped to carry out the extensive investigations necessary to find out where such work should be done. The Conservation Branch, therefore, includes in its staff a small group of technicians to appraise the conservation needs of each watershed and present to the Authority involved a comprehensive program for the solution of its problems. The survey work is grouped under five general headings: Land Use, Forestry, Hydraulics, Wildlife and Recreation. In addition, a study of the history of the area is included. All survey work begins with aerial photography.

The results of the surveys together with recommendations based on them are presented to the Authorities. The Authority, then, assumes the responsibility of initiating any schemes it considers urgent, and approaches the government departments or other bodies from which it wants assistance. Before any project can be proceeded with, approval must be given by the government.

Conservation Authorities in Ontario

<u>Authority</u>	<u>Counties Concerned</u>	<u>No. of Member Municipalities</u>	<u>Area Sq. Miles</u>
Ausable River	Huron, Lambton, Middlesex, Perth	23	665
Big Creek Region	Brant, Haldimand, Norfolk, Oxford	18	344
Catfish Creek	Elgin, Oxford	6	153
Credit Valley	Dufferin, Halton, Peel, Wellington	16	331
Don Valley	York	9	141
Etobicoke-Mimico	Peel, York	7	115
Ganaraska River	Durham, Northumberland	6	105
Grand Valley	Brant, Dufferin, Grey, Haldimand, Halton, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington, Wentworth	70	2,614
Upper Holland Valley	York	5	93
Humber Valley	Dufferin, Peel, Simcoe, York	18	343
Middle Maitland Valley	Huron, Perth, Wellington	13	257
Moira River	Hastings, Lennox and Addington	17	1,056
Napanee Valley	Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	11	307
Neebing Valley	Thunder Bay District	6	85
Otter Creek	Brant, Elgin, Norfolk, Oxford	14	278
R.D.H.P. (Rouge River; Ontario, York Duffin, Highland and Petticoat Creeks)		11	312
Saugeen Valley	Bruce, Grey, Huron, Wellington	38	1,619

Conservation Authorities in Ontario (Cont'd.)

<u>Authority</u>	<u>Counties Concerned</u>	<u>No. of Member Municipalities</u>	<u>Area Sq. Miles</u>
South Nation River	Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Stormont	28	1,512
Upper Thames River	Middlesex, Oxford, Perth	31	1,325
19 Authorities	33 Counties, 1 District	287 municipalities in one or more Authorities	11,655
Grand River Conservation Commission	Consists of 8 urban municipalities; established under separate Act, 1938, for flood control only		

POPULATION

The population of Ontario as of June 1, 1954 has been officially estimated at 5,046,000. This represents an increase since June 1, 1946 of 953,000 persons or 23.3 percent. It is equivalent in numbers to the growth in the preceding twenty-one years and represents an average annual increase of 119,000 or about 10,000 persons per month. Ontario's rate of population growth exceeded that of every province except Alberta and British Columbia during the postwar period.

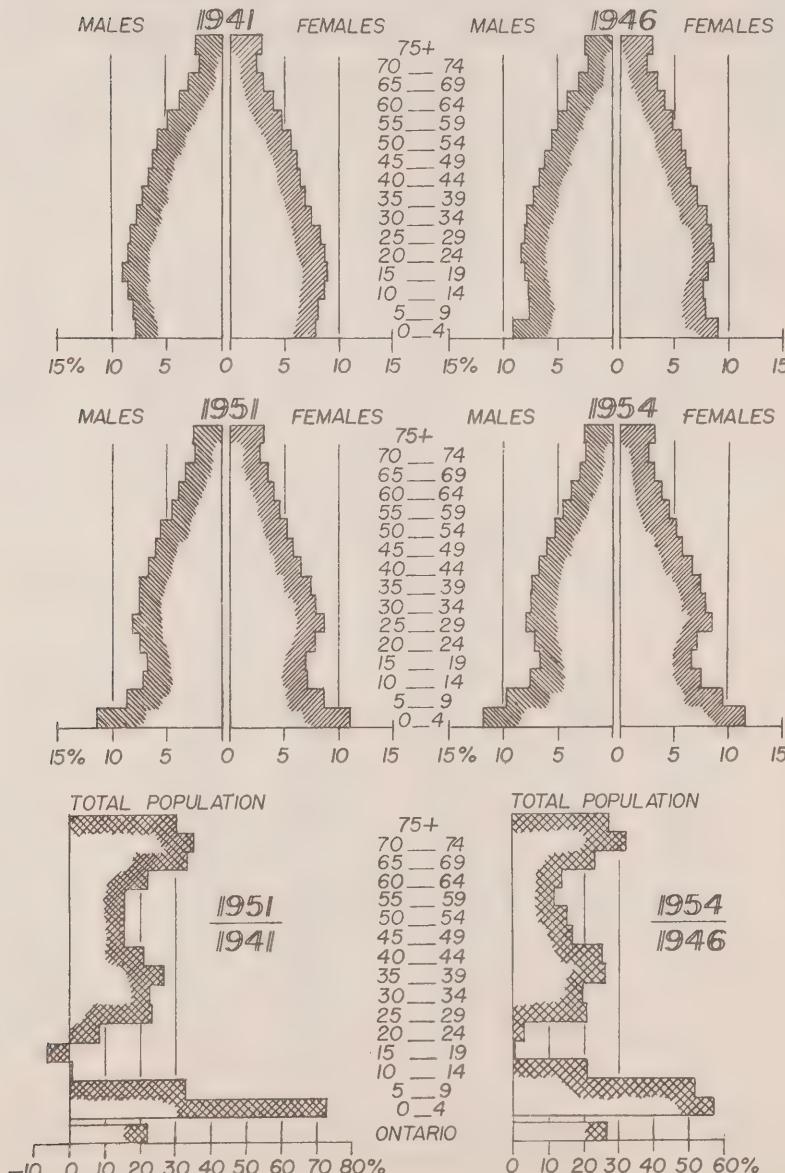
The natural increase in our population contributed about 60 percent of this phenomenal growth, while immigration and migration from other provinces accounted for the balance. Rising birth rates throughout the period together with declining death rates combined to produce a total natural increase of 568,000 while the influx of new Canadians destined for Ontario totalled 521,622. The rate of natural increase per thousand population increased from about 14 to 18 over the period.

Over one-half of all immigrants coming to Canada since the end of World War II gave Ontario as their destination. Their contribution to the postwar growth of this Province's population has been substantial.

One of the consequences of the high birth rates, marriage rates and the record levels of immigration over the period has been the steady increase in the numbers of families in the Province to a total of 1,293,000. From 1947 to 1954 over 200,000 new families were formed. The average size of the family has remained steady at 3.4 persons over the period.

While the total population of Ontario from June 1, 1946 to June 1, 1954 has increased by 23.3 percent, this growth has not been evenly distributed throughout the various age-groups. Reflecting the high birth rates of the period, the greatest growth has occurred in the lower age categories. Thus, the 0-4 age group increased by 58.4 percent and the 5-9 group by 51.5 percent. On the other hand, the low birth rates of the 1930's have made themselves felt in the extremely small increases which have occurred in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. The relatively large increase in the 25-44 age groups is a reflection of the large numbers of immigrant arrivals.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, ONTARIO 1941-1954
WITH THE RATE OF GROWTH OF THOSE GROUPS
DURING THE PERIODS 1941-51 AND 1946-54



While the population of the Province as a whole increased by about 3 percent in 1954(*) over 1953, large variations were shown among the various counties and regions. The largest increases in population over the past year were shown in the Metropolitan (5.9 percent) and Nickel Range (4.5 percent) Regions. One region, the Sault, recorded a small decrease (-0.2 percent) and three areas showed virtually no change, viz., Quinte, Upper St. Lawrence and the Highlands. The Counties (or districts) which showed the greatest growth over the year were: Halton (10.7 percent), Peel (9.9 percent), Rainy River (6.0 percent), York (5.4 percent), Leeds (5.0 percent) and Ontario (4.5 percent). Among the counties and districts estimated to have lost population over the year were: Grenville (-6.8 percent), Grey (-1.4 percent), Northumberaland (-3.4 percent), Frontenac (-2.1 percent) and Parry Sound (-1.3 percent).

VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO, 1946-1954

Calendar Year	Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 Population	Natural Increase	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population
1946	97,446	23.8	39,758	9.7	57,688	14.1
1947	108,853	26.1	41,619	10.0	67,234	16.1
1948	104,195	24.4	42,364	9.9	61,831	14.5
1949	106,601	24.3	43,379	9.9	63,222	14.4
1950	108,708	24.3	43,948	9.8	64,760	14.5
1951	114,827	25.0	43,981	9.6	70,846	15.4
1952	123,891	26.0	44,402	9.3	79,489	16.7
1953	129,771	26.5	45,242	9.2	84,529	17.3
1954(1)	137,502	27.2	45,004	8.9	92,498	18.3

(1) Preliminary statistics.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY AGE GROUPS

Age Groups	M A L E				F E M A L E			
	1941	1946	1951	1954	1941	1946	1951	1954
0- 4	7.9	9.3	11.4	11.9	7.8	9.0	11.0	11.5
5- 9	8.0	7.8	8.8	9.7	8.0	7.7	8.5	9.4
10-14	8.6	7.7	7.2	7.6	8.6	7.6	7.0	7.4
15-19	9.0	8.0	6.9	6.7	8.9	8.0	6.8	6.5
20-24	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.2	8.6	8.6	7.7	7.0
25-29	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.1
30-34	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.8	7.8
35-39	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.4
40-44	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6
45-49	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.7
50-54	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1
55-59	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.5
60-64	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8
65-69	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3
70-74	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.6
75+	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

(*) The distribution of Ontario's population for 1953 and 1954 by counties and regions was based on assessed population as reported by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

POPULATION AND ESTIMATED NET IMMIGRATION IN ONTARIO
(June 1st, 1946 to June 1st, 1954)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>	<u>Natural Increase</u>	<u>Immigration</u>	<u>Net Immigration (Estimated)</u>
1946	4,093,000	-	-	-	-
1947	4,176,000	83,000	67,000	25,128	16,000
1948	4,275,000	99,000	63,000	50,403	36,000
1949	4,378,000	103,000	63,000	61,533	40,000
1950	4,471,000	93,000	63,000	42,741	30,000
1951	4,598,000	127,000	68,000	57,233	59,000
1952	4,766,000	168,000	75,000	115,142	93,000
1953	4,897,000	131,000	80,000	72,771	51,000
1954	5,046,000	149,000	89,000	96,671	60,000
Total, 1946-1954	953,000	568,000	521,622	385,000	

IMMIGRATION
1946-1954

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Total Immigration Into Canada</u>	<u>Immigrants Giving Ontario as their Destination</u>	<u>Immigrants Entering Ontario as a % of Total for Canada</u>
1946	71,719	29,604	41.3
1947	64,127	35,543	55.4
1948	125,414	61,621	49.1
1949	95,217	48,607	51.0
1950	73,912	39,041	52.8
1951	194,391	104,842	53.9
1952	164,498	86,059	52.3
1953	168,868	90,120	53.4
1954	154,227	83,029	53.8

POPULATION OF ONTARIO SHOWING GROWTH
BY AGE GROUPS

1941-1951 and 1946-1954

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
0-4	297.9	514.7	72.8	373.0	590.7	58.4
5-9	301.5	399.3	32.4	317.7	481.4	51.5
10-14	324.8	325.3	0.2	314.1	378.8	20.6
15-19	339.2	315.7	- 6.9	329.4	332.2	0.9
20-24	324.0	352.3	8.7	349.1	360.5	3.3
25-29	315.7	387.3	22.7	336.7	405.0	20.3
30-34	286.5	351.0	22.5	321.9	385.2	19.7
35-39	268.4	340.8	27.0	293.9	372.5	26.7
40-44	250.4	302.4	20.8	268.9	336.8	25.3
45-49	232.6	268.1	15.3	249.5	294.7	18.1
50-54	214.1	247.5	15.6	227.1	260.9	14.9
55-59	181.7	210.3	15.7	203.8	226.5	11.1
60-64	149.7	182.5	21.9	168.2	190.1	13.0
65-69	116.3	155.2	33.4	132.0	161.6	22.4
70-74	85.9	115.9	34.9	95.8	126.4	31.9
75+	99.0	129.3	30.6	111.9	142.7	27.5
Total Population	3,787.7	4,597.6	21.4	4,093.0	5,046.0	23.3

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, ESTIMATED FOR 1953 and 1954

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	1953		1954		Percent Change 1954/1953
	Estimated Population	Percent Distribution	Estimated Population	Percent Distribution	
1. METROPOLITAN	1,394,120	28.5	1,475,710	29.2	5.9
Halton	50,740	1.0	56,170	1.1	10.7
Peel	74,610	1.5	81,980	1.6	9.9
York	1,268,770	25.9	1,337,560	26.5	5.4
2. BURLINGTON	358,050	7.3	367,850	7.3	2.7
Brant	75,120	1.5	74,840	1.5	0.4
Wentworth	282,930	5.8	293,020	5.8	3.6
3. NIAGARA	241,870	4.9	246,800	4.9	2.0
Lincoln	100,850	2.1	104,690	2.1	3.8
Welland	141,020	2.9	142,110	2.8	0.8
4. LAKE ERIE	69,920	1.4	70,930	1.4	1.4
Haldimand	25,320	0.5	25,900	0.5	2.3
Norfolk	44,600	0.9	45,030	0.9	1.0
5. UPPER THAMES	286,560	5.9	290,470	5.8	1.4
Elgin	56,790	1.2	57,200	1.1	0.7
Middlesex	170,180	3.5	172,350	3.4	1.3
Oxford	59,590	1.2	60,930	1.2	2.2
6. BORDER	309,490	6.3	313,980	6.2	1.5
Essex	226,420	4.6	230,490	4.6	1.8
Kent	83,070	1.7	83,490	1.6	0.5
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	82,380	1.7	84,370	1.7	2.4
Lambton	82,380	1.7	84,370	1.7	2.4
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	259,160	5.3	265,700	5.3	2.5
Perth	54,050	1.1	53,710	1.1	0.6
Waterloo	135,570	2.8	139,760	2.8	3.1
Wellington	69,540	1.4	72,240	1.4	3.9
9. BLUE WATER	277,160	5.7	280,670	5.6	1.3
Bruce	41,490	0.8	41,410	0.8	0.2
Dufferin	14,720	0.3	14,760	0.3	0.3
Grey	58,810	1.2	58,000	1.1	1.4
Huron	51,180	1.0	51,300	1.0	0.2
Simcoe	110,960	2.3	115,210	2.3	3.8
10. KAWARTHA	251,090	5.1	257,150	5.1	2.4
Durham	32,760	0.7	34,370	0.7	4.9
Ontario	93,160	1.9	97,340	1.9	4.5
Peterborough	63,000	1.3	64,320	1.3	2.1
Victoria	27,850	0.6	27,980	0.6	0.5
Northumberland	34,320	0.7	33,150	0.7	3.4
11. QUINTE	186,390	3.8	186,740	3.7	0.2
Frontenac	69,980	1.4	68,490	1.4	2.1
Hastings	76,690	1.6	78,040	1.5	1.8
Lennox and Addington	20,440	0.4	20,660	0.4	1.0
Prince Edward	19,280	0.4	19,540	0.4	1.3

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, ESTIMATED FOR 1953 and 1954 (Cont'd)

	1953		1954		Percent Change 1954/1953
	Estimated Population	Percent Distribu- tion	Estimated Population	Percent Distribu- tion	
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	<u>144,210</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>145,620</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Dundas	16,180	0.3	16,440	0.3	1.6
Glengarry	17,680	0.4	17,700	0.3	0.1
Grenville	18,510	0.4	17,250	0.3	- 6.8
Leeds	41,420	0.8	43,510	0.9	5.0
Stormont	50,420	1.0	50,710	1.0	0.6
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	<u>406,810</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>416,200</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Carleton	<u>258,000</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>264,040</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Lanark	35,000	0.7	35,290	0.7	0.8
Prescot	25,790	0.5	25,830	0.5	0.2
Renfrew	70,540	1.4	73,100	1.4	3.6
Russell	17,480	0.4	17,930	0.4	2.6
14. HIGHLANDS	<u>113,180</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>113,960</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Haliburton	7,750	0.2	7,790	0.2	0.5
Muskoka	23,910	0.5	23,740	0.5	- 0.7
Nipissing	53,320	1.1	54,600	1.1	2.4
Parry Sound	28,200	0.6	27,820	0.6	- 1.3
15. CLAY BELT	<u>134,330</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>138,020</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Cochrane	<u>84,110</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>88,090</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Timiskaming	50,220	1.0	49,930	1.0	- 0.6
16. NICKEL RANGE	<u>129,140</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>134,910</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Manitoulin	11,570	0.2	11,450	0.2	- 1.0
Sudbury	117,570	2.4	123,470	2.4	5.0
17. SAULT	<u>75,940</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>75,780</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>- 0.2</u>
Algoma	<u>75,940</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>75,780</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>- 0.2</u>
18. LAKEHEAD	<u>177,200</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>181,730</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Kenora(1)	<u>41,150</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>42,110</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Rainy River	22,960	0.5	24,340	0.5	6.0
Thunder Bay	113,090	2.3	115,270	2.3	1.9
TOTAL	4,897,000	100.0	5,046,000	100.0	3.0

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

Note: Due to rounding figures may not add to totals and subtotals.Source: Estimates based on data obtained from the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs.

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1953

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
1. METROPOLITAN	<u>33,817</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>15,076</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>12,759</u>	<u>9.2</u>
Halton	1,348	26.6	360	7.1	405	8.0
Peel	1,923	25.8	415	5.6	493	6.6
York	30,546	24.1	14,301	11.3	11,861	9.3
2. BURLINGTON	<u>9,573</u>	<u>26.7</u>	<u>3,576</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>3,219</u>	<u>9.0</u>
Brant	1,984	26.4	658	8.8	703	9.4
Wentworth	7,589	26.8	2,918	10.3	2,516	8.9
3. NIAGARA	<u>6,720</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>2,339</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>1,927</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Lincoln	2,738	27.1	885	8.8	789	7.8
Welland	3,982	28.2	1,454	10.3	1,138	8.1
4. LAKE ERIE	<u>1,750</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>9.7</u>
Haldimand	649	25.6	185	7.3	250	9.9
Norfolk	1,101	24.7	381	8.5	426	9.6
5. UPPER THAMES	<u>7,171</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>2,531</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>3,008</u>	<u>10.5</u>
Elgin	1,250	22.0	465	8.2	630	11.1
Middlesex	4,391	25.8	1,561	9.2	1,826	10.7
Oxford	1,530	25.7	505	8.5	552	9.3
6. BORDER	<u>8,504</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>2,933</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>2,737</u>	<u>8.8</u>
Essex	6,227	27.5	2,220	9.8	1,941	8.6
Kent	2,277	27.4	713	8.6	796	9.6
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	<u>2,400</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>9.9</u>
Lambton	2,400	29.1	639	7.8	818	9.9
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	<u>6,711</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>2,380</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>2,522</u>	<u>9.7</u>
Perth	1,266	23.4	476	8.8	600	11.1
Waterloo	3,645	26.9	1,328	9.8	1,158	8.5
Wellington	1,800	25.9	576	8.3	764	11.0
9. BLUE WATER	<u>7,021</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>2,065</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>3,034</u>	<u>10.9</u>
Bruce	1,004	24.2	311	7.5	547	13.2
Dufferin	307	20.9	107	7.3	187	12.7
Grey	1,401	23.8	460	7.8	649	11.0
Huron	1,317	25.7	362	7.1	555	10.8
Simcoe	2,992	27.0	825	7.4	1,096	9.9
10. KAWARTHAS	<u>6,769</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>1,927</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>2,394</u>	<u>9.5</u>
Durham	888	27.1	251	7.7	346	10.6
Ontario	2,784	29.9	843	9.0	816	8.8
Peterborough	1,728	27.4	386	6.1	513	8.1
Victoria	612	22.0	226	8.1	344	12.4
Northumberland	757	22.1	221	6.4	375	10.9
11. QUINTES	<u>5,138</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>1,524</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>1,780</u>	<u>9.5</u>
Frontenac	1,908	27.3	570	8.1	646	9.2
Hastings	2,182	28.5	669	8.7	716	9.3
Lennox and Addington	543	26.6	151	7.4	224	11.0
Prince Edward	505	26.2	134	7.0	194	10.1

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (Cont'd)

	-----BIRTHS-----		-----MARRIAGES-----		-----DEATHS-----	
	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	3,679	25.5	1,137	7.9	1,474	10.2
Dundas	402	24.8	128	7.9	185	11.4
Glengarry	431	24.4	134	7.6	174	9.8
Grenville	430	23.2	100	5.4	244	13.2
Leeds	953	23.0	338	8.2	422	10.2
Stormont	1,463	29.0	437	8.7	449	8.9
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	10,993	27.0	3,789	9.3	3,847	9.5
Carleton	6,733	26.1	2,511	9.7	2,345	9.1
Lanark	829	23.7	311	8.9	449	12.8
Prescott	756	29.3	233	9.0	248	9.6
Renfrew	2,182	30.9	609	8.6	664	9.4
Russell	493	28.2	125	7.2	141	8.1
14. HIGHLANDS	3,151	27.8	1,054	9.3	1,050	9.3
Haliburton	178	23.0	59	7.6	61	7.9
Muskoka	585	24.5	230	9.6	229	9.6
Nipissing	1,686	31.6	555	10.4	464	8.7
Parry Sound	702	24.9	210	7.4	296	10.5
15. CLAY BELT	4,242	31.6	1,147	8.5	1,089	8.1
Cochrane	2,740	32.6	732	8.7	683	8.1
Timiskaming	1,502	29.9	415	8.3	406	8.1
16. NICKEL RANGE	4,715	36.5	1,234	9.6	872	6.8
Manitoulin	313	27.1	79	6.8	103	8.9
Sudbury	4,402	37.4	1,155	9.8	769	6.5
17. SAULT	2,301	30.3	657	8.7	628	8.3
Algoma	2,301	30.3	657	8.7	628	8.3
18. LAKEHEAD (1)	5,116	28.9	1,380	7.8	1,408	7.9
Kenora	1,190	28.9	255	6.2	318	7.7
Rainy River	728	31.7	133	5.8	167	7.3
Thunder Bay	3,198	28.3	992	8.8	923	8.2
TOTAL	129,771	26.5	45,954	9.4	45,242	9.2

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

Note: Births and deaths are by place of residence and marriages by place of occurrence.

Source of Original Figures: Registrar-General's Branch, Ontario Government.

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, 1953

INCORPORATED CENTRES OVER 5,000

	---LIVE BIRTHS---		---MARRIAGES---		---DEATHS---	
	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
1. METROPOLITAN						
Brampton	247	23.8	113	10.9	96	9.3
Burlington	260	36.2	96	13.4	56	7.8
Forest Hill	216	12.2	29	1.6	101	5.7
Leaside	287	18.0	112	7.0	86	5.4
Long Branch	244	26.7	117	12.8	48	5.3
Mimico	283	23.0	158	12.8	109	8.9
Newmarket	145	25.5	60	10.6	79	13.9
New Toronto	224	23.0	127	13.0	98	10.1
Oakville	228	28.1	95	11.7	66	8.1
Swansea	131	15.7	88	10.5	81	9.7
Toronto	14,739	22.1	11,690	17.6	7,774	11.7
Weston	189	22.6	104	12.4	70	8.4
2. BURLINGTON						
Brantford	926	25.4	480	13.1	375	10.3
Dundas	185	25.3	81	11.1	77	10.5
Hamilton	5,831	26.9	2,579	11.9	2,035	9.4
Paris	113	20.9	45	8.3	60	11.1
3. NIAGARA						
Fort Erie	200	24.1	120	14.5	75	9.0
Merritton	150	29.2	42	8.2	42	8.2
Niagara Falls	639	25.6	549	22.0	225	9.0
Port Colborne	406	31.0	143	10.9	105	8.0
St. Catharines	957	24.3	594	15.1	386	9.8
Thorold	186	26.1	86	12.1	67	9.4
Welland	436	26.5	304	18.5	124	7.5
4. LAKE ERIE						
Simcoe	207	28.2	111	15.1	81	11.0
5. UPPER THAMES						
Ingersoll	160	24.2	70	10.6	69	10.4
London	2,375	24.0	1,208	12.2	1,139	11.5
St. Thomas	403	21.2	211	11.1	226	11.9
Tillsonburg	143	25.8	82	14.8	64	11.6
Woodstock	395	24.1	185	11.3	156	9.5
6. BORDER						
Chatham	572	25.7	293	13.2	221	9.9
Leamington	175	22.6	99	12.8	82	10.6
Riverside	344	31.7	69	6.4	65	6.0
Wallaceburg	245	32.9	78	10.5	68	9.1
Windsor	3,134	24.9	1,607	12.8	1,127	8.9
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER						
Sarnia	1,216	32.3	367	9.7	330	8.8
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER						
Galt	493	20.1	206	9.6	206	9.6
Guelph	801	27.1	335	11.3	347	11.7
Kitchener	1,451	27.5	667	12.6	411	7.8
Preston	199	23.4	89	10.4	96	11.3
Stratford	440	22.7	169	8.7	198	10.2
Waterloo	374	28.6	125	9.6	104	8.0

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (Cont'd)

	---LIVE BIRTHS---		---MARRIAGES---		---DEATHS---	
	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
9. BLUE WATER						
Barrie	433	28.9	183	12.2	135	9.0
Collingwood	171	22.6	60	7.9	94	12.4
Goderich	143	25.2	55	9.7	76	13.4
Midland	212	28.1	68	9.0	97	12.9
Orillia	397	31.1	136	10.6	145	11.4
Owen Sound	421	24.6	208	12.2	173	10.1
10. KAWARTHA						
Bowmanville	195	33.2	70	11.9	62	10.6
Cobourg	193	23.7	61	7.5	90	11.0
Lindsay	230	23.4	123	12.5	128	13.0
Oshawa	1,346	30.5	475	10.8	339	7.7
Peterborough	1,088	27.4	347	8.7	320	8.1
Port Hope	167	26.0	69	10.7	81	12.6
Whitby	195	31.3	103	16.5	105	16.9
11. QUINTE						
Belleville	547	27.4	255	12.8	196	9.8
Kingston	1,249	27.8	463	10.3	446	9.9
Trenton	348	34.1	133	13.0	82	8.0
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE						
Brockville	329	24.8	162	12.2	136	10.3
Cornwall	518	30.4	226	13.3	159	9.3
13. OTTAWA VALLEY						
Eastview	637	37.0	139	8.1	83	4.8
Hawkesbury	277	36.6	80	10.6	78	10.3
Ottawa	5,292	25.7	2,217	10.8	2,027	9.9
Pembroke	422	32.4	177	13.6	122	9.4
Perth	112	22.2	71	14.1	52	10.3
Renfrew	260	32.9	106	13.4	91	11.5
Smith's Falls	221	26.4	97	11.6	102	12.2
14. HIGHLANDS						
North Bay	535	26.9	334	16.8	203	10.2
Parry Sound	191	36.3	77	14.6	65	12.3
Sturgeon Falls	202	37.8	51	9.5	56	10.5
15. CLAY BELT						
Timmins	787	29.9	275	10.5	202	7.7
16. NICKEL RANGE						
Sudbury	1,665	36.2	724	15.7	299	6.5
17. SAULT						
Sault Ste. Marie	1,120	31.0	489	13.5	318	8.8
18. LAKEHEAD						
Fort Frances	255	31.2	80	9.8	64	7.8
Fort William	1,025	27.9	431	11.7	310	8.4
Kenora	239	25.9	99	10.7	71	7.7
Port Arthur	955	27.8	404	11.8	340	9.9

Note: Births and deaths are by place of residence, marriages by place of occurrence.

Source: Registrar-General's Branch, Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs.

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, CHANGES WITHIN THE PROVINCE

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	-----POPULATION-----		-----CHANGE-----		
	<u>1901</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1901-</u> <u>1951</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1931-</u> <u>1951</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1941-</u> <u>1951</u> <u>%</u>
1. METROPOLITAN	<u>313,683</u>	<u>1,276,298</u>	<u>306.9</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>26.2</u>
Halton	<u>19,545</u>	<u>44,003</u>	<u>125.1</u>	<u>65.7</u>	<u>54.3</u>
Peel	<u>21,475</u>	<u>55,673</u>	<u>159.2</u>	<u>97.7</u>	<u>76.5</u>
York	<u>272,663</u>	<u>1,176,622</u>	<u>331.5</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>23.7</u>
2. BURLINGTON	<u>117,592</u>	<u>338,940</u>	<u>188.2</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>28.7</u>
Brant	<u>38,140</u>	<u>72,857</u>	<u>91.0</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>28.5</u>
Wentworth	<u>79,452</u>	<u>266,083</u>	<u>234.9</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>28.7</u>
3. NIAGARA	<u>62,140</u>	<u>212,599</u>	<u>242.1</u>	<u>55.3</u>	<u>33.8</u>
Lincoln	<u>30,552</u>	<u>89,366</u>	<u>192.5</u>	<u>64.9</u>	<u>37.3</u>
Welland	<u>31,588</u>	<u>123,233</u>	<u>290.1</u>	<u>49.0</u>	<u>31.3</u>
4. LAKE ERIE	<u>50,380</u>	<u>66,846</u>	<u>32.7</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>16.3</u>
Haldimand	<u>21,233</u>	<u>24,138</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>10.5</u>
Norfolk	<u>29,147</u>	<u>42,708</u>	<u>46.5</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>19.9</u>
5. UPPER THAMES	<u>184,692</u>	<u>276,475</u>	<u>49.7</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>23.3</u>
Elgin	<u>43,586</u>	<u>55,518</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>20.3</u>
Middlesex	<u>92,702</u>	<u>162,139</u>	<u>74.9</u>	<u>37.1</u>	<u>27.5</u>
Oxford	<u>48,404</u>	<u>58,818</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>15.4</u>
6. BORDER	<u>115,938</u>	<u>296,278</u>	<u>155.5</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>23.2</u>
Essex	<u>58,744</u>	<u>217,150</u>	<u>269.7</u>	<u>35.9</u>	<u>24.6</u>
Kent	<u>57,194</u>	<u>79,128</u>	<u>38.4</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>19.3</u>
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	<u>56,642</u>	<u>74,960</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>37.1</u>	<u>31.7</u>
Lambton	<u>56,642</u>	<u>74,960</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>37.1</u>	<u>31.7</u>
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	<u>158,111</u>	<u>245,637</u>	<u>55.4</u>	<u>23.2</u>	<u>18.2</u>
Perth	<u>49,871</u>	<u>52,584</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>5.8</u>
Waterloo	<u>52,594</u>	<u>126,123</u>	<u>139.8</u>	<u>40.4</u>	<u>27.8</u>
Wellington	<u>55,646</u>	<u>66,930</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>12.6</u>
9. BLUE WATER	<u>293,781</u>	<u>270,599</u>	<u>- 7.9</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>11.0</u>
Bruce	<u>59,020</u>	<u>41,311</u>	<u>- 30.0</u>	<u>- 2.3</u>	<u>- 0.9</u>
Dufferin	<u>21,036</u>	<u>14,566</u>	<u>- 30.8</u>	<u>- 2.2</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Grey	<u>69,590</u>	<u>58,960</u>	<u>- 15.3</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Huron	<u>61,820</u>	<u>49,280</u>	<u>- 20.3</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Simcoe	<u>82,315</u>	<u>106,482</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>22.3</u>
10. KAWARTHAS	<u>170,475</u>	<u>238,601</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>22.3</u>
Durham	<u>27,570</u>	<u>30,115</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>19.4</u>
Ontario	<u>40,408</u>	<u>87,088</u>	<u>115.5</u>	<u>46.0</u>	<u>32.5</u>
Peterborough	<u>36,066</u>	<u>60,789</u>	<u>68.5</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>28.3</u>
Victoria	<u>31,952</u>	<u>27,127</u>	<u>- 15.1</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Northumberland	<u>34,479</u>	<u>33,482</u>	<u>- 2.9</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>8.8</u>
11. QUINTE	<u>145,035</u>	<u>178,500</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>17.2</u>
Frontenac	<u>44,534</u>	<u>66,099</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>44.5</u>	<u>23.1</u>
Hastings	<u>59,291</u>	<u>74,298</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>17.3</u>
Lennox and Addington	<u>23,346</u>	<u>19,544</u>	<u>- 16.3</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>5.8</u>
Prince Edward	<u>17,864</u>	<u>18,559</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>10.8</u>

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, CHANGES WITHIN THE PROVINCE (Cont'd)

	-----POPULATION-----		-----CHANGE-----		
	<u>1901</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1901-</u> <u>1951</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1931-</u> <u>1951</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1941-</u> <u>1951</u> <u>%</u>
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	<u>127,926</u>	<u>137,854</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>7.8</u>
Dundas	<u>19,757</u>	<u>15,818</u>	<u>- 19.9</u>	<u>- 1.7</u>	<u>- 2.4</u>
Glengarry	<u>22,131</u>	<u>17,702</u>	<u>- 20.0</u>	<u>- 5.2</u>	<u>- 5.5</u>
Grenville	<u>21,021</u>	<u>17,045</u>	<u>- 18.9</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Leeds	<u>37,975</u>	<u>38,831</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>7.7</u>
Stormont	<u>27,042</u>	<u>48,458</u>	<u>79.2</u>	<u>49.0</u>	<u>18.5</u>
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	<u>234,168</u>	<u>387,807</u>	<u>65.6</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>16.4</u>
Carleton	<u>96,904</u>	<u>242,247</u>	<u>150.0</u>	<u>42.5</u>	<u>19.6</u>
Lanark	<u>37,232</u>	<u>35,601</u>	<u>- 4.4</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>7.4</u>
Prescott	<u>27,035</u>	<u>25,576</u>	<u>- 5.4</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Renfrew	<u>52,715</u>	<u>66,717</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>27.7</u>	<u>21.9</u>
Russell	<u>20,282</u>	<u>17,666</u>	<u>- 12.9</u>	<u>- 4.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>
14. HIGHLANDS	<u>69,772</u>	<u>110,271</u>	<u>58.0</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>8.2</u>
Haliburton	<u>6,559</u>	<u>7,670</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>27.9</u>	<u>14.6</u>
Muskoka	<u>20,971</u>	<u>24,713</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>13.2</u>
Nipissing	<u>17,306</u>	<u>50,517</u>	<u>191.9</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>16.6</u>
Parry Sound	<u>24,936</u>	<u>27,371</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>- 9.0</u>
15. CLAY BELT	<u>1,252</u>	<u>133,866</u>	<u>10,592.2</u>	<u>40.8</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Cochrane	<u>-</u>	<u>83,850</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44.5</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Timiskaming	<u>1,252</u>	<u>50,016</u>	<u>3,894.9</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>- 1.2</u>
16. NICKEL RANGE	<u>27,931</u>	<u>120,804</u>	<u>332.5</u>	<u>75.1</u>	<u>31.8</u>
Manitoulin	<u>11,828</u>	<u>11,214</u>	<u>- 5.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Sudbury	<u>16,103</u>	<u>109,590</u>	<u>580.6</u>	<u>88.1</u>	<u>35.6</u>
17. SAULT	<u>25,273</u>	<u>64,496</u>	<u>155.2</u>	<u>38.9</u>	<u>24.0</u>
Algoma	<u>25,273</u>	<u>64,496</u>	<u>155.2</u>	<u>38.9</u>	<u>24.0</u>
18. LAKEHEAD	<u>28,156</u>	<u>166,711</u>	<u>492.1</u>	<u>53.8</u>	<u>21.1</u>
Kenora (1)	<u>10,369</u>	<u>39,212</u>	<u>278.2</u>	<u>51.3</u>	<u>17.5</u>
Rainy River	<u>6,568</u>	<u>22,132</u>	<u>237.0</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>15.7</u>
Thunder Bay	<u>11,219</u>	<u>105,367</u>	<u>839.2</u>	<u>61.8</u>	<u>23.7</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,182,947</u>	<u>4,597,542</u>	<u>110.6</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>21.4</u>

(1) Kenora includes Patricia Portion.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION, JUNE 1, 1951

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Total %	0-4 %	5-9 %	10-14 %	15-19 %	20-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-69 %	70+ %	Median Age
1. METROPOLITAN													
Halton	100.0	2.7	7.0	5.6	6.3	8.1	17.4	15.4	12.4	9.4	3.7	5.2	32.6
Peel	100.0	12.2	8.9	10.0	7.3	6.4	15.6	15.1	11.0	8.1	3.5	5.4	30.6
York	100.0	12.9	10.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	16.2	14.9	10.2	7.7	3.0	4.6	29.0
2. BURLINGTON	100.0	11.0	8.4	6.4	6.4	7.2	16.9	14.4	11.3	8.7	3.5	5.1	30.9
Brant	100.0	11.8	8.8	7.2	6.7	7.4	15.6	14.0	10.7	8.5	3.5	5.8	30.2
Wentworth	100.0	10.8	8.2	6.2	6.3	8.1	17.3	14.5	11.5	8.8	3.5	5.0	31.0
3. NIAGARA	100.0	11.5	9.3	7.2	6.8	7.6	16.8	13.8	11.2	8.4	3.1	4.3	29.5
Lincoln	100.0	11.3	9.2	7.2	6.8	7.3	16.5	14.0	11.3	8.6	3.2	4.7	30.0
Welland	100.0	11.7	9.4	7.3	6.9	7.9	16.9	13.6	11.2	8.3	2.9	4.0	29.0
4. LAKE ERIE	100.0	11.4	9.7	8.2	7.4	7.0	13.8	12.9	11.7	8.5	3.5	6.0	29.6
Haldimand	100.0	11.8	9.8	7.7	6.8	6.6	13.4	12.7	10.8	7.4	4.1	7.0	30.4
Norfolk	100.0	11.3	9.6	8.5	7.7	7.2	14.0	13.0	12.2	8.0	3.1	5.4	29.1
5. UPPER THAMES	100.0	10.7	8.3	6.7	6.4	7.4	15.7	13.7	11.3	9.2	3.8	6.8	31.7
Elgin	100.0	10.3	8.5	7.1	6.3	7.1	14.7	13.1	11.8	9.5	4.1	7.3	32.1
Middlesex	100.0	10.8	8.0	7.4	6.3	6.2	16.6	13.9	11.1	9.1	3.7	6.6	31.7
Oxford	100.0	10.9	8.9	7.4	6.8	7.0	14.3	13.5	11.5	9.1	3.7	6.3	31.3
6. BORDER	100.0	11.8	9.2	7.7	7.1	8.0	15.9	13.0	11.8	8.4	2.9	4.5	29.0
Essex	100.0	11.8	9.0	7.5	7.1	7.5	16.2	13.0	12.1	8.5	2.7	4.0	29.1
Kent	100.0	11.7	9.6	8.2	7.4	7.6	14.9	12.7	10.8	8.1	3.1	5.8	28.7
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	100.0	12.0	9.5	7.8	6.7	7.5	15.7	13.2	10.5	8.3	3.2	5.7	29.1
	100.0	12.0	9.5	7.8	6.7	7.5	15.7	13.2	10.5	8.3	3.2	5.7	29.1

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION (Cont'd.)

	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70+ %	Median Age
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER															
Perth	100.0	11.2	8.5	7.0	7.1	7.9	15.2	13.3	11.2	8.8	3.6	6.3	30.5	31.9	
Waterloo	100.0	10.9	8.5	7.5	6.7	7.0	13.6	12.7	11.3	9.8	4.3	7.9	29.9	31.2	
Wellington	100.0	11.4	8.4	6.6	7.0	8.5	16.5	13.8	11.1	8.3	3.2	5.2	29.9	30.6	
9. BLUE WATER															
Bruce	100.0	11.2	9.7	7.4	7.9	7.4	6.8	5.6	12.1	12.5	10.5	8.7	4.0	7.7	30.3
Dufferin	100.0	11.3	9.7	8.0	7.9	6.8	5.8	12.5	13.4	11.1	9.1	4.2	9.0	31.5	
Grey	100.0	10.9	9.2	7.9	7.2	6.3	12.8	13.0	11.3	9.3	4.2	7.9	31.6		
Huron	100.0	11.8	9.0	7.4	7.1	7.3	14.2	12.1	10.0	8.7	4.1	8.5	30.2		
Simcoe	100.0	11.3	9.6	7.9	7.8	7.4	14.8	12.9	9.9	8.2	3.7	6.6	29.1		
10. KAWARTHAS															
Durham	100.0	11.7	9.0	7.4	7.8	7.1	14.8	13.5	10.9	8.6	3.7	6.6	30.4		
Frontenac	100.0	11.9	8.9	7.5	7.5	6.8	16.8	13.9	10.6	9.1	3.9	7.4	30.8		
Ontario	100.0	11.5	8.6	7.0	7.0	6.8	15.9	13.6	11.6	8.3	3.3	5.5	30.2		
Peterborough	100.0	12.5	9.5	7.3	7.3	7.5	15.9	13.9	9.5	7.9	3.4	5.9	29.1		
Victoria	100.0	10.9	9.1	7.6	6.8	5.6	12.4	12.9	11.6	9.6	4.4	9.1	33.1		
Northumberland	100.0	11.0	9.1	8.1	6.8	5.8	12.9	13.1	11.0	9.7	4.4	8.2	32.1		
11. QUINTES															
Frontenac	100.0	12.0	9.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	15.7	13.0	9.8	8.0	3.3	6.3	28.8		
Hastings	100.0	11.2	8.7	6.9	7.2	6.5	17.0	13.7	10.0	8.0	3.0	5.7	29.4		
Lennox & Addington	100.0	11.6	10.1	8.0	7.5	7.3	15.8	12.9	9.3	7.5	3.1	5.8	27.8		
Prince Edward	100.0	12.0	10.0	8.7	7.2	5.6	12.5	12.2	10.8	8.9	4.3	8.3	30.5		
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE															
Dundas	100.0	11.6	10.0	8.7	7.4	6.5	13.4	13.0	10.4	8.5	3.6	7.0	29.3		
Glengarry	100.0	11.1	9.7	8.4	6.9	5.8	12.6	12.3	10.7	9.6	4.2	6.9	31.4		
Grenville	100.0	10.2	9.1	8.0	7.9	5.6	11.5	11.1	9.9	8.6	3.8	7.6	27.0		
Leeds	100.0	10.3	8.9	7.7	6.6	5.6	12.8	13.4	11.5	9.8	4.4	8.7	33.2		
Stormont	100.0	13.2	10.7	9.3	8.2	7.6	13.3	13.7	11.2	9.6	4.0	8.2	32.4		
							14.6	13.1	9.6	6.6	2.7	4.7	25.7		

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION (Cont'd.)

	Total	0-4 %	5-9 %	10-14 %	15-19 %	20-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-69 %	70+ %
13. OTTAWA VALLEY												
Carleton	100.0	12.0	9.3	7.5	7.2	7.6	16.0	13.8	10.3	8.1	3.1	5.2
Lanark	100.0	11.6	8.6	6.6	7.8	17.1	14.7	10.7	8.4	3.1	4.8	29.0
Prescott	100.0	10.9	9.0	8.1	7.1	6.1	13.1	13.2	11.1	9.4	4.1	30.1
Renfrew	100.0	12.9	12.6	10.5	9.1	7.1	12.6	11.5	9.0	6.7	2.8	23.5
Russell	100.0	13.1	9.8	8.2	8.5	8.3	15.6	12.1	9.3	7.1	3.0	26.3
HIGHLANDS												
Haliburton	100.0	12.7	10.9	9.6	8.2	6.8	13.6	12.5	10.0	7.9	3.1	4.7
Muskoka	100.0	12.2	10.8	9.7	7.5	6.3	13.5	13.3	10.9	7.9	3.0	27.6
Nipissing	100.0	11.3	9.4	8.5	7.2	6.6	13.2	13.2	11.4	9.1	4.0	30.3
Parry Sound	100.0	13.6	11.6	11.6	9.9	7.9	14.4	12.0	8.9	7.1	2.6	3.5
CLAY BELT												
Cochrane	100.0	13.6	11.4	11.6	9.9	7.8	10.2	12.5	12.6	10.6	8.4	3.4
Timiskaming	100.0	13.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	10.2	7.5	7.7	14.1	13.7	10.1	6.4
NICKEL RANGE												
Manitoulin	100.0	13.8	11.3	9.5	7.8	8.5	16.9	13.8	8.9	5.4	1.9	2.3
Sudbury	100.0	12.6	11.6	10.5	8.3	7.8	6.9	11.3	11.9	10.4	7.5	2.5
SAULT												
Algoma	100.0	12.5	10.3	8.7	8.1	8.1	15.7	13.2	9.6	7.1	2.9	2.9
LAKEHEAD												
Kenora (1)	100.0	12.7	9.5	7.8	6.9	7.6	16.8	14.3	10.8	7.5	2.8	28.3
Rainy River	100.0	13.2	10.0	8.4	7.4	7.4	16.3	14.2	10.4	6.7	2.4	3.5
Thunder Bay	100.0	12.2	9.1	10.6	9.4	7.1	15.0	12.8	9.4	7.3	3.1	27.1
TOTAL	100.0	11.2	8.7	7.1	6.9	7.7	16.1	14.0	11.2	8.5	3.4	30.1

(1) Includes Patricia Portion
Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951

Note: Because of rounding, percentage figures may not add to totals.

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION, JUNE 1, 1951

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION, JUNE 1, 1951 (Cont'd.)

	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70+	Median Age
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER													
Galt	100.0	10.8	8.0	6.0	6.5	7.9	16.0	14.4	10.8	9.2	4.0	6.5	31.8
Guelph	100.0	10.7	7.7	6.7	7.2	8.2	15.6	13.5	11.5	8.8	3.6	6.6	31.1
Kitchener	100.0	10.2	7.3	5.9	7.1	9.7	17.2	14.5	12.3	8.3	3.1	4.5	30.7
Stratford	100.0	10.5	7.7	6.5	6.4	7.5	14.7	13.5	11.6	9.9	4.3	7.5	32.8
Waterloo	100.0	11.3	8.6	6.3	6.8	8.0	17.3	14.1	11.3	8.5	2.9	4.8	30.2
9. BLUE WATER													
Barrie	100.0	11.3	8.4	6.3	6.8	8.3	17.0	13.8	9.3	8.4	3.7	6.6	30.2
Orillia	100.0	11.6	8.9	6.9	6.7	7.2	15.0	13.8	10.4	8.8	3.7	6.9	30.8
Owen Sound	100.0	10.9	8.8	7.3	7.7	7.4	14.5	13.7	10.0	8.5	3.9	7.1	30.4
10. KAWARTHAS													
Oshawa	100.0	10.9	7.8	6.3	7.5	9.9	17.6	13.9	12.0	7.7	2.6	3.7	29.3
Peterborough	100.0	12.2	8.7	6.6	6.8	8.5	16.9	14.5	9.2	7.8	3.3	5.4	29.3
11. QUINTES													
Belleville	100.0	11.3	8.3	6.1	7.1	8.2	17.2	14.1	10.3	8.5	3.2	5.7	30.2
Kingston	100.0	10.0	6.9	5.7	7.1	9.3	17.0	14.2	11.0	8.9	3.3	6.5	31.5
Trenton	100.0	14.8	9.3	7.0	6.3	7.6	19.5	13.3	8.1	6.6	2.8	4.6	27.6
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE													
Brockville	100.0	10.2	7.9	6.3	6.9	7.4	15.3	14.9	11.0	9.3	3.8	6.9	32.4
Cornwall	100.0	12.5	9.6	8.2	8.4	8.5	15.0	14.0	10.1	6.9	2.4	4.3	26.9
13. OTTAWA VALLEY													
Eastview	100.0	16.0	11.0	8.1	6.7	8.7	20.3	13.4	7.2	4.9	1.4	2.3	24.7
Ottawa (city proper)	100.0	11.1	8.2	6.2	6.5	8.0	17.3	15.0	11.0	8.7	3.2	4.9	30.8
Ottawa (metropolitan area)	100.0	12.3	9.1	6.9	6.8	8.2	17.4	14.3	10.2	7.8	2.8	4.2	28.9
14. HIGHLANDS													
North Bay	100.0	11.3	9.3	8.2	8.5	8.0	16.0	13.1	10.0	8.8	2.8	4.0	27.9
15. CLAY BELT													
Timmins	100.0	13.1	11.4	9.8	7.5	7.8	16.1	14.1	10.4	6.0	2.0	1.8	25.2

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION, JUNE 1, 1951 (cont'd.)

	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70+	Median Age
16. NICKEL RANGE Sudbury	100.0	12.9	9.9	8.4	7.6	9.9	18.9	14.9	9.1	5.0	1.6	1.8	25.7
17. SAULT Sault Ste. Marie	100.0	11.5	9.4	7.8	7.8	8.6	16.4	14.0	9.9	7.7	3.0	3.9	28.0
18. LAKEHEAD Fort William Port Arthur	100.0 100.0	12.0 12.0	8.8 9.2	7.2 7.1	6.6 6.6	7.5 7.0	17.3 16.7	14.5 14.9	10.5 11.7	8.7 7.8	3.4 3.1	3.7 3.8	29.6 29.9

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS

JUNE 1, 1951 - REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Total %	Single %	Married %	Widowed %	Divorced %
1. METROPOLITAN	100.0	42.1	51.7	5.7	0.4
Halton	100.0	44.4	50.6	4.8	0.2
Peel	100.0	46.3	49.4	4.1	0.2
York	100.0	41.8	51.9	5.8	0.4
2. BURLINGTON	100.0	43.4	50.9	5.3	0.3
Brant	100.0	44.5	49.8	5.5	0.3
Wentworth	100.0	43.1	51.3	5.3	0.4
3. NIAGARA	100.0	44.7	50.3	4.8	0.2
Lincoln	100.0	44.4	50.4	5.0	0.2
Welland	100.0	44.9	50.2	4.7	0.2
4. LAKE ERIE	100.0	45.5	48.9	5.4	0.2
Haldimand	100.0	45.3	48.8	5.9	0.1
Norfolk	100.0	45.6	49.0	5.1	0.3
5. UPPER THAMES	100.0	44.5	49.2	6.0	0.3
Elgin	100.0	43.8	49.5	6.4	0.3
Middlesex	100.0	44.4	49.3	5.9	0.4
Oxford	100.0	45.2	48.7	5.8	0.2
6. BORDER	100.0	45.6	49.4	4.7	0.3
Essex	100.0	45.5	49.7	4.5	0.4
Kent	100.0	46.0	48.6	5.2	0.2
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	100.0	45.8	48.7	5.2	0.2
Lambton	100.0	45.8	48.7	5.2	0.2
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	100.0	45.7	48.7	5.5	0.2
Perth	100.0	44.9	48.8	6.2	0.1
Waterloo	100.0	45.4	49.5	4.9	0.2
Wellington	100.0	46.9	47.1	5.8	0.2
9. BLUE WATER	100.0	47.3	46.8	5.8	0.1
Bruce	100.0	47.6	46.0	6.3	0.1
Dufferin	100.0	45.6	47.9	6.4	0.1
Grey	100.0	45.6	48.2	6.1	0.2
Huron	100.0	47.0	46.9	6.0	0.1
Simcoe	100.0	48.5	46.1	5.2	0.2
10. KAWARTHA	100.0	45.5	48.8	5.5	0.2
Durham	100.0	45.0	49.1	5.8	0.1
Ontario	100.0	45.0	50.0	4.8	0.3
Peterborough	100.0	46.7	47.8	5.3	0.2
Victoria	100.0	45.2	47.9	6.7	0.2
Northumberland	100.0	45.6	47.9	6.3	0.2
11. QUINTE	100.0	47.1	47.3	5.4	0.2
Frontenac	100.0	47.8	46.8	5.2	0.3
Hastings	100.0	47.3	47.3	5.3	0.2
Lennox and Addington	100.0	46.0	47.6	6.2	0.2
Prince Edward	100.0	44.9	48.8	6.1	0.2

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS (Cont'd.)

	Total %	Single %	Married %	Widowed %	Divorced %
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	100.0	48.8	45.4	5.7	0.1
Dundas	100.0	46.2	47.7	6.4	—
Glengarry	100.0	54.9	40.2	4.9	0.1
Grenville	100.0	44.6	48.3	7.0	0.2
Leeds	100.0	46.0	47.0	6.9	0.2
Stormont	100.0	51.2	44.2	4.4	0.1
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	100.0	50.3	44.3	5.3	0.2
Carleton	100.0	49.0	45.2	5.5	0.2
Lanark	100.0	47.4	46.2	6.4	0.1
Prescott	100.0	56.6	39.1	4.3	—
Renfrew	100.0	52.3	43.2	4.4	0.1
Russell	100.0	56.8	39.2	3.9	—
14. HIGHLANDS	100.0	51.0	44.4	4.4	0.1
Haliburton	100.0	47.8	47.6	4.4	0.2
Muskoka	100.0	46.2	48.0	5.5	0.2
Nipissing	100.0	53.9	42.3	3.7	0.1
Parry Sound	100.0	50.9	44.2	4.9	0.1
15. CLAY BELT	100.0	53.2	43.6	3.1	0.1
Cochrane	100.0	54.1	43.1	2.7	0.1
Timiskaming	100.0	51.7	44.4	3.8	0.2
16. NICKEL RANGE	100.0	53.0	43.9	3.0	0.1
Manitoulin	100.0	53.2	42.0	4.7	0.1
Sudbury	100.0	53.0	44.1	2.8	0.1
17. SAULT	100.0	50.9	44.6	4.3	0.2
Algoma	100.0	50.9	44.6	4.3	0.2
18. LAKEHEAD(1)	100.0	49.4	46.5	3.9	0.2
Kenora(1)	100.0	50.9	45.0	3.9	0.2
Rainy River	100.0	51.2	45.0	3.6	0.2
Thunder Bay	100.0	48.5	47.4	4.0	0.2
TOTAL	100.0	45.8	48.7	5.2	0.3

(1) Includes Patricia Portion.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION, 1941 and 1951

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	1941			1951		
	Total	Rural %	Urban %	Total	Rural %	Urban %
1. METROPOLITAN	<u>1,011,603</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>93.9</u>	<u>1,276,298</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>93.0</u>
Halton	28,515	43.9	56.1	44,003	40.6	59.4
Peel	31,539	64.7	35.3	55,673	52.0	48.0
York	951,549	3.0	97.0	1,176,622	3.6	96.4
2. BURLINGTON	<u>263,416</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>88.0</u>	<u>338,940</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>88.3</u>
Brant	56,695	30.7	69.3	72,857	33.0	67.0
Wentworth	206,721	6.9	93.1	266,083	5.9	94.1
3. NIAGARA	<u>158,902</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>69.2</u>	<u>212,599</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>67.1</u>
Lincoln	65,066	38.3	61.7	89,366	41.9	58.1
Welland	93,836	25.6	74.4	123,233	26.4	73.6
4. LAKE ERIE	<u>57,465</u>	<u>68.2</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>66,846</u>	<u>67.3</u>	<u>32.7</u>
Haldimand	21,854	68.5	31.5	24,138	67.3	32.7
Norfolk	35,611	68.0	32.0	42,708	67.3	32.7
5. UPPER THAMES	<u>224,290</u>	<u>38.1</u>	<u>61.9</u>	<u>276,475</u>	<u>35.4</u>	<u>64.6</u>
Elgin	46,150	55.0	45.0	55,518	56.5	43.5
Middlesex	127,166	26.0	74.0	162,139	22.8	77.2
Oxford	50,974	53.0	47.0	58,818	50.2	49.8
6. BORDER	<u>240,576</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>69.9</u>	<u>296,278</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>72.9</u>
Essex	174,230	20.2	79.8	217,150	18.1	81.9
Kent	66,346	56.0	44.0	79,128	51.7	48.3
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	<u>56,925</u>	<u>55.1</u>	<u>44.9</u>	<u>74,960</u>	<u>43.1</u>	<u>56.9</u>
Lambton	56,925	55.1	44.9	74,960	43.1	56.9
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	<u>207,867</u>	<u>36.4</u>	<u>63.6</u>	<u>245,637</u>	<u>33.7</u>	<u>66.3</u>
Perth	49,694	45.4	54.6	52,584	43.1	56.9
Waterloo	98,720	25.8	74.2	126,123	25.2	74.8
Wellington	59,453	46.2	53.8	66,930	42.4	57.6
9. BLUE WATER	<u>243,714</u>	<u>62.8</u>	<u>37.2</u>	<u>270,599</u>	<u>60.8</u>	<u>39.2</u>
Bruce	41,680	72.1	27.9	41,311	69.0	31.0
Dufferin	14,075	73.5	26.5	14,566	69.6	30.4
Grey	57,160	62.2	37.8	58,960	57.6	42.4
Huron	43,742	73.2	26.8	49,280	70.0	30.0
Simcoe	87,057	51.8	48.2	106,482	54.0	46.0
10. KAWARTHA	<u>195,045</u>	<u>48.3</u>	<u>51.7</u>	<u>238,601</u>	<u>42.8</u>	<u>57.2</u>
Durham	25,215	63.6	36.4	30,115	60.2	39.8
Ontario	65,718	40.4	59.6	87,088	33.9	66.1
Peterborough	47,392	33.7	66.3	60,789	32.4	67.6
Victoria	25,934	59.3	40.7	27,127	55.3	44.7
Northumberland	30,786	65.4	34.6	33,482	58.8	41.2
11. QUINTE	<u>152,258</u>	<u>51.6</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>178,500</u>	<u>50.6</u>	<u>49.4</u>
Frontenac	53,717	36.4	63.6	66,099	37.8	62.2
Hastings	63,322	50.8	49.2	74,298	47.7	52.3
Lennox & Addington	18,469	81.6	18.4	19,544	80.1	19.9
Prince Edward	16,750	70.5	29.5	18,559	76.9	23.1

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION, 1941 and 1951 (Cont'd.)

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	1941			1951		
	Total	Rural %	Urban %	Total	Rural %	Urban %
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	127,878	60.8	39.2	137,854	57.3	42.7
Dundas	16,210	77.2	22.8	15,818	66.9	33.1
Glengarry	18,732	88.4	11.6	17,702	87.5	12.5
Grenville	15,989	61.8	38.2	17,045	60.2	39.8
Leeds	36,042	57.3	42.7	38,831	56.5	43.5
Stormont	40,905	44.2	55.8	48,458	42.8	57.2
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	333,092	29.3	70.7	387,807	27.6	72.4
Carleton	202,520	10.0	90.0	242,247	9.7	90.3
Lanark	33,143	44.3	55.7	35,601	41.4	58.6
Prescott	25,261	65.1	34.9	25,576	66.1	33.9
Renfrew	54,720	58.2	41.8	66,717	56.5	43.5
Russell	17,448	82.5	17.5	17,666	80.2	19.8
14. HIGHLANDS	101,928	64.5	35.5	110,271	62.3	37.7
Haliburton	6,695	100.0	-	7,670	100.0	-
Muskoka	21,835	66.7	33.3	24,713	63.7	36.3
Nipissing	43,315	46.6	53.4	50,517	45.8	54.2
Parry Sound	30,083	80.8	19.2	27,371	81.1	18.9
15. CLAY BELT	131,334	46.1	53.9	133,866	40.4	59.6
Cochrane	80,730	44.7	55.3	83,850	40.2	59.8
Timiskaming	50,604	48.4	51.6	50,016	40.8	59.2
16. NICKEL RANGE	91,656	45.0	55.0	120,804	41.6	58.4
Manitoulin	10,841	90.0	10.0	11,214	87.5	12.5
Sudbury	80,815	39.0	61.0	109,590	36.9	63.1
17. SAULT	52,002	42.8	57.2	64,496	41.5	58.5
Algoma	52,002	42.8	57.2	64,496	41.5	58.5
18. LAKEHEAD	137,704	42.6	57.4	166,711	40.1	59.9
Kenora (1)	33,372	62.2	37.8	39,212	58.2	41.8
Rainy River	19,132	62.9	37.1	22,132	57.6	42.4
Thunder Bay	85,200	30.4	69.6	105,367	29.6	70.4
TOTAL	3,787,655	31.6	68.4	4,597,542	29.3	70.7

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

Note: Urban population in this table, both for 1941 and 1951, is defined according to the definition of the 1951 Census of Canada, and includes all persons residing in cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or unincorporated, as well as the population of all parts of the Census Metropolitan areas.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, DEATH RATES PER 1,000, BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Under 5 Yrs.	28.3	19.1	13.1	9.1	8.0
5-9	3.0	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7
10-14	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6
15-19	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.0
20-24	3.6	2.9	1.9	1.1	1.2
25-29	4.3	3.3	2.0	1.0	1.2
30-34	4.3	3.5	2.2	1.4	1.5
35-39	5.2	4.2	3.2	2.2	2.1
40-44	6.1	5.0	4.3	3.4	3.4
45-49	7.3	7.1	6.3	5.7	5.4
50-54	10.4	10.0	9.7	8.6	8.2
55-59	15.0	15.1	14.5	13.2	13.9
60-64	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.0	21.1
65-69	34.5	34.2	34.2	33.0	31.0
70-74	59.1	52.3	53.1	49.2	47.8
75-79	91.3	90.6	88.3	80.2	81.6
80-84	136.0	137.2	139.5	128.0	126.9
85 and over	241.5	235.2	240.8	229.9	223.2
TOTAL	11.8	10.4	10.4	9.8	9.6

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Vital Statistics

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN, BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
15-19	35.4	35.7	36.8	55.1	50.0
20-24	150.3	127.5	133.3	176.8	178.3
25-29	173.4	145.2	137.3	179.7	179.0
30-34	143.0	114.9	96.3	120.6	123.7
35-39	98.2	74.1	55.9	67.8	67.4
40-44	38.8	28.8	19.1	20.4	20.6
45-49	5.1	3.4	1.7	1.8	0.3*

*45 years and over

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Vital Statistics

POPULATION OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS LIVING AT JUNE 1, 1951

	Total %	British Isles Origins %	French %	German %	Italian %	Nether- lands %	Polish %	Russian %	Scandin- avian %	Ukrain- ian %	Asiatic Origins %
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before 1911	20.3	25.3	28.6	13.3	3.2	6.3	14.8	19.8	11.0	25.1	
1911 - 1920	20.4	26.5	18.8	8.0	3.4	9.6	23.0	14.7	16.4	31.5	
1921 - 1930	26.7	24.0	17.8	35.2	20.4	14.6	30.1	28.9	32.6	21.4	
1931 - 1940	5.9	4.4	10.8	8.7	5.5	2.5	7.1	5.9	5.4	6.7	5.3
1941 - 1945	2.0	2.5	4.4	2.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.9	0.5	1.2
1946	2.6	3.5	5.5	1.7	0.4	3.2	2.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.7
1947 - 1948	8.9	6.6	5.3	8.6	7.0	21.9	16.9	9.0	4.0	15.2	2.3
1949 - 1951	13.3	5.4	8.9	22.2	36.8	50.2	25.8	16.7	13.7	17.2	12.5
<u>URBAN</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before 1911	21.1	27.1	28.3	14.0	13.6	6.7	16.0	19.8	10.5	27.2	
1911 - 1920	21.7	27.1	19.9	8.5	16.7	7.3	10.1	22.6	14.7	15.9	31.8
1921 - 1930	26.6	24.1	17.5	35.3	20.5	21.6	31.6	28.3	38.0	32.7	20.7
1931 - 1940	5.6	4.1	11.1	8.7	5.4	4.1	7.1	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.2
1941 - 1945	1.9	2.3	4.2	2.3	0.6	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.2	0.5	1.2
1946	2.5	3.2	5.2	1.5	0.4	6.8	2.8	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.7
1947 - 1948	8.7	6.5	5.1	8.0	7.1	17.3	17.2	9.2	4.3	16.6	2.4
1949 - 1951	12.0	5.4	8.8	21.5	35.6	34.2	23.1	16.2	14.0	17.1	12.9
<u>RURAL</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before 1911	16.6	27.0	29.4	11.9	8.7	1.4	5.1	10.3	20.0	13.3	27.5
1911 - 1920	14.9	22.7	15.9	6.9	10.9	1.4	7.8	24.5	14.7	18.3	25.0
1921 - 1930	27.0	23.4	18.6	34.9	12.2	11.5	24.4	31.2	41.6	32.2	27.6
1931 - 1940	7.1	5.8	9.0	8.6	6.3	1.6	7.0	6.4	4.7	8.5	6.8
1941 - 1945	2.2	3.5	5.0	2.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.1
1946	3.2	5.4	6.1	1.9	0.7	1.3	2.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.4
1947 - 1948	9.8	6.8	5.8	9.9	5.4	24.2	15.4	8.4	3.5	9.1	1.7
1949 - 1951	19.0	5.3	9.2	23.7	4.1	58.4	36.3	18.4	13.3	17.5	7.1

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

ONTARIO'S LABOUR FORCE

Ontario's labour force may be defined as that segment of the population fourteen years of age and over who are at work, available for work, or temporarily absent from work because of sickness, holidays, short term lay-offs or industrial disputes. Work in this sense refers to effort for which some form of economic remuneration is received. Because of the difficulties inherent in deciding who of the population are available for work, this group is limited to those who are actively seeking work. Statistics relating to the size and composition of the labour force, based on sample surveys, are published monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. However, a complete tabulation including industry and occupation group classifications, is available only for census years.

The labour force is not a fixed body of persons but rather a stream into which most people enter for a longer or shorter period and then depart. The force is augmented by young people, immigrants and temporary workers, and diminished by deaths, retirements, marriages (women), physical incapacity and emigration. It is not possible on the basis of the statistical information available to isolate each of these factors and trace its effect on the size of the force. It is possible, however, to examine the structure of the force from information in the sample surveys, and to draw conclusions from age, occupation group, sex and employment data. From these conclusions, in turn, it is possible to speculate about the size and composition of the force in the immediate future.

One aspect of the labour force that has received attention from industry and government is the modest increase in the size of the force compared to the increase in total population during the postwar period (1). The labour force has not kept pace with the population, the former increasing only 16.8 percent over the period while the latter increased 23.3 percent. One of the chief reasons for the disparity, of course, has been the high birth rate in Ontario in the postwar years. Consequently the population under fourteen years has increased approximately 44 percent. Those over fourteen but not included in the force, such as housewives, students and retired persons, have increased 16.3 percent during the period and now form a somewhat smaller proportion of the potential labour force than they did immediately after the war.

A study of the age groups in the Ontario labour force reveals some of the important trends that have characterized the period. On the average, persons now enter the labour force at a later age than formerly and retire younger. The middle age groups have increased more rapidly than the total, the older age groups have remained relatively constant and the younger groups have decreased. Those between the ages of fourteen and nineteen have declined from 187,000 in 1946 to 176,000 in 1954, a decrease of 5.9 percent.

The impact of immigration on the labour force is reflected in the increase of the twenty-five to forty-four group which rose 25.4 percent during the period, and which constituted 45.9 percent of the force in 1954 compared with 42.7 percent in 1946. That there are fewer young people in the labour force may be the result of two factors. Trade school and college education are becoming increasingly popular with the result that the entrance of young people into the force is postponed. In addition to this, a study of the age groups of the population as a whole reveals a "valley" in the teenage population relative to other age groups. This has been a result of the low birth rates of the thirties which did not begin to rise substantially until the end of World War II. It will be, therefore, a few years yet before any significant increase can be expected in the lower age groups of the labour force.

The number of women in the labour force has increased since the beginning of the period, by 15.1 percent compared with 17.4 percent for men, with the result that women now form a somewhat smaller proportion of the labour force than in 1946. The long-run trend, however, has been in the opposite direction. In 1931 the proportion of women was only 18.6 percent and in 1941, 21.6 percent. During the war the percentage reached a peak and since that time has declined slowly. The 1951 figure, 24.4 percent, was higher than that in 1941, however, and by 1954 had risen to 24.5 percent.

(1) By the term "postwar period" is meant the period June 1, 1946 to June 1, 1954. June 1, 1946 is the earliest date following World War II for which population estimates and labour force estimates are comparable.

The proportion of Ontario's labour force which is classified as agricultural declined steadily over the period from 19.5 percent in 1946 to 11.9 percent in 1953. The 1954 proportion of 12.5 percent indicates a possible levelling off of the long-term trend. The total agricultural labour force declined persistently from 334,000 in 1946 to 234,000 in 1953, a reflection of the movement away from the farms to the urban areas in response to higher wages as well as the higher degree of mechanization. The estimated increase in the farm labour force in 1954 to 250,000 can be explained in terms of reduced activity in the non-agricultural sector of our economy which has made opportunities for non-farm work less plentiful. The arrival of substantial numbers of immigrant farmers has also been a factor.

POPULATION AND ESTIMATED LABOUR FORCE IN ONTARIO
(in thousands)

Date (Nearest June 1)	Total Population	NON-INSTITUTIONAL, CIVILIAN POPULATION 14 YEARS AND OVER					Not in Labour Force	
		Labour Force			Total	Male		
		Male	Female					
1946	4,093	3,050	1,711	1,286	425		1,339	
1947	4,176	3,130	1,761	1,342	419		1,369	
1948	4,275	3,180	1,799	1,377	422		1,381	
1949	4,378	3,234	1,826	1,392	434		1,408	
1950	4,471	3,289	1,835	1,393	442		1,454	
1951	4,598	3,335	1,870	1,414	456		1,465	
1952	4,766	3,429	1,909	1,450	459		1,520	
1953(1)	4,897	3,509	1,959	1,490	469		1,550	
1954(1)	5,046	3,556	1,999	1,510	489		1,557	
Percent Change 1954/46	23.3	16.6	16.8	17.4	15.1		16.3	

(1) Monthly data for May and June were averaged to arrive at estimates as close as possible to June 1st.

ESTIMATED AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE IN ONTARIO
(in thousands)

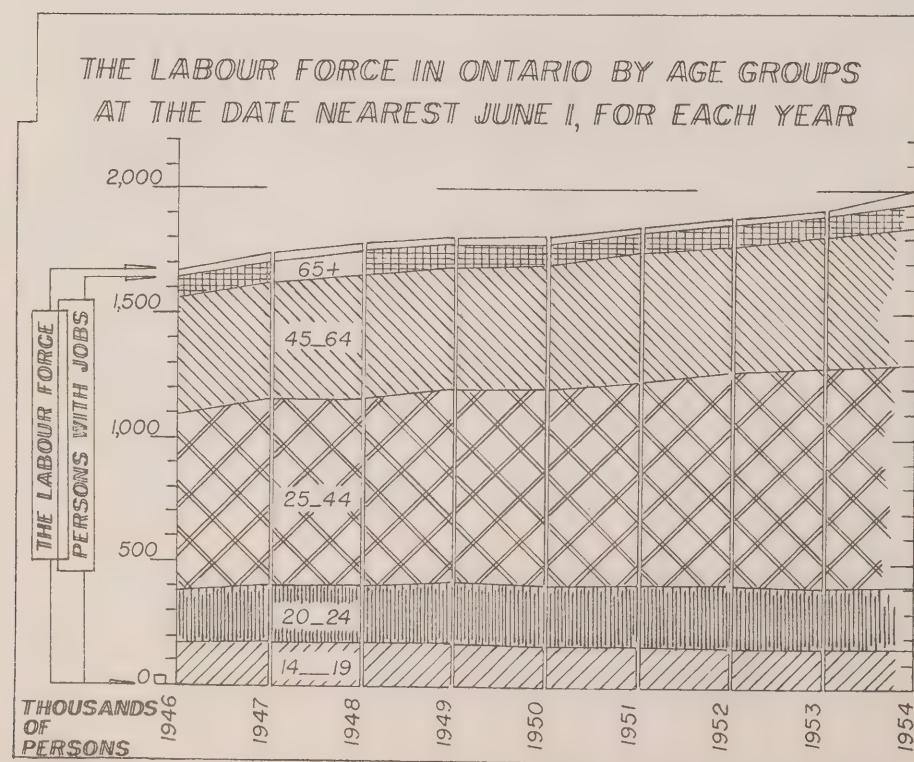
Date (Nearest June 1)	Total Labour Force	AGRICULTURAL			NON-AGRICULTURAL			% of Total Labour Force	
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
1946	1,711	334	280	54	19.5	1,377	1,006	371	80.5
1947	1,761	319	263	56	18.1	1,442	1,079	363	81.9
1948	1,799	311	255	56	17.3	1,488	1,122	366	82.7
1949	1,826	292	251	41	16.0	1,534	1,141	393	84.0
1950	1,835	267	241	26	14.6	1,568	1,152	416	85.4
1951	1,870	252	220	32	13.5	1,618	1,194	424	86.5
1952	1,909	238	210	28	12.5	1,671	1,240	431	87.5
1953(1)	1,959	234	217	17	11.9	1,726	1,274	452	88.1
1954(1)	1,999	250	233	17	12.5	1,749	1,278	471	87.5
Percent Change 1954/46	16.8	-25.1	-16.8	-68.5	-	27.0	27.0	27.0	-

(1) Monthly data for May and June were averaged to obtain estimates as close as possible to June 1st.

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION BY
AGE GROUPS OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN ONTARIO

Date (Nearest June 1)	Total	14-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over
1946	1,711	187	227	731	477	89
1947	1,761	185	240	761	484	91
1948	1,799	186	243	777	500	93
1949	1,826	180	254	801	497	94
1950	1,835	167	250	819	508	91
1951	1,870	162	250	847	519	92
1952	1,909	162	246	882	527	92
1953(1)	1,959	171	248	908	547	86
1954(1)	1,999	176	248	917	566	92
Percent Change 1954/45	16.8	-5.9	9.3	25.4	18.7	3.4

(1) Monthly data for May and June were averaged to arrive at estimates as close as possible to June 1st.



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY
AGE GROUPS OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN ONTARIO

Date (Nearest June 1)	Total %	14-19 %	20-24 %	25-44 %	45-64 %	65 & Over %
1946	100.0	10.9	13.3	42.7	27.9	5.2
1947	100.0	10.5	13.6	43.2	27.5	5.2
1948	100.0	10.3	13.5	43.2	27.8	5.2
1949	100.0	9.9	13.9	43.9	27.2	5.1
1950	100.0	9.1	13.6	44.6	27.7	5.0
1951	100.0	8.7	13.4	45.3	27.7	4.9
1952	100.0	8.5	12.9	46.2	27.6	4.8
1953	100.0	8.7	12.7	46.3	27.9	4.4
1954	100.0	8.8	12.4	45.9	28.3	4.6

Unemployment

Data relating to what is commonly referred to as unemployment may be derived from two sources. The Labour Force Survey conducted monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics collects information concerning "persons without jobs and seeking work". These estimates are subject to sampling error which varies inversely with the size of the estimates. The sampling variability connected with the figures shown below could range approximately from 8,000 to 11,000.

Unemployment, so defined, is regularly at a peak in Ontario around the beginning of March and reaches its low-point in the late summer and early autumn. It will be seen that the figures for 1954 were in all cases considerably above any previous postwar year. Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force has varied on an annual basis from 1.4 percent in 1951 to 3.5 percent in 1954.

An additional source of information relating to "unemployment" is contained in the various administrative records of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The basic concept in this instance is the category "unplaced applicants" which may be defined as "persons registered for employment who have not been placed in jobs" as of a specific date. This information must be viewed in relation to the fact that it was not originally intended for use as statistical data but rather as a reflection of the operation of the Commission. From these figures however, we are able to assess, in a general way, the "unemployment" picture in the various regions of the Province. This data is not directly comparable with information taken from the labour force surveys mentioned above.

PERSONS WITHOUT JOBS AND SEEKING WORK
IN ONTARIO
(thousands of persons)

Year	March 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Nov. 1	Annual Average	Persons With- out Jobs as a Percent of Labour Force %
1945	-	-	-	55	-	-
1946	58	34	37	35	41	2.4
1947	41	24	20	23	27	1.5
1948	41	24	20	25	28	1.6
1949	56	29	28	37	38	2.1
1950	74	32	23	23	38	2.1
1951	36	19	20	32	27	1.4
1952	56	31	23	32	35	1.8
1953	43	26	23	35	34	1.8
1954	90	63	60	65	70	3.5

LABOUR FORCE IN ONTARIO, INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
1949=100

Industry Division	Average 1947	Average 1948	Average 1949	Average 1950	Average 1951	Average 1952	Average 1953	Average 1954
Forestry	160.9	148.3	100.0	99.8	139.6	126.6	98.0	89.0
Mining	93.4	97.9	100.0	104.1	110.1	115.6	112.7	113.3
Manufacturing	95.7	99.3	100.0	101.6	108.6	108.8	114.5	107.7
Construction	86.9	95.6	100.0	108.6	123.0	127.9	119.9	113.9
Transportation, Storage and Communication	94.1	97.8	100.0	100.6	105.9	109.6	111.0	108.7
Public Utility Operation	71.5	84.8	100.0	103.0	107.5	112.1	115.3	118.5
Trade	88.5	95.7	100.0	104.6	110.6	113.5	116.6	119.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	92.0	95.9	100.0	106.6	118.0	124.4	122.6	127.7
Service	92.7	97.8	100.0	103.6	106.1	108.9	109.8	113.1
Industrial Composite	94.7	98.9	100.0	102.7	110.4	112.0	114.6	110.9

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Employment and Payrolls

LABOUR FORCE IN ONTARIO, WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Industry Division	Average 1947 \$	Average 1948 \$	Average 1949 \$	Average 1950 \$	Average 1951 \$	Average 1952 \$	Average 1953 \$	Average 1954 \$
Forestry	35.26	39.48	42.47	42.17	49.54	57.28	59.02	62.54
Mining	44.32	49.62	52.83	55.04	60.41	66.16	69.66	72.00
Manufacturing	37.61	42.20	45.72	48.40	53.80	59.04	62.01	64.01
Construction	37.20	41.21	43.76	45.96	52.57	58.78	62.14	63.44
Transportation, Storage and Communication	41.42	45.56	48.55	49.97	54.58	57.71	62.26	63.71
Public Utility Operation	43.78	47.98	50.82	53.51	58.95	64.77	69.51	71.76
Trade	31.89	34.95	37.50	39.59	43.78	46.95	49.31	51.79
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	39.52	41.51	43.55	45.03	47.57	50.62	53.65	55.73
Service	23.06	26.58	28.22	30.17	32.47	34.93	37.64	39.65
Industrial Composite	37.16	41.26	44.36	46.58	51.69	56.36	59.39	61.15

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Employment and Payrolls.

LABOUR FORCE OF ONTARIO, DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1951

	Total Labour	Labour (1) Force	REGIONS AND COUNTIES						Trans- porta- tion *	Finance	Service
			Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining	Manufac- turing	Utilities	Construction			
1. METROPOLITAN	587,680	14,361	289	34	840	209,702	11,493	42,213	41,492	102,177	33,167
	17,204	2,699	12	3	75	6,995	292	1,501	719	2,164	501
	21,616	3,486	8	4	85	8,151	305	1,759	1,151	2,830	608
	548,390	8,116	269	27	680	194,556	10,896	38,953	39,622	104,183	32,358
2. BURLINGTON	144,810	6,541	26	6	236	74,159	12,285	8,578	8,815	6,800	19,699
	28,763	2,839	5	3	97	14,580	1,285	1,415	1,113	3,580	3,276
	116,047	3,702	21	3	139	59,573	1,293	7,400	5,687	16,119	2,702
3. NIAGARA	86,578	6,724	47	15	286	40,290	2,542	6,494	5,094	2,751	13,031
	36,268	4,816	31	11	83	15,665	672	2,903	1,659	4,316	5,006
	50,310	1,908	16	4	203	24,625	1,870	3,591	3,435	5,435	8,025
4. LAKE ERIE	35,593	10,634	1h3	282	290	4,618	264	1,539	1,053	2,924	427
	9,039	2,892	13	146	225	2,113	128	521	1,536	1,937	1,290
	16,554	7,742	130	136	65	2,505	136	1,018	617	1,914	301
5. UPPER THAMES	111,572	19,144	60	128	117	29,855	1,693	7,416	8,374	16,394	24,933
	20,985	5,623	23	121	8	3,807	309	1,091	2,435	2,629	23,366
	67,925	7,592	27	5	36	18,773	1,107	5,185	4,910	10,850	3,563
6. BORDER	22,662	6,229	10	2	73	7,275	277	1,140	1,029	2,915	436
	117,397	15,171	37	412	134	49,287	1,820	6,737	6,235	15,653	2,183
	87,441	7,012	15	175	44	41,223	1,211	4,909	4,972	11,479	1,911
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	29,956	8,159	22	237	90	8,064	609	1,828	1,963	4,174	542
	28,331	5,590	12	24	26	9,743	410	2,488	2,008	3,277	475
	28,331	5,590	12	24	26	9,743	410	2,488	2,008	3,277	475

LABOUR FORCE OF ONTARIO, DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY GROUPS (Cont'd.)

	Total Labour Force	Agric- ulture	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining	Manufactur- ing	Utilities	Construction	Trans- porta- tion*		Finance	Service
									Trade	Trade		
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	103,093	16,194	54	84	45,122	298	5,871	4,538	12,403	2,953	14,343	
Perth	20,330	6,176	15	-	5,862	230	1,146	2,545	2,545	388	2,595	
Waterloo	56,043	3,939	19	2	30,021	484	3,281	6,727	2,074	2,069	7,115	
Wellington	26,720	6,079	20	2	9,239	194	1,444	1,253	3,131	4,96	4,633	
9. BLUE WATER	100,409	32,911	294	158	18,034	1,415	6,271	5,919	11,006	1,540	21,510	
Bruce	14,405	6,071	36	62	2,924	162	845	659	1,444	188	1,794	
Dufferin	22,507	2,731	18	1	480	80	353	208	573	87	640	
Grey	8,390	51	39	21	5,228	319	1,148	1,07	2,790	370	2,805	
Huron	18,807	7,827	11	34	2,126	181	1,080	801	1,205	238	4,463	
Simcoe	39,443	7,892	22	60	7,276	673	2,845	3,144	4,294	657	11,808	
10. KAWARTHAS	89,933	16,189	354	54	217	36,068	1,039	2,477	1,299	10,507	1,685	13,200
Durham	11,062	2,876	104	8	10	4,089	109	654	426	1,098	161	1,446
Ontario	33,803	4,242	27	2	32	16,121	286	1,999	1,683	3,721	611	4,653
Peterborough	23,406	2,458	131	11	138	10,740	275	1,336	949	2,992	537	3,649
Victoria	10,024	2,905	67	2	24	2,349	164	717	639	1,375	193	1,550
Northumberland	11,638	3,708	25	31	13	2,769	205	771	602	1,321	183	1,902
11. QUINTES	66,950	11,581	557	148	234	15,894	851	4,687	4,218	8,184	1,216	18,705
Frontenac	25,993	2,846	63	21	75	6,017	254	1,859	1,257	3,284	560	9,540
Hastings	27,534	4,064	346	19	132	7,529	435	1,799	2,414	3,488	485	6,523
Lemox & Addington	6,707	2,413	143	28	26	1,451	118	499	247	696	79	941
Prince Edward	6,716	2,258	5	80	1	897	44	530	300	716	92	1,701
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	42,177	12,219	131	43	77	14,499	406	3,184	3,182	512	705	7,972
Dundas	5,723	2,779	4	1	1	983	68	248	307	67	67	688
Glengarry	5,665	2,862	46	15	4	631	47	386	285	439	51	681
Grenville	6,324	1,795	51	1	5	1,545	47	471	555	712	74	1,009
Leeds	14,028	3,057	7	26	36	3,713	139	997	1,029	1,693	262	2,921
Stormont	17,537	2,426	23	-	41	7,627	105	1,082	1,006	2,066	251	2,680

LABOUR FORCE OF ONTARIO, DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY GROUPS (Cont'd.)

	Total Labour Force (1)	Forestry and Logging				Fishing and Trapping		Manufacturing		Construction		Transportation *		Trade, Finance and Service	
		Agri-culture	Forestry	Fishing	Logging	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Trade	Finance	Trade	Transportation *	Trade	Finance
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	154,169	18,214	204	46	315	21,618	2,476	10,416	8,952	19,127	5,178	65,189			
Carleton	102,024	4,957	97	30	90	10,941	1,311	6,011	5,832	13,880	4,558	53,206			
Lanark	13,064	2,905	77	1	42	3,394	238	976	1,455	1,643	209	2,001			
Prescott	7,969	3,037	17	1	36	1,703	66	652	369	736	79	979			
Renfrew	25,751	4,729	703	13	138	5,177	840	2,095	1,107	2,385	271	8,178			
Russell	5,361	2,586	10	1	9	403	21	682	189	483	61	825			
14. HIGHLANDS	37,448	4,166	1,880	103	219	7,526	1,187	4,200	4,708	4,514	500	8,013			
Haliburton	2,616	369	181	7	21	700	117	349	144	214	18	490			
Muskoka	8,533	652	267	5	11	1,746	309	1,139	784	1,055	120	2,382			
Nipissing	17,293	1,518	1,013	24	171	3,272	566	1,877	2,818	2,174	276	3,319			
Parry Sound	9,006	1,627	419	67	16	1,808	195	835	962	1,071	86	1,822			
15. CLAY BELT	48,706	3,686	1,867	94	12,403	7,859	969	2,280	3,024	5,273	653	7,027			
Cochrane	30,793	1,880	3,805	38	7,445	5,924	553	1,325	1,818	2,997	354	4,177			
Timiskaming	17,913	1,806	1,062	56	1,958	1,935	416	955	1,206	2,276	299	2,850			
16. NICKEL RANGE	44,048	2,596	2,461	165	11,239	8,493	440	3,182	3,835	4,159	564	6,259			
Manitoulin	3,722	1,167	321	100	105	347	78	259	330	308	27	625			
Sudbury	40,326	1,529	2,140	65	11,134	8,146	362	2,923	3,505	3,851	537	5,634			
17. SAULT	24,921	1,354	1,2558	127	733	2,800	295	1,607	2,768	2,506	297	3,597			
Algooma	24,921	1,354	1,558	127	733	2,800	295	1,607	2,768	2,506	297	3,597			
18 & 19 LAKEHEAD &															
JAMES BAY	64,126	3,107	2,356	416	3,010	12,791	218	4,617	10,222	7,264	846	10,802			
Kenora	13,324	412	1,835	125	4,747	2,462	199	873	1,890	1,262	128	2,572			
Rainy River	7,717	1,159	478	73	651	1,449	56	705	885	717	82	1,363			
Thunder Bay	13,085	1,536	1,043	218	885	8,880	663	3,039	7,447	5,285	636	6,874			
TOTAL	1,884,941	201,482	23,030	2,259	30,653	615,358	30,704	127,494	127,421	267,267	61,728	379,129			

(1) Data for individual industry groups do not add to total Labour forces, as 18,416 persons in Ontario did not state in what industry they were engaged.

* includes communication

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

LABOUR FORCE OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1951

REGIONS AND COUNTIES										Total		
Agricul-ture	For-estry	Fish-ing	Mining	Manufac-turing	Utilities	Construc-tion	Trans-porta-tion *	Trade	Finance	Service	Total	
	and Logging	and Trapping										
1. METROPOLITAN												
Halton	0.1	—	0.1	36.0	2.0	7.3	7.1	18.8	5.8	20.4	100.0	
Peel	—	—	0.4	39.9	1.7	8.5	4.1	12.4	2.9	14.6	100.0	
York	0.1	—	0.1	38.0	1.4	8.2	5.4	13.2	2.8	14.3	100.0	
	1.5	—	—	35.8	2.0	7.2	7.3	19.2	6.0	20.9	100.0	
2. BURLINGTON												
Brant	4.6	—	0.2	51.6	1.1	6.1	4.7	13.7	2.3	15.7	100.0	
Wentworth	3.2	—	0.3	51.1	1.0	5.0	3.9	12.5	2.0	14.2	100.0	
	—	—	0.1	51.3	1.1	6.4	4.9	13.9	2.3	15.9	100.0	
3. NIAGARA												
Lincoln	7.8	0.1	0.3	47.0	3.0	7.6	5.9	11.4	1.8	15.2	100.0	
Welland	13.4	—	—	43.6	1.9	8.1	4.6	12.0	2.1	13.9	100.0	
	3.8	—	0.4	49.3	3.7	7.2	6.9	10.9	1.6	16.1	100.0	
4. LAKE ERIE												
Haldimand	42.0	0.6	1.1	18.2	1.0	6.1	4.2	11.6	1.7	12.3	100.0	
Norfolk	32.4	0.1	2.5	23.7	1.4	5.8	4.9	11.6	1.4	14.5	100.0	
	47.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	15.3	0.8	6.2	3.8	11.7	1.8	11.2	100.0
5. UPPER THAMES												
Elgin	17.6	—	0.1	26.9	1.5	6.7	7.6	14.8	3.6	21.1	100.0	
Middlesex	27.0	0.1	0.6	18.3	1.5	5.2	11.7	12.6	1.7	21.2	100.0	
Oxford	11.3	—	—	0.1	27.8	1.6	7.7	7.3	16.0	4.6	23.5	100.0
	27.7	—	—	0.3	32.3	1.2	5.1	4.6	13.0	1.9	13.8	100.0
6. BORDER												
Essex	13.1	—	0.4	42.4	1.6	5.8	6.0	13.5	2.1	15.1	100.0	
Kent	8.1	—	0.2	47.7	1.4	5.7	5.8	13.3	2.2	15.5	100.0	
	27.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	27.1	2.1	6.1	6.6	14.0	1.8	13.7	100.0
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER												
Lambton	19.9	—	0.1	34.6	1.5	8.8	7.1	11.6	1.7	14.3	100.0	
	19.9	—	0.1	34.6	1.5	8.8	7.1	11.6	1.7	14.3	100.0	

LABOUR FORCE OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1951 (Cont'd.)

REGIONS AND COUNTIES												
	Agri-culture	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Trans-ports	Trade	Finance	Service	Total
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER												
Perth	15.8	0.1	—	0.1	44.0	0.9	5.7	4.4	12.1	2.9	14.0	100.0
Waterloo	30.76	0.1	—	—	29.0	1.1	5.7	6.0	12.6	1.9	12.9	100.0
Wellington	7.1	—	—	0.1	53.8	0.9	5.9	3.7	12.1	3.7	12.8	100.0
22.8	0.1	—	—	0.1	34.6	0.7	5.4	4.7	11.7	1.9	17.3	100.0
9. BLUE WATER												
Bruce	33.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	18.2	1.4	6.3	6.0	11.1	1.6	21.7	100.0
Dufferin	42.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	20.6	1.1	5.9	4.6	10.2	1.3	12.6	100.0
Grey	52.8	0.3	—	0.1	9.3	1.5	6.8	4.0	11.1	1.7	12.4	100.0
Buron	31.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	23.5	1.4	5.2	5.0	12.5	1.7	12.6	100.0
Simcoe	41.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	11.3	1.0	5.7	4.3	10.1	1.3	23.7	100.0
20.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	18.7	1.7	7.3	8.1	11.1	1.7	30.4	100.0
10. KAWARTHAS												
Durham	18.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	40.5	1.2	6.1	4.8	11.8	1.9	14.8	100.0
Ontario	26.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	37.2	1.0	6.0	3.9	10.0	1.4	13.2	100.0
Peterborough	12.7	0.1	—	0.1	48.3	0.9	6.0	5.0	11.1	1.8	13.9	100.0
Victoria	10.6	0.6	—	0.6	46.3	1.2	5.8	4.1	12.9	2.3	15.7	100.0
Northumberland	29.1	0.7	—	0.2	23.5	1.6	7.2	6.4	13.8	1.9	15.5	100.0
32.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	24.0	1.8	6.7	5.2	11.5	1.6	16.5	100.0
11. QUITINEE												
Frontenac	17.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	24.0	1.3	7.1	6.4	12.3	1.8	28.2	100.0
Hastings	11.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	23.3	1.0	7.2	4.9	12.7	2.2	37.0	100.0
Lennox & Addington	14.9	1.3	0.1	0.5	27.6	1.6	6.6	8.9	12.8	1.8	24.0	100.0
Prince Edward	36.3	2.2	0.4	0.4	21.8	1.8	7.5	3.7	10.5	1.2	14.2	100.0
34.1	0.1	1.2	—	0.7	13.5	0.7	8.0	4.5	10.8	1.4	25.7	100.0
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE												
Dundas	26.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	29.5	0.8	6.5	5.4	11.0	1.4	16.2	100.0
Glengarry	49.1	0.1	—	—	17.4	1.2	7.1	9.0	1.2	0.9	12.5	100.0
Grenville	52.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	11.6	0.9	5.2	8.1	11.3	1.2	16.0	100.0
Leeds	28.4	0.8	—	0.1	24.4	0.7	7.4	8.8	12.2	1.9	21.1	100.0
Stormont	22.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	26.8	1.0	7.2	7.4	11.9	1.5	15.5	100.0
14.0	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	44.1	0.6	6.3	5.8	11.9	1.5	15.5	100.0

LABOUR FORCE OF ONTARIO, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY GROUPS (Cont'd.)

	Agricul-ture	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining	Manufac-turing	Utilities	Construc-tion	Trans-ports-ation *	Trade	Finance	Service	Total
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	11.9	0.6	—	0.2	14.2	1.6	6.8	5.9	12.5	3.4	42.8	100.0
Carleton	4.9	0.1	—	0.1	10.8	1.3	6.0	5.8	13.8	4.5	52.7	100.0
Lanark	22.2	0.6	—	0.3	26.0	1.8	7.5	11.1	12.6	1.6	15.3	100.0
Prescott	39.6	0.2	—	0.5	22.2	0.9	8.5	4.8	9.6	1.0	12.8	100.0
Renfrew	18.4	2.7	0.1	0.5	20.2	3.3	8.2	4.3	9.3	1.1	31.9	100.0
Russell	49.1	0.2	—	0.2	7.6	0.4	12.9	3.6	9.2	1.2	15.7	100.0
14. HIGHLANDS	11.3	5.1	0.3	0.6	20.3	3.2	11.3	12.7	12.2	1.4	21.6	100.0
Heilburton	14.1	6.9	0.3	0.8	26.8	4.5	13.4	5.5	8.2	0.7	18.8	100.0
Muskoka	7.7	3.2	0.1	0.1	20.6	3.6	13.4	9.3	12.5	1.4	28.1	100.0
Nipissing	8.8	5.9	0.1	1.0	18.9	3.3	10.9	16.3	12.6	1.6	19.2	100.0
Parry Sound	18.1	4.7	0.7	0.2	20.1	2.2	9.3	10.7	11.9	1.0	20.2	100.0
15. CLAY BELT	7.7	10.1	0.2	25.8	16.3	2.0	4.7	6.3	11.0	1.4	14.6	100.0
Cochrane	6.2	12.6	0.1	24.6	19.5	1.8	4.4	6.0	9.9	1.2	13.8	100.0
Timiskaming	10.1	5.9	0.3	27.7	10.8	2.3	5.3	6.7	12.7	1.7	15.9	100.0
16. NICKEL RANGE	6.2	5.7	0.4	25.8	19.5	1.0	7.3	8.8	9.6	1.3	14.4	100.0
Manitoulin	31.8	8.8	2.7	2.9	9.5	2.1	7.1	9.0	8.4	0.7	17.0	100.0
Sudbury	3.8	5.4	0.2	28.0	20.5	0.9	7.3	8.8	9.7	1.3	14.1	100.0
17. SAULT	5.5	6.3	0.5	3.0	39.8	1.2	6.5	11.2	10.2	1.2	14.6	100.0
Algoma	5.5	6.3	0.5	3.0	39.8	1.2	6.5	11.2	10.2	1.2	14.6	100.0
18. LAKEHEAD	4.9	14.8	0.7	4.8	20.2	1.4	7.3	16.1	11.5	1.3	17.1	100.0
Kenora (1)	3.1	13.9	0.9	11.1	18.6	1.5	6.6	14.3	9.5	1.0	19.4	100.0
Rainy River	15.2	6.3	1.0	8.5	19.0	0.7	9.3	11.6	9.4	1.1	17.9	100.0
Thunder Bay	3.6	16.6	0.5	2.1	20.9	1.6	7.1	17.5	12.4	1.5	16.2	100.0
TOTAL	10.7	1.2	0.1	1.6	32.6	1.6	6.8	14.2	3.3	20.1	100.0	—

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

* Includes Communication.

Note: Due to rounding percentages may not add to 100.0

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada 1951.

LABOUR FORCE OF ONTARIO, DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION GROUPS

1901-1951

<u>Occupation</u>		<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>
All Occupations	'000	754.2	991.0	1,117.1	1,345.6	1,455.1	1,884.9
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural	'000	306.4	307.0	294.1	304.8	270.3	203.3
	%	40.6	31.0	26.3	22.7	18.6	10.8
Fishing & Trapping	'000	2.0 c	3.7	2.0 c	6.3	6.3	3.2
	%	0.3 c	0.4	0.2 c	0.5	0.4	0.2
Logging	'000	6.2	10.5 a	7.9	9.0	14.5	17.1
	%	0.8	1.1 a	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
Mining & Quarrying	'000	3.9	16.7 b	8.7	14.8	24.2	21.3
	%	0.5	1.7 b	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.1
Manufacturing & Mechanical	'000	179.0	174.8	190.2	224.4	321.7	437.2
Construction	'000	23.7	17.6	17.0	16.7	22.1	23.2
	%						
Transportation & Communication	'000	83.1	58.4	77.4	109.9	113.6	176.2
	%	11.0	5.9	6.9	8.2	7.8	9.3
Trade & Finance	'000	84.7	113.0	134.7	140.9	199.2	
	%						
Service	'000	95.0	118.9	145.3	211.8	250.5 f	333.2
	%	12.6	12.0	13.0	15.7	17.2 f	17.7
Professional	'000	e	36.3	59.3	77.3	88.1	126.6
	\$		3.7	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.7
Personal	'000	61.1	75.8	69.3	119.6	146.5	151.7
	%	8.1	7.6	6.2	8.9	10.1	8.0
Clerical	'000	27.3	45.0	94.8 c	108.7	139.7	236.6
	%	3.6	4.5	8.5 c	8.1	9.6	12.6
Labourers ^d	'000	50.9	117.4	117.0	143.7	91.6	118.3
	%	6.7	11.8	10.5	10.7	6.3	6.3
Not Stated	'000	-	-	2.2	0.8	4.1	19.1
	%	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0

a Includes pulp mill employees.

b Includes mine and smelter workers except clerical staff.

c Not exactly comparable to other years.

d Includes labourers in industries other than primary.

e Not available.

f Includes Armed Forces.

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

LABOUR FORCE IN ONTARIO, MONTHLY APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, 1954 AND AVERAGE 1950-1953

		REGIONS (In Thousands)										
		Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1
1. METROPOLITAN	Average 1950-53	17.4	24.6	24.4	23.0	19.2	16.5	13.5	12.7	12.9	13.7	17.8
	1954	27.8	40.7	40.7	41.5	33.1	31.5	28.8	26.9	27.7	26.0	30.6
2. BURLINGTON	Average 1950-53	7.9	9.7	9.4	8.7	7.2	6.0	5.3	5.9	5.7	6.7	7.9
	1954	13.2	15.9	15.4	15.6	14.1	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.4	10.2	12.9
3. N. LAGARA	Average 1950-53	5.0	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.4
	1954	7.9	10.3	10.8	10.7	8.7	7.8	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.4
4. LAKE ERIE	Average 1950-53	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
	1954	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
5. UPPER THAMES	Average 1950-53	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.4
	1954	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.3	6.7	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.6	5.6
6. BORDER	Average 1950-53	7.2	8.5	7.8	7.7	6.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	5.3	5.9	7.2
	1954	9.0	9.9	10.0	10.8	9.0	10.0	10.5	14.2	18.0	15.2	14.1
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	Average 1950-53	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9
	1954	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.1
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	Average 1950-53	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0
	1954	6.9	7.5	7.8	7.4	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.2
9. BLUE WATER	Average 1950-53	4.6	6.0	5.8	5.1	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1
	1954	7.6	8.7	8.6	8.3	5.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.9
10. KAWARTHAS	Average 1950-53	3.9	5.1	4.9	4.9	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.3
	1954	6.5	7.7	8.0	8.1	5.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	10.8	9.9	6.2
11. QUITNIE	Average 1950-53	2.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7
	1954	5.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	4.3	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.5

LABOUR FORCE IN ONTARIO, MONTHLY APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, (Cont'd.)

(In Thousands)

	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1*	Dec. 1
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	Average 1950-53	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0
	1954	6.5	5.4	5.4	4.8	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.8
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	Average 1950-53	5.5	7.4	7.7	7.8	5.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.4
	1954	8.1	10.8	11.4	11.8	8.5	6.1	5.3	4.6	5.1	4.7	6.2
14. HIGHLANDS	Average 1950-53	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.4	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
	1954	4.0	4.5	5.1	6.1	4.8	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.4
15. CLAY BELT	Average 1950-53	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
	1954	4.0	4.1	4.5	6.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2
16. NICKEL RANGE	Average 1950-53	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.1
	1954	2.7	3.9	4.2	5.5	4.2	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8
17. SAULT	Average 1950-53	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
	1954	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.1	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.7
18. LAKEHEAD	Average 1950-53	3.6	4.3	4.8	6.2	5.0	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.8
	1954	6.3	7.5	8.8	11.2	9.9	6.6	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.3	5.1
ONTARIO:												
	1950	70.3	94.8	95.0	102.8	89.5	58.6	50.8	40.3	41.9	35.5	40.1
	1951	55.9	72.0	67.4	60.8	47.1	37.7	41.0	36.8	39.6	45.2	55.3
	1952	87.9	114.1	116.1	115.6	90.2	67.8	58.2	53.2	47.3	46.2	48.7
	1953	84.9	103.3	102.9	98.6	70.3	51.7	52.3	48.3	53.4	57.0	70.3
	Average 1950-53	74.7	96.1	95.4	94.5	74.3	54.0	50.6	44.7	45.6	46.0	53.4
	1954	128.0	156.8	161.3	169.0	136.5	115.1	101.5	100.4	108.6	102.5	104.7
												120.9

* Live Applicants as of October 28, 1954.

Source: Employment Insurance Commission - Form 751

SECTION *B*

INVESTMENT

INVESTMENT

If intentions for 1955 are realized, Ontario this year will experience its greatest investment expenditure in history, 4.2 percent higher than the 1954 peak of \$2.9 billion. These estimates, which were made at the end of 1954, call for capital expenditures of \$2.2 billion and an additional \$797 million for repairs and maintenance. Increases in capital expenditures of \$80.6 million or 23.3 percent in institutional services and government departments and of \$66.4 million or 14.0 percent in housing, account for most of the gain and have the effect of offsetting the decrease in manufacturing.

Intentions for 1955 indicate a drop in capital expenditures of \$37.8 million or 9.4 percent in manufacturing compared with 1954. The largest declines are expected to occur in the printing and publishing industries (-61.9 percent), wood products (-42.3 percent), textile products (-42.0 percent), clothing (-23.3 percent) and transportation equipment (-22.5 percent). On the other hand, a large increase (61.6 percent) is expected in chemical products, and moderate increases in rubber products (11.7 percent), non-ferrous metal products (11.3 percent) and electrical apparatus and supplies (10.5 percent).

Total intended capital expenditures in manufacturing in 1955, \$365.5 million, are 27 percent lower than actual expenditures recorded for the peak year 1953. Repair expenditures are also expected to be lower, 2.8 percent below 1954 and 9.3 percent below 1953.

Of the total 1955 capital expenditure program in Ontario of \$2.2 billion, \$1.5 billion or 70 percent is to be spent on construction work and the remainder on machinery and equipment. In addition, \$383 million and \$414 million are intended for repairs to structures and to machinery and equipment, respectively.

For Canada as a whole, year-end estimates put the capital expenditure program for 1955 at \$5.8 billion, just below the record set in 1953. It is expected that an additional \$2.0 billion will be spent on repair and maintenance. Capital and repair expenditures together would then reach \$7.8 billion by the end of 1955, 3.9 percent higher than the previous year, but 1.3 percent below 1953.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES IN ONTARIO

(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1951(1)</u>	<u>1952(1)</u>	<u>1953(1)</u>	<u>1954(2)</u>	<u>1955(3)</u>
Primary industries and construction industry	211.7	188.8	194.3	191.3	190.0
Manufacturing	395.2	477.3	499.4	403.3	365.5
Utilities	361.1	397.1	444.0	401.2	400.2
Trade, finance and commercial services	175.0	137.0	217.9	251.0	265.2
Housing	333.3	309.8	399.9	473.6	540.0
Institutional services and government departments	<u>263.7</u>	<u>389.3</u>	<u>350.1</u>	<u>345.4</u>	<u>426.0</u>
TOTAL	1,740.0	1,899.3	2,105.6	2,065.8	2,186.9

(1) Actual expenditures; (2) Preliminary actual; (3) Intentions.

Source: Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa; Private and Public Investment in Canada, Regional Estimates.

TOTAL INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE IN ONTARIO

(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1951(1)</u>	<u>1952(1)</u>	<u>1953(1)</u>	<u>1954(2)</u>	<u>1955(3)</u>
<u>Capital Expenditures</u>					
Construction	1,022.7	1,137.0	1,275.7	1,364.1	1,526.4
Machinery and equipment	<u>717.3</u>	<u>762.3</u>	<u>829.9</u>	<u>701.7</u>	<u>660.5</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,740.0</u>	<u>1,899.3</u>	<u>2,105.6</u>	<u>2,065.8</u>	<u>2,186.9</u>
<u>Repair and Maintenance</u>					
Construction	326.8	321.2	328.4	375.7	383.4
Machinery and equipment	<u>369.9</u>	<u>398.6</u>	<u>430.6</u>	<u>423.6</u>	<u>414.0</u>
TOTAL	<u>696.7</u>	<u>719.8</u>	<u>759.0</u>	<u>799.3</u>	<u>797.4</u>
<u>Capital, Repair and Maintenance</u>					
Construction	1,349.5	1,458.2	1,604.1	1,739.8	1,909.8
Machinery and equipment	<u>1,087.2</u>	<u>1,160.9</u>	<u>1,260.5</u>	<u>1,125.3</u>	<u>1,074.5</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,436.7</u>	<u>2,619.1</u>	<u>2,864.6</u>	<u>2,865.1</u>	<u>2,984.3</u>

(1) Actual expenditures; (2) Preliminary actual; (3) Intentions.

Source: Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa; Private and Public Investment in Canada, Regional Estimates.

From the beginning of 1947 to the end of 1953, 10.5 percent of total investment in Canada comprised long-term investments held by non-residents. Over the same period, the proportion of all foreign long-term investments held by United States residents increased from 71.8 to 77.4 percent. The proportion held by residents of the United Kingdom decreased from 23.2 to 17.6 percent.

For the first time during the postwar period, the net inflow of foreign capital earmarked for direct investment in Canada declined in 1954. The inflow from the United Kingdom was higher than for any year since the end of the war, but contractions occurred in the net movements both from the United States and from other overseas countries.

Most of the direct foreign investment has gone into the development of natural resources, particularly petroleum, minerals and pulp and paper.

SECTION C



AGRICULTURE

MINING

FORESTRY

FISHING

FUR FARMING

ELECTRIC POWER

AGRICULTURE

The climate, land forms, and soils of southern Ontario are generally favourable to agriculture. Only a few areas, such as the steep slopes of the Niagara Escarpment, the rough moraines and shallow soils of the limestone plains in parts of the Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley Regions, and the Canadian Shield, are definitely unfavourable. Some areas close to the large lakes are free from frost hazard and also have deep loamy, easily-worked soils.

Historical Development of Agriculture

Initial development of much of what is now farm land in Ontario occurred in terms of industries other than agriculture. The territory was first entered by explorers interested in the fur trade. Later, lumbering in the Ottawa Valley provided the impetus for settlement in that area.

The first attempt at farming in Ontario can be traced back to a settlement formed by Champlain near Kingston. Very little was accomplished agriculturally, as the settlers' time was largely occupied by wars with the Indians.

Farming was begun along the Niagara River in 1779. Even then, however, agricultural settlement was related to factors such as Loyalist migration after the American Revolution, and government interest in the strategic military value of the area. The intensive development of the agricultural resources of Upper Canada really began in the early years of the 19th century. By 1851, over 85 percent of the population of Ontario was rural and predominantly engaged in agriculture. By 1881, the maximum density of rural population had been reached. Between then and 1951 the area in farms was increased by less than 10 percent. The chief concern of the early farmers was to clear the land and establish homes. The pioneer farming economy was self-sufficient. The simple wants of the household were met by domestic manufacture or through the sale of potash, the first cash crop of the area.

The importance of agriculture in Ontario increased as it changed from a self-sufficient, subsistence industry to a cash crop industry. During the first half of the 19th century, wheat from Ontario became an export commodity. Grain entered the United States freely under the Reciprocity Agreements, but when these ended in 1866, Ontario was left dependent on the overseas market. Within twenty years the western prairies began to open up, producing a hard wheat which crowded Ontario wheat from the market. The clay lands were turned to grass, and cattle replaced grain as the most important farm industry in Ontario. From 1871 to 1951 the number of cattle in Ontario increased from 1.4 million to 2.5 million head.

Position of Agriculture in the Economy of Ontario

During the period in which the emphasis in Ontario agriculture changed from wheat to cattle farming, the position of agriculture in the economy of the Province as a whole was also changing. Emerging from an era dominated in turn by the fur trade and lumbering, agriculture in Ontario had replaced these industries both in number of persons employed and in value of production. During the early years of the 20th century, however, manufacturing began to exceed agriculture in net value of production. In the 1920's, manufacturing in Canada as a whole accounted for about 42 percent of the net value of Canadian production, whereas agriculture was responsible for about 38 percent. Although figures are not available by provinces, the margin between manufacturing and agriculture in Ontario at this time was probably wider. The relative importance of manufacturing has since increased, but aside from manufacturing and construction, no industry compares as favourably as agriculture on the basis of net value of production.

Commercialization

A factor in the economic importance of Ontario agriculture, as measured by cash income, is its degree of commercialization (that is the extent to which farming is carried on for cash remuneration rather than for satisfying the needs of the farmer directly). Although self-sufficient farming is still carried on to some degree in parts of Ontario, it is confined mainly to the more remote areas of the Clay Belt and Lakehead Regions. Farming on the cash crop basis is highly developed near the metropolitan areas of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Windsor, having sprung

up in these areas in response to heavy demands for milk and other dairy products, meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables. Specialized cash crops, such as tobacco in Norfolk County in the Lake Erie Region, early vegetables in the Border Region and fresh fruit and canning crops in the Niagara Region, have been developed in certain areas.

Elsewhere in the Province, a basic cash crop may be combined with other types of farming on a small scale to satisfy family needs. This permits more flexibility in adjusting to business fluctuations than in the Prairie Provinces, for instance where farming is almost completely specialized. The specialization that does exist at present in Ontario agriculture is of the type which develops only at a comparatively late stage. It is the result of adaptation to the special physical and economic character of each region rather than to a general scarcity of labour and capital or a heavy dependence on a distant foreign market as in the earlier stages of development. A tendency to practice mixed farming, to combine several types of farm enterprises, some of which are more lucrative or more reliable than others, has become general in the mature agricultural areas of Ontario. This represents an attempt to avoid wide fluctuations in farm income and to conserve fertility.

High Return Per Acre

The value of products sold per farm in Ontario is high. Almost half of Ontario's farms sold over \$2,500 of farm produce in 1950 compared to only one-quarter of the farms in Quebec. Gross value of products per farm exceeds even that in the highly commercialized area of the Prairie Provinces.

An acre of farm land in Ontario produces more in dollars than an acre elsewhere in Canada. The produce carries a higher value in relation to bulk, and is sold in more accessible markets. The trend of agriculture in Ontario is towards intensive development of land rather than expansion into new territories.

One reason for the higher gross value of products per acre in Ontario is the emphasis on dairying and livestock raising rather than on grain growing. Grains such as wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax contributed in 1954 only 4.3 percent of the total cash income from farm products in Ontario, compared to 26.5 percent for the whole of Canada. Of the land sown in field crops in Canada, 14 percent lies in Ontario. Nine percent of this is in wheat, compared to 41 percent for the whole of Canada. On the other hand, the bulk of Ontario's farm income is derived from livestock and livestock products, which provided \$518 million or 74 percent of a total cash income from farm products of \$705 million in 1954. In Canada as a whole, 59 percent of farm cash income came from livestock and livestock products. At December 1st, 1954, 33 percent of the cattle in Canada were on Ontario farms, and in 1953 one-third of the total milk production came from Ontario. The emphasis on livestock in the Province is also shown by the proportion of acreage under crop devoted to cultivated hay in 1954: 41 percent compared to 18 percent for the whole country, and mixed grains, 13 percent compared to 3 percent.

Specialty crops such as tobacco, soybeans, and sugar beets which produce more dollars per acre than other crops, are also proportionately more important to Ontario than to the rest of Canada. Almost all the tobacco produced in Canada comes from Ontario, where it contributed nine percent of farm cash income in 1954. Of the acreage of soybeans and sugar beets sown in Canada, 100 percent and 26 percent, respectively, was in Ontario. Of the acreage of tobacco sown in Canada in 1953, 91 percent was in Ontario.

Related to this intensive use of land is the fact that farms in Ontario are generally smaller than in the rest of Canada. In 1951, the average area per farm in the Province was 139.3 acres, less than half the average of 279.3 for Canada, but larger than Quebec's average of 125.0 acres. In the Prairie Provinces, the average farm size was 498.0 acres. The proportion of improved land⁽¹⁾ to farm area in Ontario was 61 percent, higher than in either of these areas. The proportion of improved land to farm area in Quebec was 53 percent, in the Prairie Provinces, 58

(1) Improved land includes all land brought under cultivation and fit for the plough. It comprises the area under field, garden, orchard, and nursery crops for harvest, as well as area in summer fallow, cultivated pasture, barnyards and laneways, and improved land lying idle.

percent. Of Ontario farms at the time of the 1951 Census, 75 percent had between 10 and 129 acres of improved land; 17 percent had over 129 acres. In Quebec, 84 percent had between 10 and 129 acres, and 10 percent had more than 129 acres. In the Prairie Provinces, the proportions were 25 percent and 71 percent. The area of improved land is actually more indicative of the extent of farming operations than total farm land.

Farm Labour Force

In terms of labour force employed in the Province, agriculture ranks well behind manufacturing, with 11 percent and 33 percent of the total labour force in 1951, respectively, engaged in these industries. Both service and trade enterprises also employed more workers than agriculture. In Canada as a whole, agriculture ranked third, employing 16 percent of the nation's labour force. The character of Ontario agriculture is indicated by employment in each category. Forty-six percent of the labour force employed in Ontario agriculture at the 1951 Census was occupied in mixed farming, 21 percent in dairy farming, 10 percent in grain and hay farming, and 8 percent in stock raising.

The intensive use of land implies a high density of farm population. There is an average of 31 farm acres per farm resident in Ontario, compared to 62 farm acres in Canada as a whole. In comparing labour force to farm acreage, acres per farm worker in 1951 were 103.6 for Ontario, 86.2 for Quebec, 368.2 for the Prairie Provinces, 117.3 for the Maritimes and 170.0 for British Columbia. As pointed out in the section on Labour Force in this Survey, the population employed in agriculture in Ontario declined both in numbers and in proportion to the total labour force between 1946 and 1953. The factors involved in this change are both sociological and economic. Reinforcing the attraction of the cities has been the increased mechanization of farms and the shift to more remunerative types of farming which have permitted this decrease without an accompanying decline in value of production. As of June, 1954, Ontario's farm labour force was estimated to have increased about 6.8 percent over the same date in 1953. This represents a reversal of the trend in the agricultural labour force, which from 1946 to 1953 exhibited a decline of 30 percent, and is, in part, a result of the slower pace at which jobs have been opening up in certain non-agricultural industries, particularly manufacturing.

The basic unit for farm production in Ontario is still the individual family. Wages paid to farm labour comprised 11.1 percent of farm operating expenses in 1953, compared to 14.6 percent in the Prairie Provinces, 9.5 percent in Quebec where farm labour is even more completely provided by the farm family, and 22.6 percent in British Columbia. In specialized crop areas, dependence is placed on seasonal hired help. In 1951, 82 percent of Ontario farms were owner-operated, compared to 77 percent for Canada. Six percent were tenant-farmed and 11 percent part tenant- and part owner-operated in Ontario, compared to seven percent and 14 percent for Canada.

Farm Capital

The value of farm capital in Ontario amounted to \$2,548 million in 1951 compared to \$932 million in 1901. The distribution of farm value has changed during the period from 1901 to 1951. In 1951, 56 percent of farm value was in agricultural land and buildings, a decrease from 80 percent in 1901. On the other hand, the value of implements on Ontario farms increased from six percent of the total value of farm capital to 17 percent, while livestock rose from 14 percent to 27 percent, in the same period.

The average value of occupied farm land, including buildings, in Ontario was estimated at \$98 per acre in 1953. British Columbia was the only province to exceed Ontario in this respect. The average for Canada (excluding Newfoundland) was \$51 an acre. Since the pre-war period (1935-39), the mean value of occupied land in Ontario has more than doubled. This trend reflects the relative changes in price levels of farm products and of things which farmers buy. Since before World War II, the prices of Ontario agricultural products have increased more than those of commodities and services used by farmers.

Emphasis on Domestic Market

The marketing aspects of agriculture in Ontario also differ from those in other farming regions. With urban residents comprising 71 percent of Ontario's

population, town and city consumers in the Province provide the dominant source of demand. Farming supplements other economic activity. The 11 percent of Ontario's labour force engaged in farming produces for a market composed mainly of workers and their dependents whose livelihoods are earned in the manufacturing, construction, services, mining and forest industries.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of farm produce marketed outside of the country by individual provinces. Some indication of the proportion of Ontario agricultural products which find markets outside of Canada may be gained from the following statistics. Export figures for field crops and for animals and animal products have been selected in an attempt to exclude highly manufactured products. Some value added after the product leaves the farm still remains, making the proportion of exports to sales high.

VALUE OF SELECTED FARM PRODUCTS SOLD COMPARED TO
CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FARM ORIGIN, 1953

	RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS		Proportion Ontario of Canada %	Canadian Exports \$'000	Proportion Exports of Sales %
	Ontario \$'000	Other Provinces \$'000			
Field crops	109,120	1,027,329	9.6	1,085,533	95.5
Wheat	21,394	758,068	2.7	567,907	72.9
Oats	3,282	70,412	4.5	60,403	82.0
Tobacco	57,246	2,730	95.4	16,127	26.9
Animals and animal products	516,557	846,216	37.9	139,785	10.3
Cattle and calves	130,196	219,452	37.2	15,096	4.3
Dairy products	140,083	275,822	33.7	16,200	3.9

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Farm Cash Income, 1954 and Trade of Canada, 1953.

Animals and animal products, most important in Ontario, are at present relatively insignificant as Canadian exports. The dependence on home rather than international outlets tends to provide more stable markets for Ontario products than those catered to by producers of world staples. However, the export market is sufficiently important to Ontario farmers to make its fluctuations evident in the total farm cash income of the Province.

Since the second world war, Ontario's export markets have been reshaped. The United States has replaced Great Britain, limited by exchange difficulties, as our most important customer. In 1953, 70 percent of Canadian exports of animals and animal products went to the United States, compared to 10 percent to the United Kingdom. An estimated three-quarters of all Ontario's agricultural exports go to the United States.

Dependent Industries

Aside from the position of agriculture as an industry itself in the economy of Ontario, the role which it plays in supplying raw materials for use in manufacturing is an important one. In 1952, about 25 percent of all Ontario manufacturing firms and 14 percent of manufacturing employees were engaged in processing agricultural products, mainly from Ontario farms. Slaughtering and meat packing, flour and feed milling, cheese and butter making, fruit and vegetable canning are major industries in Ontario. The largest of these is slaughtering and meat packing. In terms of gross value of production, it was the fifth manufacturing industry of Ontario in 1953. Butter and cheese making, fruit and vegetable preparation and flour milling ranked 13th, 14th and 18th, respectively. The flour and feed industries utilize grain from outside the Province, but other food processing industries depend almost entirely on raw materials produced within Ontario. Other manufacturing industries dependent on agricultural goods include the making of bread and other

bakery products, the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery, the brewing industry, the manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products and the tanning industry. Together, industries processing Ontario farm products were responsible in 1953 for almost one-fifth of the value of all manufacturing factory shipments in the Province. In addition, a number of large industries, such as the automotive and furniture, use certain agricultural materials in the manufacture of their products.

The Farm Population as a Market

Another important aspect of agriculture in the economy of the Province is the market which it creates for the products of urban manufacturing. Not only do farmers require consumer goods but they are also purchasers of producer goods of a type and to an extent different from those required by the urban population. Agricultural machinery, fence wire, tile, stable fencing, prepared feeds and artificial fertilizers depend mainly on the farm market. In addition, commercial and other services are related to agriculture. Farm products require railway, road and water transportation. Agricultural products filling 228,000 cars - one-tenth of the total - were loaded on railways in the eastern division of Canada which includes Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes, in 1954. The marketing of farm goods makes an important contribution to the industrial life of the Province.

Aside, therefore, from the importance of agriculture as indicated by the proportion of the labour force engaged in it, value of production, net income and capital investment directly involved, the very fact that Ontario farmers use modern production methods which involve capital expenditure and that their products for the most part enter commercial channels, means that the influence exerted by agriculture on other sections of the economy is considerable.

Agricultural production has been a stabilizing influence in the Province during periods of economic decline. The demand for agricultural commodities is relatively inelastic. Agencies engaged in transporting and distributing goods and interested in volume depend increasingly on agriculture in periods of declining industrial production.

Agriculture in the Economic Regions of Ontario

The vast area of the Province of Ontario gives rise to wide variations in climate and land forms, and therefore in types of agricultural. Most of the agricultural area is confined to the southern part of the Province where the climate is moderated by the proximity of the Great Lakes and where the soil is generally fertile. The area of southern and eastern Ontario is by far the most important agricultural region of the Province. In terms of estimated net income per farm, the Lake Erie, Upper Thames, Upper Grand River, Metropolitan and Border Regions are the top five, in that order. These regions are all in southwestern Ontario. Here, there are several large sandy tracts, the most notable in Norfolk, east Elgin, south Oxford and west Brant Counties, now being extensively used for tobacco growing. The soils of part of the lake plains area of the Border and St. Clair River Regions have a high organic content and are well adapted to the growing of cash crops. The whole of the Upper Thames Region, particularly Oxford County, is an important dairying region. The narrow strip of land surrounding the western end of Lake Ontario, protected by the Niagara Escarpment and favourably influenced by the large body of water, enjoys a long growing season and is largely devoted to fruit and vegetable growing. The Niagara and Burlington Regions, comprising this area, rank first and third in value of tree fruits produced, sixth and fifth in vegetables.

The Holland Marsh, a rich area of about seven thousand acres of reclaimed land lying half in Simcoe and half in York Counties in the Blue Water and Metropolitan Regions, suffered heavy losses in the hurricane of October 15th, 1954. The land was not completely drained until late in November. Farmers in other central counties suffered losses through flooding and silting of farm lands, pastures, and new seedings of fall wheat, and damage to fences and buildings. An estimated \$60,000 worth of livestock was lost in the hurricane.

Another important agricultural area includes parts of the Quinte, Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley Regions. Handicapped by drainage problems in the growing of field crops, these Regions emphasize dairy farming and cattle raising. The Upper St. Lawrence, Quinte and Ottawa Valley Regions are the three leading

producers of cheddar cheese in Ontario. The Ottawa Valley and Quinte Regions rank third and sixth in butter production, after the Blue Water and Upper Grand River. In the Ottawa Valley Region and sections of the Upper St. Lawrence Region away from the river, the emphasis has shifted to beef cattle raising, both for slaughter and as breeding stock for the American market.

Less intensively developed areas with agricultural potentialities lie within the Clay Belt Region. The Little Clay Belt in the District of Timiskaming, because of its longer growing season and drainage developments, is more productive than the Great Clay Belt in the District of Cochrane. Farming is diversified with potatoes representing one of the best cash crops. The area is unable to compete economically with southern Ontario, however, and remains dependent on local mining and lumbering towns for markets. Income per occupied farm, estimated at \$1,160 for 1950, is lower than in any other Region in the Province.

Most of the agricultural land in the Lakehead Region is in the Thunder Bay District, within a few miles of the lakehead cities, and here dairying is important. There is a small pocket of farmland around Nipigon and another at Upsala, about seventy miles northwest. Agriculture in northern Ontario, however, remains a minor industry. In the Highlands, Clay Belt, Nickel Range, Sault and Lakehead Regions, together, less than 14 percent of the total population lives on farms and of this, only a small proportion carries on full-time farming. In the Highlands Region, farming may be a sideline to the tourist trade, and further north, lumbering or mining often provides the chief source of income for part-time farmers. The agricultural areas are small, farm land constituting only 1.4 percent of the total area. Only 31 percent of the farm land is improved.

In general, there is great diversity in the importance and type of agriculture in the various economic regions. Differences in soil, climate, topography and proximity to markets are decisive factors.

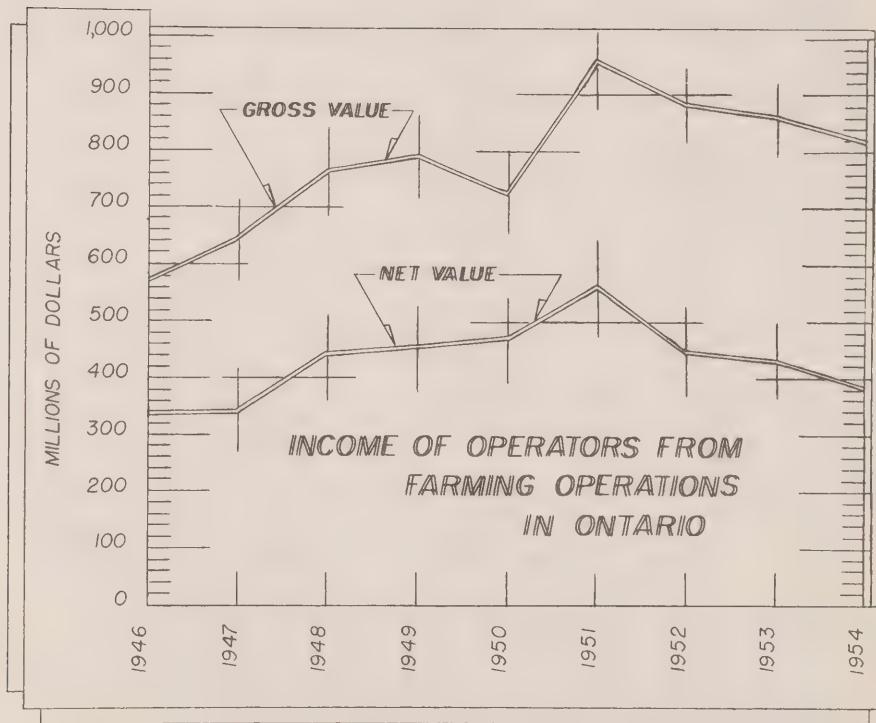
The Current Picture

The preliminary estimate of farm cash income in Ontario in 1954 - \$704.5 million - was two percent below the revised estimate for 1953 of \$718.9 million and 10.5 percent under the peak value of \$787 million recorded in 1951. The decline in income in 1954 relative to 1953 was the result of lower returns from grains, honey and eggs. The index of farm prices of agricultural products in Ontario fell by 3.6 percent over the year.

The combined income from livestock and poultry and from dairy products constituted 66 percent of the total cash income in 1954. The increase of 3.5 percent in these items over the year did not completely compensate for the 14.2 percent drop in income from grains, seeds and hay, vegetables and other field products. The cash value of the 1954 tobacco crop was considerably higher than that for 1953. Although the minimum average farm price for the 1954 flue-cured tobacco crop was three-quarters of a cent below the 1953 price, both the yield and the quality were higher. The total value of the Ontario tobacco crop is estimated at \$73 million compared with \$56 million in 1953.

The acreage planted, yield per acre, and price to the farmer per bushel of almost all field crops planted in Ontario decreased in 1954 from the previous year. Exceptions were oats, which increased nine percent to 1.7 million acres, mixed grains, 11 percent to 1.1 million acres, and soybeans, 18 percent to 254,000 acres. However, farm values of the crops did not increase proportionately. The price per bushel of potatoes increased 36 percent to \$1.45, but the lower acreage planted and the lower yield per acre resulted in an increase of only nine percent in the total value. The average value per acre of all field crops declined eight percent to \$34.65 and total farm value, at \$291 million, was six percent below 1953. These figures do not represent cash income, but are computed from the acreage planted, average yield, and average price to the farmer. In Ontario, a large proportion of the field crops grown is fed to livestock on the farms and converted into cash in that way.

The number of livestock on farms remained relatively stable, but higher prices increased the value. The total number of cattle at December 31, 1954, was 3.1 million. This was 56,000 fewer than a year earlier, but 83,000 more than at June 1, 1954. The number of dairy cattle fell by 2.9 percent and the number of beef cattle by 0.7 percent over the year. The 1.7 million hogs on farms at December 31, 1954, numbered 4.1 percent more than in December 1953, and 6.4 percent more than at June 1, 1954. Milk production was up an estimated two percent. Creamery butter and cheddar cheese manufactured were 0.2 percent and 4.5 percent higher in 1954 than in 1953; butter prices generally were a little lower, while cheese prices were up.



AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, CASH INCOME FROM THE SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS, 1954
(Preliminary)

	Cash Income from Sale of Farm Products \$'000	Product as Proportion of Total Cash Income %	Ontario as Proportion of Canadian Income* %
<u>Total grains, seed and hay</u>	<u>30,428</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Wheat	9,152	1.3	2.2
Oats	3,141	0.4	5.5
Barley	930	0.1	1.0
Rye	257	-	2.2
Flax	54	-	0.3
Corn	13,331	1.9	98.6
Clover and grass seed	2,916	0.4	38.9
Hay and clover	647	0.1	33.4
<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>	<u>61,275</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>45.3</u>
Potatoes	9,559	1.4	32.0
Vegetables	30,776	4.4	52.3
Fruits	20,940	3.0	45.1
<u>Specialties</u>	<u>66,288</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>83.9</u>
Sugar beets	2,577	0.4	21.5
Tobacco	63,711	9.0	95.1
<u>Animals and animal products</u>	<u>517,864</u>	<u>73.5</u>	<u>37.0</u>
Cattle and calves	141,015	20.0	37.9
Dairy products	142,464	20.2	33.4
Hogs	122,159	17.3	37.8
Sheep and lambs	3,067	0.4	32.0
Wool	619	0.1	27.1
Poultry	55,909	7.9	41.0
Eggs	48,392	6.9	43.1
Fur farming	3,028	0.4	24.8
Honey	1,211	0.2	35.1
<u>Auxiliary products</u>	<u>15,176</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>16.7</u>
Maple products	741	0.1	9.9
Forest products	14,435	2.0	17.3
<u>Miscellaneous farm products</u>	<u>13,513</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>30.3</u>
<u>TOTAL, ALL PRODUCTS</u>	<u>704,544</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>29.6</u>

Note: Percentages have been rounded and do not necessarily add to totals and sub-totals.

* Total for Canada includes participation payments made in 1954 on previous years' western grain crops.

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Farm Cash Income, 1954.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, NET INCOME OF FARM OPERATORS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS

	<u>1952 - 1954</u>		
	<u>1952</u> \$'000	<u>1953</u> \$'000	<u>1954</u> \$'000
Cash income from farm products	736,887	718,862	704,544
Income in kind (home-grown produce plus house rent)	124,550	120,140	120,259
Value of changes in inventory (physical volume of grain and livestock)	<u>21,711</u>	<u>21,901</u>	<u>- 7,929</u>
GROSS INCOME	883,148	860,903	816,874
Operating expenses and depreciation	<u>435,519</u>	<u>426,782</u>	<u>435,793</u>
NET INCOME OF FARM OPERATORS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS	<u>447,629</u>	<u>434,121</u>	<u>381,081</u>

(1) Preliminary figures for 1954.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Farm Net Income, 1954.AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, FARM OPERATING EXPENSES AND DEPRECIATION CHARGES

	<u>1952 - 1954</u>		
	<u>1952</u> \$'000	<u>1953</u> \$'000	<u>1954</u> \$'000
Taxes	31,289	34,449	35,466
Gross rent	15,892	16,019	16,025
Wages paid to labour	44,001	41,670	37,707
Interest on indebtedness	8,390	9,243	9,241
Feed and seed purchased through market channels	127,711	106,690	110,358
Tractor expenses	20,516	21,870	23,488
Truck expenses	11,968	13,030	13,095
Automobile expenses for farm business	23,872	25,376	26,217
Engine and combine expenses	1,002	1,048	1,095
Machinery repairs	12,000	11,866	11,922
Fertilizer	22,590	26,189	28,175
Fruit and vegetable supplies	13,499	12,743	12,801
Repairs to buildings	28,204	29,641	30,293
Miscellaneous (2)	<u>21,591</u>	<u>19,621</u>	<u>19,838</u>
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	382,525	369,455	375,721
Depreciation on buildings and machinery	<u>52,994</u>	<u>57,327</u>	<u>60,072</u>
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES AND DEPRECIATION	<u>435,519</u>	<u>426,782</u>	<u>435,793</u>

(1) Preliminary figures for 1954.

(2) Includes veterinary expenses, binder twine, irrigation charges, fence repairs, harness repairs, rope, salt, hardware and small tools.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Farm Net Income, 1954.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, PRODUCTION 1951-1954

(As of December 31st)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<u>FIELD CROPS</u>							
Wheat	'000 bu.	20,648	21,560	26,946	24,769		
Oats	'000 bu.	82,218	67,560	68,576	64,873		
Barley	'000 bu.	7,339	6,689	6,156	4,723		
Rye	'000 bu.	1,505	1,494	1,710	1,854		
Buckwheat	'000 bu.	1,436	1,443	1,740	994		
Flax	'000 bu.	960	871	537	188		
Mixed Grains	'000 bu.	51,867	47,970	46,884	47,573		
Shelled Corn	'000 bu.	15,765	19,170	20,404	21,920		
Dry Peas	'000 bu.	155	144	202	140		
Dry Beans	'000 bu.	1,210	1,277	1,202	1,015		
Potatoes	'000 bu.	9,661	11,276	11,883	9,492		
Field Roots	'000 bu.	7,127	8,154	7,768	7,884		
Soy Beans	'000 bu.	3,843	4,128	4,406	4,953		
Sugar Beets	'000 tons	342	332	246	255		
Fodder Corn	'000 tons	2,823	3,006	2,695	2,323		
Hay	'000 tons	7,357	6,157	7,350	6,742		
Tobacco	'000 lbs.	144,975	131,236	129,253	(2)		
<u>COMMERCIAL FRUITS</u>							
Apples	'000 bu.	3,511	2,388	2,642	(2)		
Cherries	'000 bu.	275	372	319			
Grapes	'000 tons	43	42	39			
Peaches	'000 bu.	1,348	2,373	2,350			
Pears	'000 bu.	563	738	754			
Plums and Prunes	'000 bu.	360	532	513			
Raspberries	'000 qts.	4,151	3,248	3,182			
Strawberries	'000 qts.	9,765	9,590	9,255			
<u>DAIRY PRODUCTS</u>							
Creamery Butter	'000 lbs.	67,137	78,915	82,622	82,811		
Cheddar Cheese	'000 lbs.	65,936	51,294	58,242	62,473		
Processed Milk Products	'000 lbs.	224,899	239,720	211,878	215,273		
<u>LIVESTOCK ON HAND</u>							
Horses	'000	243	214	194	168		
Cattle and Calves	'000	2,570	2,949	3,150	3,094		
Sheep and Lambs	'000	241	267	280	279		
Swine	'000	1,970	1,800	1,595	1,660		
Poultry	'000	15,710	14,800	16,915	16,672		

(1) Revised

(2) Not available

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January-March, 1954; Dairy Statistics, 1953; and Third Estimate of Commercial Fruit Production 1953 and 1954.
 Ontario Department of Agriculture; Monthly Crop and Livestock Report.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER
AND CHEDDAR CHEESE, 1954

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Creamery Butter '000 lbs.	%	Cheddar Cheese '000 lbs.	%
1. METROPOLITAN	<u>4,244</u>	<u>5.1</u>	-	-
Halton	783	0.9	-	-
Peel	897	1.1	-	-
York	2,563	3.1	-	-
2. BURLINGTON	<u>997</u>	<u>1.2</u>	-	-
Brant	917	1.1	-	-
Wentworth	81	0.1	-	-
3. NIAGARA	<u>432</u>	<u>0.5</u>	-	-
Lincoln	217	0.3	-	-
Welland	215	0.3	-	-
4. LAKE ERIE	<u>3,245</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Haldimand	2,195	2.7	-	-
Norfolk	1,050	1.3	111	0.2
5. UPPER THAMES	<u>5,764</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>6,761</u>	<u>10.8</u>
Elgin	1,935	2.3	601	1.0
Middlesex	2,776	3.4	2,112	3.4
Oxford	1,053	1.3	4,048	6.5
6. BORDER	<u>1,108</u>	<u>1.3</u>	-	-
Essex	53	0.1	-	-
Kent	1,054	1.3	-	-
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	<u>2,072</u>	<u>2.5</u>	-	-
Lambton	2,072	2.5	-	-
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	<u>15,065</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>1,456</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Perth	6,577	7.9	1,393	2.2
Waterloo	3,528	4.3	61	0.1
Wellington	4,960	6.0	3	-
9. BLUE WATER	<u>19,619</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>1,572</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Bruce	6,137	7.4	932	1.5
Dufferin	1,522	1.8	-	-
Grey	5,586	6.7	-	-
Huron	2,701	3.3	640	1.0
Simcoe	3,673	4.4	-	-
10. KAWARTHA	<u>7,229</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>2,535</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Durham	851	1.0	-	-
Ontario	881	1.1	-	-
Peterborough	702	0.8	315	0.5
Victoria	1,944	2.3	-	-
Northumberland	2,851	3.4	2,221	3.6
11. QUINTE	<u>5,333</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>12,552</u>	<u>20.1</u>
Frontenac	742	0.9	3,104	5.0
Hastings	3,350	4.0	3,693	5.9
Lennox & Addington	930	1.1	3,516	5.6
Prince Edward	312	0.4	2,240	3.6

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER
AND CHEDDAR CHEESE, (cont'd.)

<u>REGIONS AND COUNTIES</u>					
	Creamery Butter		Cheddar Cheese		
	'000 lbs.	%	'000 lbs.	%	
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE					
Dundas	4,110	5.0	25,386	40.6	
Glengarry	1,002	1.2	4,995	8.0	
Grenville	259	0.3	4,361	7.0	
Leeds	800	1.0	791	1.3	
Stormont	1,833	2.2	7,258	11.6	
	216	0.3	7,981	12.8	
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	9,142	11.0	11,862	19.0	
Carleton	959	1.2	1,107	1.8	
Lanark	3,043	3.7	1,193	1.9	
Prescott	6	-	4,873	7.8	
Renfrew	4,260	5.1	143	0.2	
Russell	875	1.1	4,547	7.3	
14. HIGHLANDS	1,095	1.3	-	-	
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	
Muskoka	-	-	-	-	
Nipissing	935	1.1	-	-	
Parry Sound	161	0.2	-	-	
15. CLAY BELT	1,568	1.9	237	0.4	
Cochrane	290	0.3	-	-	
Timiskaming	1,278	1.5	237	0.4	
16. NICKEL RANGE	842	1.0	-	-	
Manitoulin	799	1.0	-	-	
Sudbury	43	0.1	-	-	
17. SAULT	392	0.5	-	-	
Algoma	392	0.5	-	-	
18. LAKEHEAD	523	0.7	-	-	
Kenora (1)	-	-	-	-	
Rainy River	524	0.6	-	-	
Thunder Bay	28	-	-	-	
 TOTAL	82,811	100.0	62,473	100.0	
 =====	=====		=====	=====	

(1) Includes Patricia Portion.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals and subtotals.

Source: Ontario Department of Agriculture; Monthly Dairy Report, March Supplement, 1955.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, FARM VALUE⁽¹⁾ OF FIELD CROPS, 1954

REGIONS AND COUNTIES (Thousands of Dollars)										Total ⁽²⁾			
	Oats	Barley	Mixed Grains	Corn for Shelling	Fall Rye	Soy Beans	Hay & Clover	Fodder Corn	Pota-toes	Dry Beans	Field Roots	Total	
1. METROPOLITAN	2,759	2,748	246	2,191	253	53	26	4,751	370	244	14,756		
Halton	478	571	69	315	15	13	8	1,154	97	31	2,758		
Peel	625	694	774	244	102	33	17	1,392	87	284	3,990		
York	1,656	1,483	158	246	214	33	17	2,205	186	723	8,008		
2. BURLINGTON	1,612	38	470	765	128	86	2,059	367	822	5	183	8,098	
Brant	700	20	224	515	119	45	2,893	203	277	5	86	3,962	
Wentworth	679	18	246	250	9	41	1,166	164	545	-	97	4,136	
3. NIAGARA	602	18	58	227	14	81	1,673	184	103	3	15	3,835	
Lincoln	304	76	37	45	50	50	1,976	105	38	1	7	1,908	
Welland	533	278	12	21	182	6	31	697	79	65	2	1,927	
4. LAKE ERIE	1,2547	1,465	26	246	1,027	425	175	2,483	286	41	2	15	
Haldimand	900	941	14	177	325	6	47	1,709	129	28	1	5	
Norfolk	647	524	12	69	702	419	128	774	157	13	1	10	
5. UPPER THAMES	4,107	4,487	384	2,664	8,173	464	2,294	5,749	1,202	720	803	32,386	
Elgin	1,010	854	35	275	2,916	238	1,306	1,132	470	274	422	8,977	
Middlesex	1,993	1,844	256	663	4,108	101	925	2,376	735	376	101	13,808	
Oxford	1,104	1,789	93	1,726	1,249	125	63	2,241	697	151	5	143	9,601
6. BORDER	5,188	1,523	137	196	15,000	91	7,409	2,488	1,06	1,360	1,855	35,776	
Essex	1,877	620	15	9	5,075	45	3,741	1,152	103	1,129	7	13,792	
Kent	3,311	903	122	187	9,925	46	3,668	1,336	393	231	1,848	21,984	
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	1,216	1,385	118	231	4,411	12	1,837	2,168	879	237	244	13,487	
Lambton	1,916	1,385	118	231	4,411	12	1,837	2,168	879	237	244	13,487	
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	2,548	4,287	546	2,928	757	46	31	7,091	1,221	625	41	932	
Perth	725	1,312	312	3,906	313	17	6	2,653	410	75	374	28,270	
Waterloo	1,026	1,268	96	1,957	337	10	6	1,552	460	303	310	10,233	
Wellington	797	1,707	138	4,065	107	4	2,886	351	351	-	247	10,697	

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, FARM VALUE⁽¹⁾ OF FIELD CROPS (Cont'd.)REGIONS AND COUNTIES
(Thousands of Dollars)

		Oats	Barley	Mixed Grains	Corn for Shelling	Tall Rye	Soy Beans	Hay & Clover	Fodder Corn	Pota-toes	Dry Beans	Field Roots	Total
9. BLUE WATER		4,306	7,564	2,181	15,324	632	196	62	13,383	2,130	1,067	644	49,054
Bruce		718	1,646	593	3,099	52	41	3	2,661	217	-	168	9,103
Dufferin		184	610	81	1,648	8	12	3	1,289	39	-	22	4,505
Grey		500	1,584	430	3,531	31	46	4	3,332	260	-	75	10,162
Burton		1,099	1,538	786	4,620	517	7	44	3,172	288	110	1,067	13,618
Simcoe		1,885	2,186	291	2,496	24	90	8	2,929	234	1,115	97	11,366
10. KAWARtha		3,622	4,832	301	3,262	227	285	31	7,649	901	1,196	28	259
Durham		807	717	59	783	100	98	14	1,292	151	15	20	22,794
Ontario		869	1,044	102	1,174	78	62	7	1,637	292	313	-	4,655
Peterborough		788	889	17	181	7	24	-	1,417	166	73	126	5,743
Victoria		455	847	78	707	19	29	2	1,695	102	120	17	3,598
Northumberland		703	1,335	45	417	23	72	8	1,668	190	317	1	4,153
11. QUINTE		1,068	3,806	129	761	103	65	14	6,645	379	593	2	39
Frontenac		116	785	24	110	10	6	3	1,982	77	138	-	13,687
Hastings		314	1,555	42	264	36	30	3	2,437	150	252	-	3,287
Lennox and Addington		332	811	28	239	33	8	8	1,306	41	108	-	5,112
Prince Edward		306	655	35	148	24	21	-	920	111	95	2	4,298
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE		153	3,936	127	1,347	137	27	26	7,262	897	502	-	13,800
Dundas		53	361	28	566	44	7	3	1,615	211	92	-	3,016
Glenarry		13	790	47	105	10	5	7	1,688	115	53	-	2,910
Grenville		13	363	15	204	31	5	12	983	106	143	-	1,919
Leeds		45	882	21	181	31	4	1	1,708	282	153	-	3,337
Stormont		29	640	18	291	21	6	3	1,268	183	61	-	2,558
13. OTTAWA VALLEY		372	5,462	422	1,326	63	55	16	10,738	842	1,146	-	83
Carleton		116	1,252	75	535	33	17	8	2,285	234	368	-	22
Lenark		65	328	44	290	4	7	4	2,093	144	101	-	3,121
Prescott		22	1,195	86	166	6	-	1,524	133	157	-	3,460	
Renfrew		160	1,153	180	222	4	23	4	3,542	129	397	-	6,186
Russell		9	1,124	37	113	16	-	-	1,296	202	123	-	13,2956

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO. FARM VALUE (1) OF FIELD CROPS, (Cont'd.)

REGIONS AND COUNTIES
(Thousands of Dollars)

(1) Does not represent cash income but is computed from acreage planted, average yield, and average price to the farmer. A large

Note: Because of rounding, totals and subtotals may not add.

Source: Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

1,881
366
924

Total includes:
flax seed
buckwheat
dry peas

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, ACREAGE OF FIELD CROPS, 1954

REGIONS AND COUNTIES														
	Oats	Wheat	Barley	Mixed Grains	Corn for Shelling	Fall Rye	Soy Beans	Hay & Clover	Fodder Corn	Pota-toes	Dry Beans	Field Roots	Total (1)	
1. METROPOLITAN	20,000	62,050	7,400	62,600	2,900	2,300	630	182,500	11,000	4,350	-	1,360	429,030	
	21,800	11,800	600	10,000	200	300	30	47,000	3,000	300	-	200	94,740	
	22,500	13,950	2,100	21,000	300	600	200	55,000	2,700	1,100	-	100	119,760	
	36,300	46,500	4,700	31,600	2,400	1,400	400	80,500	5,300	2,950	-	1,060	214,530	
2. BURLINGTON	57,000	37,450	1,100	13,500	9,600	5,800	2,100	81,000	10,300	3,600	110	1,040	223,500	
	26,000	20,150	600	6,500	6,300	5,400	900	36,000	6,200	1,500	100	500	110,700	
	31,000	17,300	500	7,000	3,300	400	1,200	45,000	4,100	2,000	10	540	112,800	
3. NIAGARA	25,250	25,250	600	1,200	3,300	700	2,000	64,000	6,100	400	70	20	130,750	
	12,000	8,450	200	600	400	400	1,200	33,900	3,100	150	30	40	61,510	
	13,000	16,300	400	800	2,700	300	800	30,100	3,000	250	40	50	69,240	
4. LAKE ERIE	56,000	41,700	800	8,000	12,100	21,700	3,200	103,000	8,600	750	35	20	259,515	
	37,000	25,300	500	5,900	4,100	300	1,200	75,000	4,300	150	15	30	155,315	
	19,000	16,400	300	2,100	8,000	21,400	2,700	28,000	4,300	600	20	60	104,200	
5. UPPER THAMES	153,000	28,800	10,400	73,100	27,200	21,700	46,600	211,900	46,600	2,550	16,700	3,250	786,280	
	31,000	25,000	1,000	8,000	33,000	11,100	26,000	43,100	11,900	900	8,800	50	201,700	
	66,000	46,800	7,100	19,400	50,000	4,100	19,000	82,600	18,400	1,000	7,800	600	324,330	
6. BORDER	56,000	27,000	2,300	45,700	14,200	6,500	1,600	86,200	16,300	650	100	2,600	260,050	
	52,000	52,200	4,000	5,300	194,700	3,600	158,200	66,200	12,400	6,100	28,885	60	660,465	
	22,000	50,500	500	5,000	124,400	1,800	73,200	34,000	9,200	1,100	28,800	20	271,355	
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	48,000	128,200	4,800	3,000	6,200	25,000	500	36,000	74,100	19,400	1,000	4,200	70	389,080
	48,000	50,500	3,000	6,200	55,000	500	36,000	74,100	19,400	1,000	4,200	70	317,050	
	53,000	77,700	30,000	5,000	124,400	1,800	73,200	34,000	9,200	1,100	28,800	20	317,050	
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	131,000	56,450	13,900	251,000	24,450	1,900	850	285,000	28,350	3,200	200	5,050	795,070	
	40,000	15,600	7,500	102,000	3,900	700	600	102,000	9,700	400	900	1,900	287,950	
	38,000	23,300	2,500	46,000	4,200	400	150	62,000	10,200	1,400	-	1,700	190,070	
	53,000	17,550	1,03,000	1,350	800	100	121,000	8,450	1,400	1,400	-	1,450	317,050	

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, ACREAGE OF FIELD CROPS, (Cont'd)

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, ACREAGE OF FIELD CROPS, (Cont'd.)

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Mixed Grains</u>	<u>Corn for Shelling</u>	<u>Fall Rye</u>	<u>Soy Beans</u>	<u>Hay & Clover</u>	<u>Potato-trees</u>	<u>Dry Beans</u>	<u>Field Roots</u>	<u>Total (1)</u>
14. HIGHLANDS												
Haliburton	1,200	36,100	1,740	5,600	20	700	-	109,500	900	2,300	-	235
70	2,800	40	300	400	-	100	-	8,100	100	150	-	25
130	5,900	100	400	-	-	-	-	15,400	300	200	-	11,785
Musika												
500	13,400	1,100	2,600	40	300	-	-	47,000	100	750	-	30
Nipissing												
500	14,000	500	2,300	50	200	-	-	39,000	400	1,200	-	80
Parry Sound												
15. CLAY BELT												
Cochrane	2,300	36,800	3,300	2,300	10	600	-	129,000	40	1,600	-	210
900	12,800	1,800	1,700	-	500	-	-	64,000	20	1,200	-	110
Timiskaming	1,400	24,000	1,500	7,600	10	100	-	65,000	20	400	-	100
16. NICKEL RANGE												
Manitoulin	1,600	26,100	2,600	9,100	10	800	-	73,000	850	3,550	-	200
400	6,900	900	7,300	-	200	-	-	30,000	620	350	-	140
1,200	19,200	1,700	1,800	10	600	-	-	43,000	230	3,200	-	160
Sudbury												
17. SAULT												
Algoma	1,300	15,300	600	3,800	20	100	-	35,000	80	500	-	60
1,300	15,300	600	3,800	20	100	-	-	35,000	80	500	-	60
18. LAKEHEAD												
Kenora(2)	2,300	15,400	4,000	2,200	20	400	-	29,000	30	1,600	-	200
600	3,000	600	600	-	100	-	-	14,000	-	200	-	30
Rainy River	900	6,300	2,300	700	20	200	-	40,000	10	300	-	20
800	6,100	1,100	900	-	100	-	-	45,000	20	1,100	-	150
TOTAL	741,000	1,685,000	144,000	1,130,000	400,000	90,000	254,000	3,440,000	255,000	56,500	71,500	18,000
												8,368,200

(1) Total includes:
flax seed
buckwheat
dry peas

83,200

(2) Includes Patricia Portion.

Note: Because of rounding, totals and subtotals may not add.
Source: Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, YIELD PER ACRE FOR SELECTED FIELD CROPS, 1954

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

		Fall Wheat Bus.	Oats Bus.	Barley Bus.	Mixed Grains Bus.	Buck- Wheat Bus.	Corn for Shelling Bus.	Fall Rye Bus.	Soy Beans Bus.	Hay and Clover Tons Bus.	Corn for Fodder Tons
1. METROPOLITAN	Halton	34.2	40.0	30.5	40.2	15.2	50.5	23.0	16.7	1.93	8.10
	Peel	36.6	46.0	31.6	47.1	15.0	55.0	20.0	16.0	2.13	7.89
	York	37.0	46.9	34.3	43.6	21.7	58.0	22.5	27.0	2.12	8.79
2. BURLINGTON	Brant	35.1	40.2	32.2	41.0	20.0	55.1	22.0	20.0	1.96	8.00
	Wentworth	32.8	42.6	38.0	43.9	19.2	51.8	22.0	14.0	1.94	10.00
3. NIAGARA	Lincoln	29.8	39.7	31.5	39.8	18.0	51.5	20.0	17.1	2.04	7.52
	Welland	26.0	29.7	27.0	30.4	17.3	46.5	18.7	16.0	1.78	6.60
4. LAKE ERIE	Haldimand	30.2	36.1	29.4	36.6	17.3	55.0	21.0	16.1	1.70	7.51
	Norfolk	33.0	40.5	34.0	41.0	20.0	60.0	19.5	19.3	1.84	8.09
5. UPPER THAMES	Elgin	33.4	39.9	34.1	40.5	23.0	60.0	21.3	20.5	1.90	9.40
	Middlesex	31.9	40.5	32.1	40.7	22.3	55.4	23.1	19.7	2.04	9.20
	Oxford	33.5	45.0	36.8	47.2	18.2	55.7	19.1	16.3	2.00	9.50
6. BORDER	Essex	31.0	38.1	32.2	38.0	24.1	50.0	23.2	18.1	1.73	7.31
	Kent	35.6	41.2	33.2	41.5	18.0	56.0	23.8	20.5	2.17	9.50
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	Lambton	33.7	40.6	35.0	41.4	24.0	55.2	23.0	21.0	1.90	10.15
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	Perth	38.2	46.2	37.5	46.0	18.0	54.5	23.0	14.0	2.05	10.30
	Waterloo	35.4	44.5	38.8	46.1	22.7	55.0	23.2	16.0	2.07	10.98
	Wellington	37.3	46.0	34.6	46.3	19.4	54.1	22.4	16.0	2.08	10.09

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, YIELD PER ACRE FOR SELECTED FIELD CROPS (Cont'd.)

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Fall Wheat Bus.	Oats Bus.	Barley Bus.	Mixed Grains Bus.	Buck- wheat Bus.	Corn for Shelling Bus.	Fall Rye Bus.	Soy Beans Bus.	Hay and Clover, Tons	Corn for Fodder Tons
9. BLUE WATER										
Bruce	37.3	48.5	38.5	47.7	18.9	55.1	21.2	20.0	2.11	8.51
Dufferin	36.5	40.5	32.8	40.5	12.7	53.0	23.2	18.3	2.01	9.33
Grey	34.8	40.0	34.8	40.0	18.0	53.0	22.0	18.0	2.10	10.10
Huron	37.3	48.1	37.3	47.8	13.3	52.9	21.3	16.4	2.06	8.90
Simcoe	33.2	40.9	32.7	41.0	19.0	53.7	20.2	16.5	2.19	9.30
10. KAWARTHA										
Durham	35.2	42.2	33.0	41.5	18.2	60.6	20.4	19.3	1.90	9.00
Ontario	35.2	44.5	36.3	45.1	23.0	47.8	20.0	19.3	1.90	9.51
Peterborough	34.7	40.0	35.0	40.2	18.3	46.0	19.5	-	1.93	9.00
Victoria	35.7	38.4	32.2	37.3	21.3	48.8	19.5	15.0	2.05	8.19
Northumberland	33.7	40.9	31.2	40.0	20.8	50.0	21.0	15.5	2.01	9.00
11. QUINTE										
Frontenac	28.3	34.0	26.9	33.0	23.0	42.0	19.3	14.0	1.78	8.39
B Hastings	30.3	35.5	29.0	31.9	17.8	60.0	19.0	18.3	1.64	8.61
Lemox and	28.4	33.2	24.2	32.4	17.3	43.2	18.0	18.0	1.86	7.38
Addington										
Prince Edward	30.0	36.5	28.0	35.7	17.5	53.0	19.2	-	2.04	9.00
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE										
Dundas	27.4	26.4	19.2	23.5	16.2	36.2	20.0	13.5	2.07	6.20
Glengarry	27.5	26.0	23.6	25.2	15.2	45.3	19.2	14.0	1.80	8.70
Grenville	27.7	29.3	24.0	28.9	17.1	40.2	22.0	16.8	1.82	8.30
Leeds	31.3	35.0	31.2	39.0	16.7	45.1	23.3	17.0	1.96	9.60
Stormont	27.5	30.2	22.4	29.9	19.6	35.0	18.7	15.0	2.06	8.80
13. OTTAWA VALLEY										
Carleton	33.0	31.5	25.0	31.1	14.9	37.0	20.0	13.6	1.96	9.00
Lanark	31.6	31.7	21.9	24.1	14.2	50.0	22.7	16.5	2.35	7.59
Prescott	30.0	32.4	26.8	31.0	22.8	40.0	18.5	15.0	1.62	9.52
Renfrew	34.0	32.4	28.5	33.0	17.5	41.4	22.0	16.0	2.30	10.00
Russell	29.0	35.0	27.2	35.2	22.0	45.2	18.5	17.0	1.80	10.00

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, YIELD PER ACRE FOR SELECTED FIELD CROPS (Cont'd.)

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Fall Wheat Bus.	Oats Bus.	Barley Bus.	Mixed Grains Bus.	Buck- wheat Bus.	Corn for Shelling Bus.	Fall Rye Bus.	Soy Beans Bus.	Hay and Clover Tons	Corn for Fodder Tons
14. HIGHLANDS										
Haliburton	30.0	33.6	27.5	32.7	25.0	-	20.0	-	1.74	10.00
Muskoka	28.6	33.0	27.0	32.5	24.0	-	19.0	-	2.16	8.33
Nipissing	30.0	36.3	30.5	37.0	18.0	43.8	17.7	-	1.94	5.60
Parry Sound	34.0	32.8	22.4	30.1	15.2	48.0	19.0	-	1.90	9.00
15. CLAY BELT										
Cochrane	26.6	35.0	30.0	35.3	20.0	-	17.6	-	1.40	9.50
Timiskaming	32.0	34.2	27.1	33.5	18.4	45.0	19.0	-	1.75	6.50
16. NICKEL RANGE										
Manitoulin	29.0	34.6	28.9	34.8	23.3	-	20.0	-	1.87	7.21
Sudbury	25.2	30.0	27.8	31.2	19.3	43.0	19.3	-	1.64	5.52
17. SAULT										
Algoma	25.0	32.6	27.0	32.5	22.5	43.5	18.0	-	1.74	7.00
18. LAKEHEAD										
Kenora (1)	-	23.3	18.8	23.7	21.7	-	18.0	-	1.42	-
Rainy River	24.0	30.0	19.7	28.6	22.5	45.0	17.5	-	1.92	6.00
Thunder Bay	26.0	35.1	29.0	38.2	20.0	-	18.0	-	1.57	8.00
TOTAL	34.0	38.5	32.8	42.1	18.2	54.8	20.6	19.5	1.96	9.11
	====	====	====	====	====	====	====	====	====	====

(1) Includes Patricia Portion.

Source: The Ontario Department of Agriculture, Monthly Crop and Livestock Report, December 1954.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, INDUSTRIES ENGAGED IN PROCESSING FARM PRODUCTS, 1952

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Estab- lish- ments No.</u>	<u>Employees No.</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages \$'000</u>	<u>Cost of Materials \$'000</u>	<u>Value of Factory Shipments \$'000</u>
Dairy products	584	9,183	23,461	136,682	187,843
Fruit and vegetable preparations	215	10,004	20,997	77,613	139,549
Flour and feed milling	507	3,273	8,323	121,626	141,463
Prepared stock and poultry feeds	289	2,731	6,261	64,259	79,720
Bakery products	873	16,795	39,210	61,836	138,992
Prepared breakfast foods	7	1,241	3,692	9,617	22,100
Meat products	103	9,460	29,527	278,532	350,144
Leather tanning	31	3,281	9,237	23,647	39,490
Brewing	21	3,036	12,192	19,809	71,737
Wine	18	490	1,657	3,388	9,102
Tobacco and tobacco products	19	1,807	4,107	72,222	82,075

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1952.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MILK, 1950-1953

	<u>Total Milk Production</u>	<u>Fluid Sales</u>	<u>Farm-Home Consumed</u>	<u>Fed to Livestock</u>	<u>Used in Manufacture</u>
(millions of pounds)					
1950(1)	5,064	1,580	232	208	3,044
1951(1)	5,050	1,598	225	212	3,016
1952(1)	5,137	1,591	224	205	3,118
1953	5,297	1,652	223	186	3,236

	<u>Total Used in Manufacture</u>	<u>Dairy Butter</u>	<u>Creamery Butter</u>	<u>Cheddar Cheese</u>	<u>Concentrated Milk Products</u>	<u>Other Dairy Products</u>
(millions of pounds)						
1950(1)	3,044	73	1,610	783	384	195
1951(1)	3,016	70	1,573	735	437	201
1952(1)	3,118	47	1,847	564	444	216
1953	3,236	34	1,933	641	406	222

(1) Revised on basis on Census bench-mark data for May, 1951.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January-March, 1954.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, FARM POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCEJUNE 1, 1951 - REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Farm Population	Proportion Farm of Total Population %	Agricultural Labour Force	Distribution of Agricultural Labour Force %	Proportion Agricultural of Total Labour Force %
1. METROPOLITAN	<u>34,967</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>14,361</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Halton	<u>8,395</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>2,699</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>15.3</u>
Peel	<u>11,256</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>3,486</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>16.1</u>
York	<u>15,316</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>8,176</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>1.5</u>
2. BURLINGTON	<u>21,654</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>6,541</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Brant	<u>12,232</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>2,839</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>9.9</u>
Wentworth	<u>9,422</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3,702</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>3.2</u>
3. NIAGARA	<u>28,477</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>6,724</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>7.8</u>
Lincoln	<u>17,507</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>4,816</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>13.3</u>
Welland	<u>10,970</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>1,908</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>3.8</u>
4. LAKE ERIE	<u>29,095</u>	<u>43.5</u>	<u>10,634</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>41.6</u>
Haldimand	<u>10,855</u>	<u>45.0</u>	<u>2,892</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>32.0</u>
Norfolk	<u>18,240</u>	<u>42.7</u>	<u>7,742</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>46.8</u>
5. UPPER THAMES	<u>59,181</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>19,444</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>17.4</u>
Elgin	<u>16,591</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>5,623</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>26.8</u>
Middlesex	<u>23,554</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>7,592</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>11.2</u>
Oxford	<u>19,036</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>6,229</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>27.5</u>
6. BORDER	<u>53,292</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>15,171</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>12.9</u>
Essex	<u>26,350</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>7,012</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Kent	<u>26,942</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>8,159</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>27.2</u>
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	<u>19,415</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>5,590</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>19.7</u>
Lambton	<u>19,415</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>5,590</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>19.7</u>
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	<u>51,393</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>16,194</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>15.7</u>
Perth	<u>18,420</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>6,176</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>30.4</u>
Waterloo	<u>14,479</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>3,939</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Wellington	<u>18,494</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>6,079</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>22.8</u>
9. BLUE WATER	<u>98,661</u>	<u>36.5</u>	<u>32,911</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>32.8</u>
Bruce	<u>18,799</u>	<u>45.5</u>	<u>6,071</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>42.1</u>
Dufferin	<u>8,130</u>	<u>55.8</u>	<u>2,731</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>52.0</u>
Grey	<u>24,084</u>	<u>40.8</u>	<u>8,390</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>37.3</u>
Huron	<u>22,754</u>	<u>46.2</u>	<u>7,827</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>41.6</u>
Simcoe	<u>24,894</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>7,892</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>20.0</u>
10. KAWARTHAS	<u>55,170</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>16,189</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>18.0</u>
Durham	<u>9,472</u>	<u>31.5</u>	<u>2,876</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>26.0</u>
Ontario	<u>14,571</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>4,242</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>12.5</u>
Peterborough	<u>9,786</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>2,458</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>10.5</u>
Victoria	<u>9,282</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>2,905</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>29.0</u>
Northumberland	<u>12,059</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>3,708</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>31.9</u>
11. QUINTES	<u>44,309</u>	<u>24.8</u>	<u>11,581</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>17.3</u>
Frontenac	<u>10,445</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>2,846</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>10.9</u>
Hastings	<u>17,230</u>	<u>23.2</u>	<u>4,064</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>14.8</u>
Lennox & Addington	<u>9,057</u>	<u>46.3</u>	<u>2,413</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>36.0</u>
Prince Edward	<u>7,577</u>	<u>40.8</u>	<u>2,258</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>33.6</u>

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, FARM POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE (Cont'd)

	Farm Population	Proportion of Total Population %	Agricultural Labour Force	Distribution of Agricultural Labour Force %	Proportion
					of Total Labour Force %
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	43,351	31.4	12,919	6.4	26.3
Dundas	8,197	51.8	2,779	1.4	48.6
Glengarry	9,351	52.8	2,862	1.4	51.4
Grenville	6,468	37.9	1,795	0.9	28.4
Leeds	11,026	28.4	3,057	1.5	21.8
Stormont	8,309	17.1	2,426	1.2	13.8
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	59,770	15.4	18,214	9.0	11.8
Carleton	13,802	5.7	4,957	2.5	4.9
Lanark	9,705	27.3	2,905	1.4	22.2
Prescott	10,341	40.4	3,037	1.5	38.1
Renfrew	16,709	25.0	4,729	2.3	18.4
Russell	9,213	52.2	2,586	1.3	48.2
14. HIGHLANDS	20,116	18.2	4,166	2.1	11.1
Haliburton	1,944	25.3	369	0.2	14.1
Muskoka	2,929	11.9	652	0.3	7.6
Nipissing	8,352	16.5	1,518	0.8	8.8
Parry Sound	6,891	25.2	1,627	0.8	18.1
15. CLAY BELT	19,623	14.7	3,686	1.8	7.6
Cochrane	11,664	13.9	1,880	0.9	6.1
Timiskaming	7,959	15.9	1,806	0.9	10.1
16. NICKEL RANGE	14,578	12.1	2,696	1.4	6.1
Manitoulin	4,528	40.4	1,167	0.6	31.4
Sudbury	10,050	9.2	1,529	0.8	3.8
17. SAULT	6,625	10.3	1,354	0.7	5.4
Algoma	6,625	10.3	1,354	0.7	5.4
18. LAKEHEAD	18,366	11.0	3,107	1.6	4.8
Kenora (1)	3,762	9.6	412	0.2	3.1
Rainy River	5,884	26.6	1,159	0.6	15.0
Thunder Bay	8,720	8.3	1,536	0.8	3.6
TOTAL	678,043	14.7	201,482	100.0	10.7

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

Note: Because of rounding percentage figures may not add to totals or sub-totals.Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, FARM LAND, 1951

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Occupied Farm Land acres	Proportion Farm of Total Area %	Improved Farm Land acres	Proportion Improved of Farm Area %
1. METROPOLITAN	864,684	78.8	662,342	76.6
Halton	204,579	88.1	153,398	75.0
Peel	256,801	85.6	201,822	78.6
York	403,304	71.4	307,122	76.2
2. BURLINGTON	456,061	81.1	354,198	77.7
Brant	223,402	82.9	174,392	78.1
Wentworth	232,659	79.4	179,806	77.3
3. NIAGARA	334,058	72.6	272,750	81.6
Lincoln	178,614	84.1	151,440	84.8
Welland	155,444	62.8	121,310	78.0
4. LAKE ERIE	623,799	86.9	482,952	77.4
Haldimand	278,378	89.1	228,445	82.1
Norfolk	345,421	85.1	254,507	73.7
5. UPPER THAMES	1,611,643	92.4	1,215,783	75.4
Elgin	421,379	91.4	316,526	75.1
Middlesex	730,459	92.0	526,170	72.0
Oxford	459,805	93.9	373,087	81.1
6. BORDER	929,567	89.4	827,161	89.0
Essex	375,636	83.0	343,327	91.4
Kent	553,931	94.3	483,834	87.3
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	613,215	85.2	479,739	78.2
Lambton	613,215	85.2	479,739	78.2
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	1,413,752	93.0	1,161,765	82.2
Perth	515,333	95.9	452,528	87.8
Waterloo	291,789	88.4	237,154	81.3
Wellington	606,630	93.0	472,083	77.8
9. BLUE WATER	3,601,014	81.9	2,451,321	68.1
Bruce	749,196	70.9	536,719	71.6
Dufferin	327,762	91.9	236,885	72.3
Grey	963,068	88.1	564,203	58.6
Huron	783,556	94.5	615,350	78.5
Simcoe	777,432	73.0	498,164	64.1
10. KAWARTHIA	1,996,926	62.7	1,141,367	57.2
Durham	323,765	80.4	204,770	63.2
Ontario	441,391	80.9	290,967	65.9
Peterborough	358,766	39.6	175,623	49.0
Victoria	477,508	55.3	237,367	49.7
Northumberland	395,496	84.2	232,640	58.8
11. QUINTE	1,734,258	49.4	747,067	43.1
Frontenac	502,907	49.1	166,534	33.1
Hastings	651,131	43.8	264,544	40.6
Lennox and Addington	361,891	48.3	168,155	46.5
Prince Edward	218,329	87.5	147,834	67.7

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, FARM LAND, 1951 (Cont'd)

	Occupied Farm Land acres	Proportion Farm of Total Area %	Improved Farm Land acres	Proportion Improved of Farm Area %
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	<u>1,378,126</u>	<u>81.7</u>	<u>797,150</u>	<u>57.8</u>
Dundas	226,963	92.4	176,967	78.0
Glengarry	264,383	86.4	161,722	61.2
Grenville	227,642	76.8	125,379	55.1
Leeds	426,616	74.1	188,070	44.1
Stormont	232,522	88.2	145,012	62.4
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	<u>2,310,764</u>	<u>60.2</u>	<u>1,169,568</u>	<u>50.6</u>
Carleton	473,644	78.1	308,235	65.1
Lanark	529,069	72.6	174,516	33.0
Prescott	271,068	85.7	218,952	80.8
Renfrew	828,056	43.0	300,702	36.3
Russell	208,927	80.2	167,163	80.0
14. HIGHLANDS	<u>876,216</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>230,686</u>	<u>26.3</u>
Haliburton	78,349	8.2	18,780	24.0
Muskoka	132,678	13.1	33,663	25.4
Nipissing	276,062	5.7	91,985	33.3
Parry Sound	389,127	14.0	86,258	22.2
15. CLAY BELT	<u>629,803</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>249,418</u>	<u>39.6</u>
Cochrane	333,405	1.0	124,489	37.3
Timiskaming	296,398	7.9	124,929	42.1
16. NICKEL RANGE	<u>574,898</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>168,681</u>	<u>29.3</u>
Manitoulin	290,154	28.5	73,141	25.2
Sudbury	284,744	2.5	95,540	33.6
17. SAULT	<u>222,995</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>87,187</u>	<u>39.1</u>
Algoma	222,995	1.8	87,187	39.1
18. LAKEHEAD	<u>708,275</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>194,115</u>	<u>27.4</u>
Kenora (1)	117,420	0.1	28,226	24.0
Rainy River	312,699	6.7	90,294	28.9
Thunder Bay	278,156	0.8	75,595	27.2
TOTAL	<u>20,880,054</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>12,693,250</u>	<u>60.8</u>

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

MINING

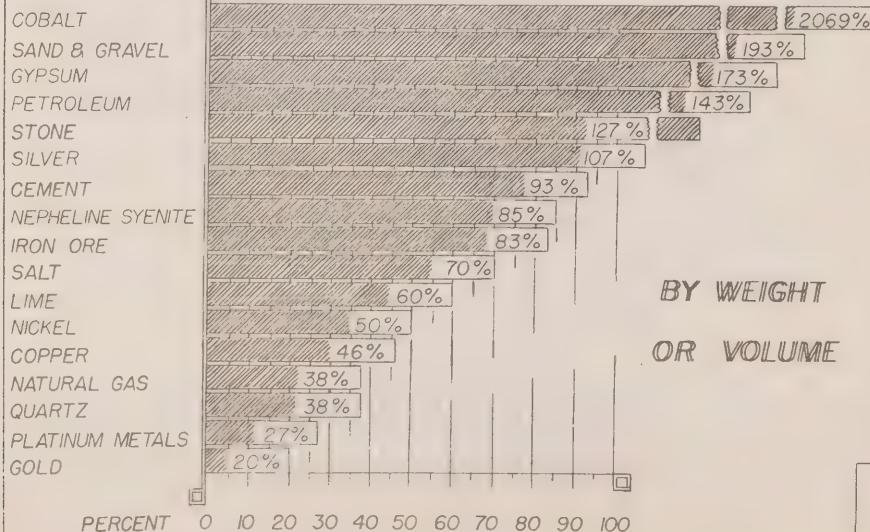
Ontario's mineral output valued at \$465.9 million in 1953 increased by four percent to an all-time high of \$485.0 million in 1954. Over one-third of the value of all Canadian mineral production comes from Ontario, the country's leading mining province. Since 1905, the mining of metals has accounted for most of Ontario's mineral production. In 1953 this proportion amounted to approximately 80 percent, the remainder consisting of structural materials (16.6 percent), non-metallic minerals (2.8 percent) and fuels (1.0 percent).

The statistics used in this section, unless otherwise noted, are final 1953 data from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These differ slightly from those given by the Ontario Department of Mines because of different methods of processing the raw data. For example, the biggest difference is with natural gas, in which the Dominion Bureau uses wholesale prices, while the Provincial Mines Department works with retail prices. The Dominion Bureau also measures the value of metals by the average price on the open market (or, as with gold, the fluctuating price as determined by the American exchange rate) whereas the Provincial Department uses the amounts actually received by the mines.

The high level of mining activity is a reflection of the largest number of claims ever to be recorded in this Province by the Department of Mines in 1953 and 1954. The total for the two years was about one-sixth of all claims made since 1907. Two-fifths of the 1954 claims (21,055 out of 50,176) were in the Manitouwadge Lake area in the Lakehead Region. This potentially important zinc-copper area was so new that it was not shown on the large mineral map issued by the Department of Mines in 1953. The Departments of Lands and Forests and Planning and Development, have designed a complete townsite for the district. While some Ontario towns have been planned in the past, mining towns, "very few of which can be considered as among man's finer accomplishments", generally have not been included.

Uranium has been found in several Regions - Quinte and Sault, for example. Few details of these new developments are available - partly because of their newness - but mostly for security reasons.

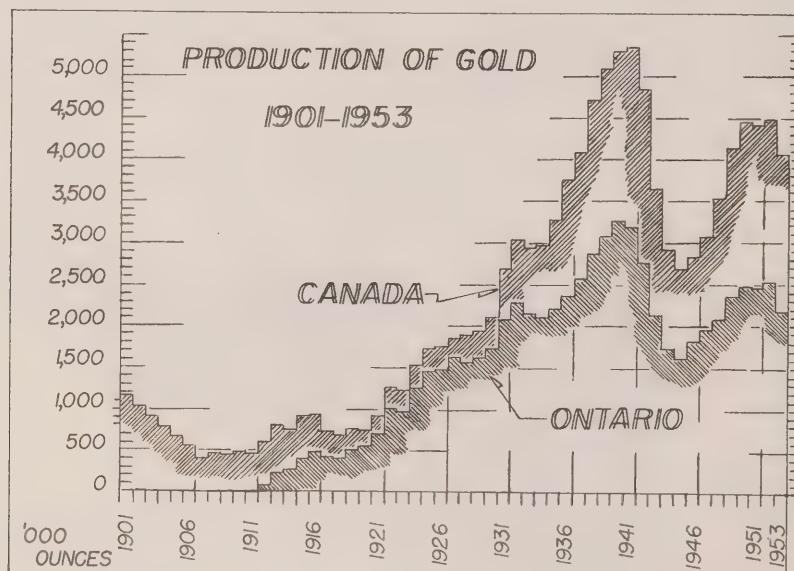
**INCREASES IN THE PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINERALS
ONTARIO BETWEEN 1946 AND 1953**



Metallic Minerals

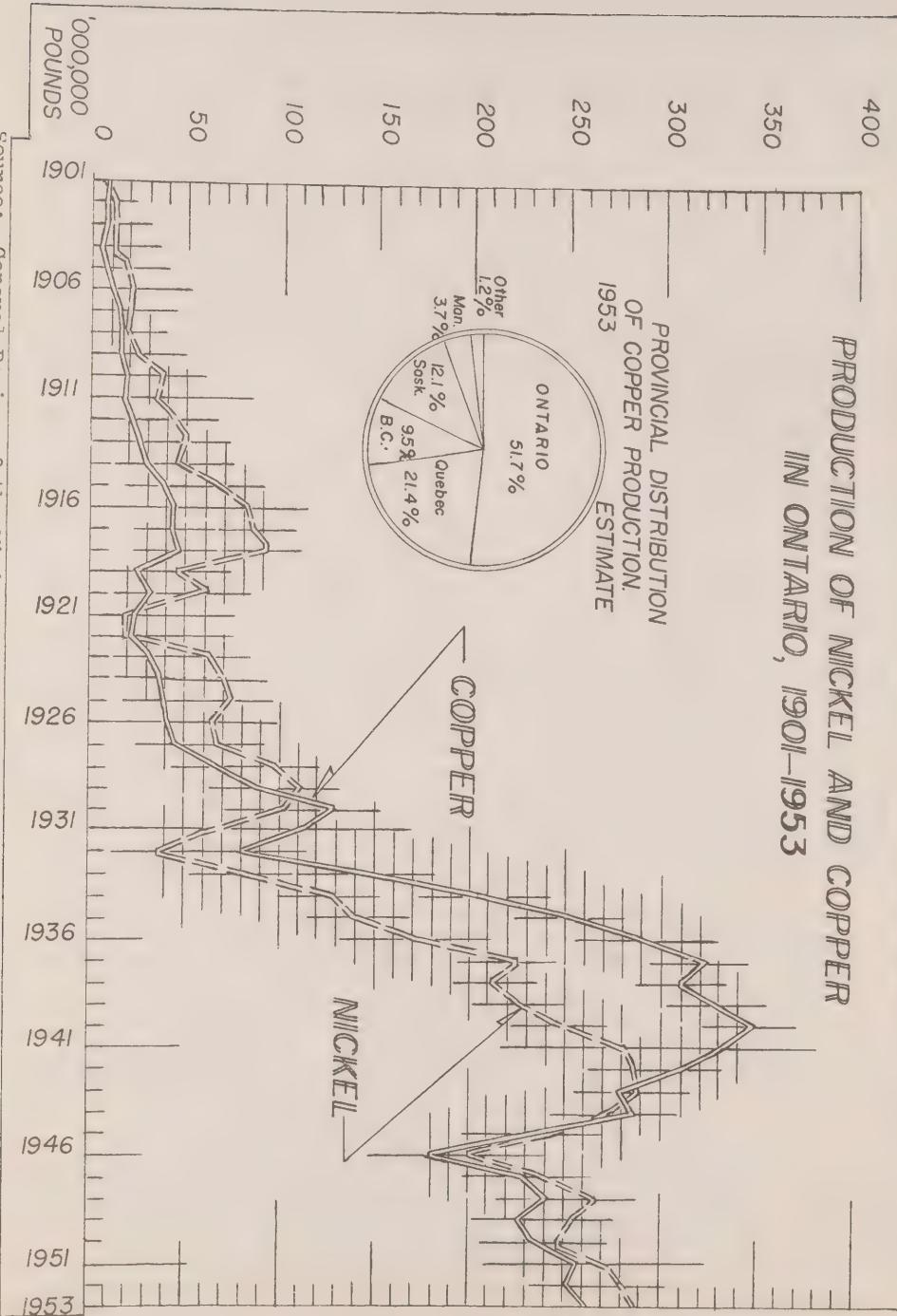
GOLD was the most valuable metal mined in Ontario from 1921 to 1948 (1944 excepted) and was, in 1953, the third most valuable. In 1922, it made up about one-half of all metal value, about three-quarters in 1932, one-third in 1947 and only one-fifth by 1953. The reduced importance of gold is due partly to the increase in base metal production during the past decade, and partly to the lower price of gold both in relation to other prices, and in absolute terms (from \$38.50 per ounce in 1940 to \$34.27 in 1952). Ontario production is about one-half of the Canadian total. This Province usually mines slightly more gold than does the United States, and considerably more than any nation except the Union of South Africa. (Estimates of Russian production range from 2 - 7 million ounces per year.) In 1953, 2.2 million ounces worth \$75.1 million were produced in Ontario. This was a decrease of 13.2 percent by weight from the year before.

As is the case with so many other industries in this country, the price of, and demand for, gold is largely determined by factors outside Canada. In 1934, the American Government offered to buy unlimited quantities of gold at \$35.00 per fine ounce (1) as opposed to the old price of \$20.67. This stimulated production in Quebec and mining profits everywhere. Gold exports became about one-tenth of all Canadian exports during the middle 1930's but are only about one-thirtieth at present. The abnormally low prices of most raw materials during the depression undoubtedly gave gold its high ranking place in international trade. Canadian mines sell their gold to the Ottawa mint which releases a small fraction to manufacturers in Canada (26,352 ounces in 1952). Most of the remainder is exported to various countries, generally to the United States. At the end of 1953, the American government held about two-thirds of the world's gold reserves (\$22,091 million). Other important holders were: England (\$2,300 million), Switzerland (\$1,458 million), Canada (\$986 million), France (\$575 million), Netherlands (\$737 million) and West Germany (\$326 million).



(1) Gold, silver and platinum metals are measured by the troy or fine ounce of 480 grains. The troy pound weighs 12 ounces or 5,760 grains. The conventional English (or avoirdupois) ounce contains 437.5 grains, and the pound weighs 7,000 grains (16 x 437.5). All pounds and tons in this section are avoirdupois, all ounces, troy. The 'grains' referred to were originally of a good grade of wheat.

PRODUCTION OF NICKEL AND COPPER
IN ONTARIO, 1901-1953



Since October 1951, mines have been allowed to sell gold on the open markets of continental Europe and Asia. This arrangement has been of little benefit to the mines as prices in these markets are not much higher than the American treasury price. While gold prices have remained relatively steady, the cost of producing it has risen sharply. In 1942, Canadian mines produced gold at an average cost of \$18.32 per ounce. By 1952, the average cost had risen to \$25.65 per ounce. Direct labour costs were the largest component - \$11.41 per ounce in 1942 and \$14.97 per ounce in 1952. It must be remembered that the quality of ore varies greatly from mine to mine, so that average costs may have little relevance in any individual operation.

The story of NICKEL is discussed in some detail in the non-ferrous metals section (page D-53). The value of nickel production in 1953 (287.4 million pounds worth \$160.4 million) was two percent higher than in 1952, and reached an all-time record. Production by weight was exceeded only by the wartime peak year of 1943. Nickel constituted almost one-half of Ontario's metal production value in 1953. It was also the most valuable metal for Canada as a whole, copper being second and gold third. Ontario was the only province to report nickel in 1953, although a mine was opened in Manitoba during the latter part of that year. It is estimated that this Province produces about four-fifths of the world's supply. It is believed that much of the remainder comes from the Russian (formerly Finnish) mines at Petsamo.

COPPER, produced almost exclusively in the Nickel Range Region, was valued at \$77.6 million in 1953. The 261.2 million pounds produced was about one-half of all Canadian copper output. Unlike nickel, copper has a sizeable market at home. In 1953, domestic consumption was about two-fifths of copper production whereas only about one percent of nickel was used in Canada. Ontario produces about four percent of the world's total and Canada about eight percent.

IRON ORE was one of the first minerals mined in Ontario, but has been of little commercial importance until recently. Total ore production in 1953 (2.8 million tons) was slightly higher than in 1952. The new iron mine of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in Hastings was officially opened on May 11, 1955. Total mining of iron ore in Ontario in 1953 was about two-fifths of the Canadian total. New areas (e.g. Labrador) and expected expansion in other areas (e.g. Steep Rock) may cause production figures a few years hence to dwarf present ones. With a value of \$21.7 million, iron ore ranked fourth among metals and constituted one-twentieth of all mineral value. An interesting development in this industry is the plant being built by The International Nickel Company to extract iron ore from its nickel-copper ore.

Ranking just behind iron ore, the PLATINUM METALS had the fifth highest value (\$20.0 million) in 1953. In proportion to their total weight they, along with the radio-active minerals, are among the most valuable metals in the world. Almost all of Canada's platinum metals were mined in Ontario. It is estimated that Canada produces about one-half of the world's supply.

In 1953, Ontario mines extracted 5.2 million ounces of SILVER, largely from the Clay Belt area of Timiskaming, a decrease of 20.6 percent from the previous year. British Columbia is the largest Canadian producer, while Ontario is second with about one-sixth of the total.

COBALT, which is found not only with silver ore but more commonly with nickel-copper, is mined in Canada only in this Province. (Most of the world's supply comes from Central Africa.) Production of 1.6 million pounds in 1953 (worth \$4.0 million) was higher than at any time since 1913. At that time, cobalt was simply a by-product of silver mining whereas it is now of increasing importance for heat-resistant alloys.

ZINC and LEAD deposits are found in several parts of Ontario and have been mined intermittently since 1866. In 1952, for the first time in several years, shipments of these metals were made in this Province from a new mine in Timiskaming District. Total amounts in 1953 were not large but encouraging - nearly 200,000 pounds of zinc, and more than 600,000 pounds of lead.

Non-Metallic Minerals

ASBESTOS is the name applied to several minerals, the commonest one in Canada being known to geologists as "chrysotile" and to chemists as hydrous magnesium silicate. The physical properties - fibre length, tensile strength, flexibility, colour, etc. may vary considerably from deposit to deposit as does the price. While the largest known deposits are in Quebec, the mineral is also found in various parts of Ontario. It was mined first in the Cochrane District in 1917; other mines were opened but total production was only 233 tons up to 1949. In 1950, the Johns-Manville Company opened a mine at Matheson, District of Cochrane, which in 1953, produced about 2.6 percent of this country's asbestos. Canada mines about two-thirds of the world's asbestos, most of which (\$84.6 million in 1953) went to the United States.

QUARTZITE rock is one of the forms of the chemical silica, the others being silica sand, sandstone, and pegmatitic quartz (i.e. a mixture of quartz and feldspar). Impure forms of sand and sandstone (the commonest forms) are classed as structural materials. Production of all forms of silica in Ontario was valued at \$1.1 million in 1953 - almost all in the Nickel Range and Quinte Regions. This was almost four-fifths of Canadian production, and was used mostly as a flux to the International Nickel Company's smelters at the rate of one ton of flux to five tons of concentrated ore. Canadian silica production is about 80 percent of consumption - there is some export and considerable import of silica sand from the United States. This material which is scarce in Ontario is used largely by the glass industry, followed by artificial abrasives, primary iron and cement.

SILICA BRICKS, because they keep their strength at high temperatures, are used in blast furnaces. In 1953, 1.5 million bricks (worth \$313,000) were made in Ontario, largely by the Algoma Steel Company at Sault Ste. Marie. About two-thirds of the country's silica bricks were made in Nova Scotia for the steel industry there. The total value of home output (\$712,000 in 1953) was dwarfed by imports from the United States (\$1.9 million).

FELDSPAR is the family name of a group of minerals used in the manufacture of glass, pottery and enamels. It has been mined in Eastern Ontario for more than fifty years. Provincial production was 2,700 tons in 1953, worth \$28,000. The largest fraction was mined in Quebec, while exports - 6,848 tons, nearly all to the United States - were about one-third of the Canadian output.

NEPHELINE SYENITE is a quartz-free rock chemically similar to feldspar but containing more aluminum. Like feldspar, it is used in ceramic industries, especially glass. There is only one mine in Canada producing this mineral. It is located near Peterborough and began operations in 1935. In 1953, 113,000 tons, valued at \$1.6 million, were mined. Almost three-quarters of this output was shipped to the United States.

Ontario mined about four-fifths of the SALT produced in Canada (749,000 tons in 1953 worth \$3.9 million out of a total of 955,000 tons). Approximately three-quarters of Ontario's production of this mineral came from Essex County, the rest from Lambton and Huron Counties. Salt was discovered first at Goderich in 1863 by an oil driller. Known deposits are of enormous size, one bed in Lambton County being 500 feet thick. In 1953, 637,000 tons of salt - two-thirds of Canadian production - were used by chemical industries as a basic raw material. Salt is used in soda ash, chlorine, caustic soda, etc., which are used in other chemical processes connected with pulp and paper, synthetic textiles and other industries. A large new mine near Windsor will open shortly to produce rock salt.

The only GRAPHITE mine in Canada, the Black Donald, is in Renfrew County. Present operations are on a salvage basis as the property will be flooded eventually by a Hydro development. In 1952, development of a new mine near Kingston was begun. Production in Ontario was 3,500 tons in 1953 worth \$367,000.

In 1953, three-quarters of Canada's GYPSUM output, used in the making of cement and wall plaster, was shipped to the United States. Ontario is the second largest producer of gypsum in Canada. Its output in 1953 was 334,000 tons worth \$900,000 or about nine percent of the Canadian total. This production came entirely from a mine near Hagersville, Haldimand County, in the Lake Erie Region. Nova Scotia was the largest producer. Ontario has large deposits of the mineral on the Moose River but so far these are too remote to be of commercial value.

Structural Materials

Unlike most minerals, structural materials (sand, gravel, lime, cement, clay products, stone), are generally produced for local consumption. Production was valued at \$77.2 million in 1953, or two-fifths of the value of all Canadian structural materials. It formed 16.6 percent of the value of all Ontario mining and about one-eighth of that of Canada. The higher Provincial proportion is simply a reflection of the large population and the high rate of building in Ontario. Details of Regional production illustrate this. The tables on the following pages based on data from the Ontario Mines Department show that most of these materials are produced in the Metropolitan, Burlington, Niagara, Upper Thames and Border Regions where population (and construction) is largely concentrated.

Ontario's production of 7.1 million barrels⁽²⁾ of CEMENT in 1953 accounted for one-third of the country's total output. Quebec's production of 7.4 million barrels made that province the leading cement producer in Canada. Ontario's output originates in St. Mary's, Belleville and Port Colborne. The consumption of cement in Canada in 1953 at 24.7 million barrels was slightly greater than the total production of 22.2 million barrels.

Three Regions - the Upper Thames, Border and Upper Grand River - produced nearly all of the Province's 659,000 tons of QUICK AND HYDRATED LIME worth \$7.7 million in 1953 (volume and value were about one-half of Canada's totals). Most of this lime is used for industrial purposes, the pulp and paper industry being the largest user.

Ontario quarries cut 8.8 million tons of STONE valued at \$11.8 million in 1953. The bare totals give little insight into the industry, nor does the average price (about \$1.30 per ton), as dressed monument stones sell for about one hundred times this amount, and railway ballast for about one dollar per ton. Most of the tonnage went into road construction, railway ballast, or concrete aggregate. Approximately 1.2 million tons of limestone were used by Ontario iron and steel furnaces, while paper mills used about 100,000 tons. Limestone constituted five-sixths of all the stone cut in Canada in 1953. Granite and sandstone were the next most popular stones. Two-thirds of Canada's marble was cut in the Province, but the amount was very small.

Ontario also mined a large volume of SAND AND GRAVEL, 43.7 million tons (worth \$24.5 million) or two-fifths of all Canadian production. This mineral with its purely local demand (nearly all the Regions have gravel pits), is produced in greater quantities than any other mineral.

In 1953, most of the CLAY PRODUCTS came from the Metropolitan or Burlington Regions. The most important product was brick, followed by drain and structural tile, flue lining, and sewer pipe. There are several small potteries in the Hamilton area. Ontario clay makes good bricks, but kaolin for chinaware must be imported. The total value of all clay products was \$14.8 million in 1953.

Fuel

Ontario's hydro-electric power plants are the principal native source of power and fuel. By virtue of its location, however, the Province has access to large supplies of coal, oil and natural gas at economical costs. The supply of natural gas is expected to be augmented as a result of the projected gas pipeline from Alberta.

In 1953, Canadian refineries received 69,345,587 barrels (a barrel is 35 Imperial, and 42 American gallons) of Canadian CRUDE OIL. Of this 296,401 barrels with a value of \$1.0 million came from Ontario fields. Total crude received by the refineries was 150,751,697 barrels, nearly all of which was used in this country. Canadian production was about one-half of home consumption. Consumption of oil products in Ontario (which would differ slightly from crude oil consumption) in 1952 was about 10 barrels per person compared to about 15 barrels in the United States.

The first NATURAL GAS discoveries, apart from the gas found in oil wells, were made near Port Colborne in 1885, Leamington in 1889, and near Welland later that year. The fields were great producers at first and, as a result, pipelines were laid to Buffalo in 1891 and Detroit in 1894, from the Welland and Essex

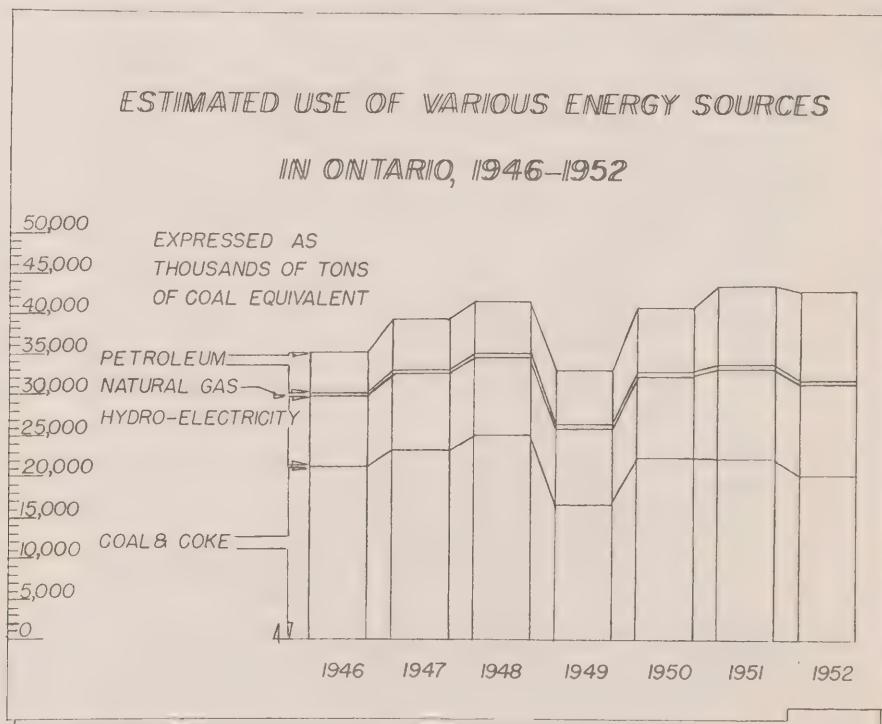
(2) 1 barrel equals 350 lbs. cement.

fields, respectively. Production in 1890 was estimated at 560,000,000 thousand cubic feet (abbreviated to M.C.F.). However, the fields were not as rich as they were first thought to be. Exports to Detroit ceased in 1901 and those to Buffalo in 1907. Ontario fields produced 9,709,000 M.C.F. of gas in 1953 worth \$3.9 million at wholesale prices.

In 1953 about two-fifths of all natural gas used in Ontario came from the United States (6,077,000 M.C.F. worth \$1.9 million wholesale). Small volumes of propane gas are also consumed in the Province. Many areas, such as Toronto, have always relied on artificial gas. That city was converted to natural gas in the winter of 1954-55. A new pipeline has been built from the Niagara River to carry the imported gas.

In 1952 (latest available figures), 13,435,389 M.C.F. of artificial gas were sold in the Province. Volumes are not strictly comparable since natural gas has about 1,000 British Thermal Units per cubic foot, and artificial gas only about 500.(3) There were 3,858 active gas wells in 1952. A total of 343 wells were drilled in that year, of which 235 were producers and 108 were dry. About two-thirds of these wells were in the Niagara, Burlington and Lake Erie Regions.

There is no bituminous or anthracite coal in Ontario although peat and lignite do occur. The Provincial Government investigated these minerals during the fuel shortages of 1918 and 1946, with indifferent results. Peat may contain as much as 90 percent water, and lignite 45 percent.

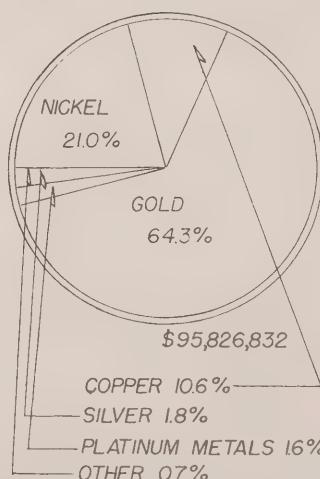
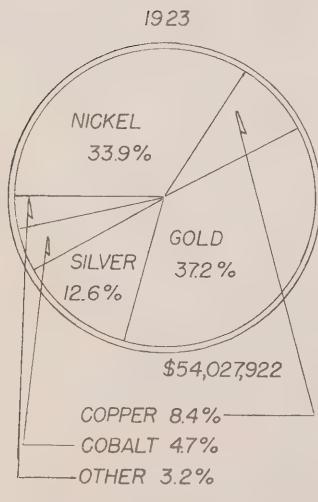
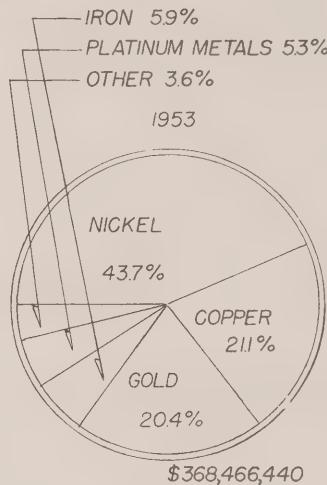
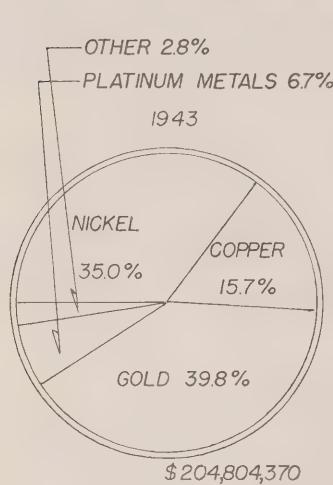


Ontario's fuel requirements for most of the postwar period are shown in the chart above. These are estimates since statistics relating to some energy

(3) A British Thermal Unit is the average amount of heat needed to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

sources which constitute only a small part of our energy, are not available. It should be remembered that all the fuels listed here were not actually used. Some portions were wasted or evaporated in various ways. The remainder does not always represent a positive increase in human welfare. Some was used simply to overcome the great distances and cold winter climate of this country. Ontario was not bothered so much by these latter problems as were the Prairies (for example, this Province used only 36 percent of the gasoline and 29 percent of Canadian fuel oil in 1952, although its proportions of motor vehicles and of population were greater than those figures), but because of heavy industrialization it used about two-fifths of all energy consumed in Canada in 1952. It will be noted from the graph that about one-quarter of the Province's energy came from hydro-electric stations, approximately the same from oil, and about one-half from coal and coke. Oil is increasing its importance at the expense of coal. More substantial changes may be expected when railway dieselization (steam engines used about one-quarter of Canadian coal in 1952) is completed.

PROPORTIONS OF VARIOUS METALS TO THE VALUE OF ALL METAL MINING IN ONTARIO



Source: General Review of the Mining Industry,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO BY INDIVIDUAL MINERALS, 1952 and 1953

	1953 Value \$'000	1952 Value \$'000	1952-1953 % Change
<u>Metallic</u>			
Calcium and magnesium	5,296	4,812	10.0
Cobalt	4,013	3,227	24.4
Copper	77,587	70,982	9.3
Gold	75,388	87,541	-13.9
Iron Ore	23,138	19,633	17.9
Lead	85	292	-70.9
Nickel	160,491	151,667	5.8
Platinum metals	20,046	18,476	8.5
Selenium	389	265	46.8
Silver	4,331	5,417	-20.0
Tellurium	8	10	-18.4
Tungsten concentrates (W ₀ 3)	133	165	-19.5
Zinc	21	131	-84.3
TOTAL	<u>370,927</u>	<u>362,615</u>	<u>2.3</u>
<u>Non Metallic</u>			
Arsenic	56	71	-21.4
Asbestos	3,965	3,863	2.7
Diatomite	12	-	-
Feldspar	28	38	-25.5
Fluorspar	39	38	1.1
Graphite	367	256	43.3
Gypsum	900	1,060	-15.2
Mica	59	112	-47.0
Mineral waters	(1)	(1)	(1)
Natural gas (2)	3,733	3,246	15.0
Nepheline syenite	1,576	1,112	41.8
Peat	53	69	-24.2
Petroleum, crude	1,006	641	56.8
Quartz	1,301	1,507	-13.6
Silica brick	313	246	27.3
Salt	3,920	4,402	-10.9
Sulphur	371	183	102.4
Talc	125	150	-16.4
TOTAL	<u>17,823</u>	<u>16,994</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Structural Materials (3)	62,969	55,127	14.2
Clay Products	<u>14,829</u>	<u>11,975</u>	<u>23.8</u>
ONTARIO	<u>466,548</u>	<u>446,712(4)</u>	<u>4.4</u>

(1) Less than \$1,000.

(2) Production figures for 1952 and 1953 represent wholesale value weighted according to the price received in the producing counties of Ontario. Figures shown in the 1954 Annual Economic Survey related to the retail value of natural gas. This revision makes possible a greater degree of uniformity as among the values of the various minerals produced.

(3) Regional values of structural materials add to approximately three million dollars more than shown in the total value above. This amount was reported both by the producers and purchasers in the statements returned to the Ontario Department of Mines, thus resulting in this duplication throughout the regional totals.

(4) This total differs from that shown in the 1954 Annual Economic Survey because of a revision in the value of natural gas production. (See footnote 2, above.)

Note: The total value of mineral production shown above for 1952 and 1953 differs slightly from those published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics because of differences in the method of evaluating the production of the following minerals: natural gas, gold and nickel.

GROSS VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS, 1952-1953

Region	1953 \$'000	1952 \$'000	1952-1953 % Change
1. METROPOLITAN	18,047	14,520	24.3
2. BURLINGTON	5,643	4,974	13.4
3. NIAGARA	6,622	5,594	18.4
4. LAKE ERIE	3,340	3,643	- 8.3
5. UPPER THAMES	6,461	5,069	27.5
6. BORDER	6,577	6,530	0.7
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	3,106	2,602	19.4
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	8,980	7,253	23.8
9. BLUE WATER	2,757	2,690	2.5
10. KAWARTHAS	3,315	2,933	13.0
11. QUINTE	11,107	8,664	28.2
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	1,052	1,209	-13.0
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	8,204	7,267	12.9
14. HIGHLANDS	419	412	1.9
15. CLAY BELT	65,940	79,440	-17.0
16. NICKEL RANGE	268,779	250,296	7.4
17. SAULT	10,379	8,457	22.7
18. LAKEHEAD	17,827	16,015	11.3
19. JAMES BAY	11,747	11,305	3.9
Metallics (1)	1	-	-
Structural Materials(2)	<u>9,376</u>	<u>10,041</u>	- <u>6.6</u>
TOTAL	<u>466,548(3)</u>	<u>446,712(3)</u>	<u>4.4</u>

(1) Source of gold and silver to the value of \$344 and \$806, respectively, not known.

(2) Includes limestone and sand and gravel produced or purchased by Counties, Townships and the Department of Highways also a small amount of Railway Ballast produced by Railways. This information is not available by Counties or Regions.

(3) Regional values of structural materials add to approximately two million dollars in 1952 and three million dollars in 1953 more than shown in the total values above. This amount was reported both by the producers and purchasers in the statements returned to the Ontario Department of Mines, thus resulting in this duplication throughout the regional totals.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO BY MAJOR GROUPS, 1952-1953

Classification of Minerals	Employ		1953	1952	1952-1953
	No.	No.	Payroll \$'000	Value \$'000	% Change
Metallic	66	35,061	129,669	370,927	362,615
Non Metallic	333	2,790	8,269	17,823	16,994
Structural Materials	370	4,161	12,569	62,969 ⁽²⁾	55,127 ⁽²⁾
Clay Products	68	1,793	5,231	14,829	11,975
TOTAL	(1)	43,805	155,738	466,548	446,712
					4.4

(1) Where a firm operates in more than one county it is included with the number of employers for each county for the mineral it produces. Where a firm produces several unrelated minerals such as gold and sand, in the same county, it is included with the number of employers for each mineral. A total is not shown.

(2) Regional values of structural materials add to approximately three million dollars in 1953 and two million dollars in 1952 more than shown in the total value above. This amount was reported both by the producers and purchasers in the statements returned to the Ontario Department of Mines, thus resulting in this duplication throughout the regional totals.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953

Mineral	Employ -ers -ees		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	--- Value ---	
	No.	No.			1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change
1. METROPOLITAN						
Structural Materials						
Limestone	50	595	1,760		8,238	24.1
Quicklime	2	83	219	574,438 tons	998	72.3
Sand-lime Blocks)	1	12	33	9,221 tons	143	- 0.5
Sand-lime Bricks)	2	109	340	508,770 units	121	6.2
Sand and Gravel	35	368	1,110	15,457,000 units	458	-33.1
Sandstone	10	23	58	7,220,747 tons	6,401	28.4
				12,908 tons	117	- 8.9
Clay Products						
Brick	15	965	3,278		9,809	24.4
Drain Tile)				158,401,287 units	8,036	29.0
Haydite)				630,000 units	43	374.4
Pottery)	15	965	3,278	17,758 cu. yds.	111	26.0
Sewer Pipe)				(2)	12	833.3
Flue Lining)				1,944,699 ft.)	1,136	12.0
Structural Tile (3A)				518,148 ft.)		
Structural Tile (3B)				22,789 tons	394	-10.5
				182,466 sq. ft.	76	-22.7
TOTAL REGION	65	1,560	5,038		18,047	24.3

HALTON

Structural Materials	5	93	241		1,179	-7.4
Limestone	1	75	195	537,322 tons	943	64.5
Quicklime	1	12	33	9,221 tons	143	- 0.5
Sand and Gravel	2	4	12	153,964 tons	88	-83.7
Sandstone	1	2 (B)	1	2(13) 438 tons	5	-65.0
Clay Products	2	126	387		1,658	24.8
Brick	2	126	387	30,745,763 units	1,658	24.8
TOTAL	7	219	628		2,837	9.0

PEEL

Structural Materials	20	115	329		1,308	96.9
Limestone	1	8	24	37,116 tons	55	825.9
Sand and Gravel	10	86	248	1,075,206 tons	1,142	109.3
Sandstone	9	21	57	12,470 tons	112	-1.3
Clay Products	4	390	1,250		3,485	15.7
Brick)	4	390	1,250	57,390,602 units	2,956	21.6
Haydite)				17,758 cu. yds.	111	26.0
Structural Tile (3A))				16,679 tons	348	-13.8
Structural Tile (3B))				157,466 sq. ft.	70	-22.3
TOTAL	24	505	1,259		4,794	30.3

YORK

Structural Materials	25	387	1,190		5,750	22.4
Sand-lime Blocks)				508,770 tons	121	6.2
Sand-lime Bricks)	2	109	340	15,457,000 units	458	-33.1
Sand and Gravel	23	278	850	5,991,577 tons	5,171	32.6

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	Value		
	ers	ees			No.	No.	1953 \$'000

1. METROPOLITAN (Cont'd.)

YORK (Cont'd.)

Clay Products	9	449	1,641		4,666	31.8
Brick	)			70,264,922 units	3,422	38.5
Drain Tile	)			630,000 units	43	374.4
Pottery	)			(2)	12	833.3
Sewer Pipe	)	9	449	1,944,699 ft.)	1,136	12.0
Flue Lining	)			518,148 ft.)		
Structural Tile (3A)	)			6,110 tons	46	25.7
Structural Tile (3B)	)			25,000 sq. ft.	6	-26.9
TOTAL	<u>34</u>	<u>836</u>	<u>2,831</u>		<u>10,416</u>	<u>26.4</u>

2. BURLINGTON

Non Metallic	6	94	246		30	-22.4
Natural Gas	<u>5</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>241</u>	18,810,000 cu. ft. (6)	<u>12</u> (6)	-12.6
Peat (Humus)	1	2	4	838,420 lbs.	17	-27.9
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Structural Materials	17	281	1,038		3,523	9.6
Limestone	4	136	538	1,431,714 tons	1,583	4.5
Sand and Gravel	13	145	500	1,941,379 tons	1,939	14.1
Clay Products	9	261	783		2,090	21.5
Blue Clay	)			48 tons	(4)	8.3
Brick	)			10,777,755 units	564	-0.5
Drain Tile	)			2,178,078 units	127	42.6
Pottery	)	9	261	(2)	281	1.5
Sewer Pipe	)			1,174,333 ft.)	538	75.6
Flue Lining	)			818,229 ft.)		
Structural Tile (3A)	)			31,720 tons	580	20.4
TOTAL REGION	<u>32</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>2,067</u>		<u>5,613</u>	<u>13.4</u>

BRANT

Non Metallic	3	50	149		12	-12.9
Natural Gas	<u>3</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>149</u>	18,810,000 cu. ft.	<u>12</u>	-12.6
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Structural Materials	7	108	397		1,417	2.6
Sand and Gravel	<u>7</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>397</u>	1,614,225 tons	<u>1,417</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Clay Products	1	9	14		32	(1A)
Drain Tile	1	9	14	800,000 units	32	(1A)
TOTAL	<u>11</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>560</u>		<u>1,460</u>	<u>4.7</u>

WENTWORTH

Non Metallic	3	44	96		17	-27.9
Natural Gas	<u>2</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>92</u>	(7)	<u>(7)</u>	<u>-27.9</u>
Peat (Humus)	1	2	4	838,420 lbs.	17	

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	ers	ees			1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change
<u>2. BURLINGTON (Cont'd.)</u>						
WENTWORTH (Cont'd.)						
Structural Materials	10	173	641		2,106	14.9
Limestone	4	136	538	1,431,714 tons	1,583	4.5
Sand and Gravel	6	37	103	327,154 tons	523	64.0
Clay Products	8	252	770		2,059	19.6
Blue Clay				48 tons	(4)	8.3
Brick				10,777,755 units	564	-0.5
Drain Tile				1,378,078 units	96	7.2
Pottery	8	252	770	(2)	281	1.5
Sewer Pipe				1,174,333 ft.)	538	75.6
Flue Lining				818,229 ft.)		
Structural Tile (3A)				31,720 tons	580	20.4
TOTAL	21	469	1,507		4,182	16.9

3. NIAGARA

Metallic	1	1,743	6,621			
Nickel	1(8)	1,743	6,621	(9)	(9)	(9)
Non Metallic	99	138	377		304	-7.3
Natural Gas	98	127	345	596,771,000 cu. ft. (10)	269(10)-18.1(10)	
Peat (Moss)	1	11	32	1,800,000 lbs.	35	(1A)
Structural Materials	17	427	1,394		6,081	18.0
Cement	1	186	666	1,197,769 bbls.	3,538	17.3
Limestone	9	192	588	1,380,348 tons	2,048	22.3
Sand and Gravel	7	49	140	611,510 tons	494	6.9
Clay Products	1	25	83		237	111.0
Brick)	1	25	83	3,920,201 units	237	267.6
Drain Tile)					-	(1B)
TOTAL REGION	118	2,333	8,475		6,622	18.4

LINCOLN

Non Metallic	4	43	123			
Natural Gas	4	43	123	(7)	(7)	(7)
Structural Materials	2	100	328		968	24.7
Limestone	2	100	328	412,726 tons	968	24.7
Clay Products	1	25	83		237	111.0
Brick)	1	25	83	3,920,201 units	237	267.6
Drain Tile)				-	-	(1B)
TOTAL	7	168	534		1,206	35.6

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	ers	eess		Payroll \$'000	1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change

3. NIAGARA (Cont'd.)

WELLAND

Metallic Nickel	<u>1</u>	<u>1,743</u>	<u>6,621</u>	(9)	(9)	(9)
	<u>1</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>1,743</u>	<u>6,621</u>		
Non Metallic Natural Gas	<u>95</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>254</u>	596,771,000 cu. ft.	<u>304</u>	<u>-7.3</u>
Peat (Moss)	<u>94</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>222</u>	1,800,000 lbs.	<u>269</u>	<u>-18.1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>32</u>		<u>35</u>	<u>(1A)</u>
Structural Materials	<u>15</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>1,066</u>		<u>5,112</u>	<u>16.8</u>
Cement	<u>1</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>666</u>	1,197,769 bbls.	<u>3,538</u>	<u>17.3</u>
Limestone	<u>7</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>260</u>	967,622 tons	<u>1,080</u>	<u>20.2</u>
Sand and Gravel	<u>7</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>140</u>	611,510 tons	<u>494</u>	<u>6.9</u>
TOTAL	<u>111</u>	<u>2,165</u>	<u>7,941</u>		<u>5,416</u>	<u>15.1</u>

4. LAKE ERIE

Non Metallic Gypsum	<u>75</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>1,209</u>		<u>1,724</u>	<u>-16.1</u>
Natural Gas	<u>2</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>705</u>	334,495 tons	<u>900</u>	<u>-15.2</u>
	<u>73</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>505</u>	1,831,633,000 cu. ft. (11)	<u>824</u> (11)	<u>-17.0</u> (11)
Structural Materials	<u>10</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>445</u>		<u>1,616</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Limestone	<u>4</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>299</u>	1,183,204 tons	<u>1,145</u>	<u>-4.0</u>
Sand and Gravel	<u>6</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>146</u>	607,963 tons	<u>470</u>	<u>18.7</u>
TOTAL REGION	<u>85</u>	<u>559</u>	<u>1,654</u>		<u>3,340</u>	<u>-8.3</u>

HALDIMAND

Non Metallic Gypsum	<u>63</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>1,057</u>		<u>1,491</u>	<u>-17.4</u>
Natural Gas	<u>2</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>705</u>	334,495 tons	<u>900</u>	<u>-15.2</u>
	<u>61</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>352</u>	1,313,761,000 cu. ft. (11)	<u>591</u> (11)	<u>-20.6</u> (11)
Structural Materials	<u>5</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>299</u>		<u>1,146</u>	<u>-4.0</u>
Limestone	<u>4</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>299</u>	1,183,204 tons	<u>1,145</u>	<u>-4.0</u>
Sand and Gravel	<u>1</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	1,292 tons	<u>(4)</u>	<u>19.6</u>
TOTAL	<u>68</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>1,356</u>		<u>2,636</u>	<u>-12.1</u>

NORFOOK

Non Metallic Natural Gas	<u>12</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>153</u>	517,872,000 cu. ft.	<u>233</u>	<u>-6.2</u>
Structural Materials	<u>5</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>146</u>		<u>470</u>	<u>18.6</u>
Sand and Gravel	<u>5</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>146</u>	606,671 tons	<u>470</u>	<u>18.7</u>
TOTAL	<u>17</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>298</u>		<u>703</u>	<u>9.0</u>

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	ers	ees No.			1953 \$'000	1952 \$'000
<u>5. UPPER THAMES</u>						
Non Metallic	30	189	406		804	187.8
Natural Gas	13	148	325	656,008,000 cu. ft.	324	76.7
Petroleum	17	41	81	142,850 bbls.	479	400.7
Structural Materials	40	360	1,117		5,445	17.8
Hydrated Lime)	3	155	502	19,886 tons	282	11.4
Quicklime)				311,503 tons	3,303	22.4
Limestone	3	112	362	730,142 tons	1,055	21.6
Sand and Gravel	34	93	252	1,403,395 tons	805	0.2
Clay Products	5	48	86		213	27.2
Drain Tile	5	48	86	3,073,310 units	213	27.2
TOTAL REGION	<u>75</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>1,609</u>		<u>6,461</u>	<u>27.5</u>
ELGIN						
Non Metallic	16	110	215		732	255.1
Natural Gas	5	91	186	602,300,000 cu. ft.	(12)301(12)	89.0(12)
Petroleum	11	19	29	128,277 bbls.	430	821.7
Structural Materials	5	7	18		58	-0.2
Sand and Gravel	5	7	18	131,206 tons	58	-0.2
Clay Products	1	3	2		7	-8.9
Drain Tile	1	3(13)	2	150,000 units	7	-8.9
TOTAL	<u>22</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>236</u>		<u>797</u>	<u>192.6</u>
MIDDLESEX						
Non Metallic	9	37	86		49	-0.3
Natural Gas	3	15	34	(12)	(12)	(12)
Petroleum	6	22	52	14,573 bbls.	49	-0.3
Structural Materials	19	64	192		638	-0.4
Sand and Gravel	19	64	192	937,037 tons	638	-0.4
Clay Products	2	6	2		20	36.3
Drain Tile	2	6	2	356,656 units	20	36.3
TOTAL	<u>30</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>280</u>		<u>707</u>	<u>0.4</u>
OXFORD						
Non Metallic	5	42	105		23	-4.5
Natural Gas	5	42	105	53,708,000 cu. ft.	23	-4.5
Structural Materials	16	289	907		4,748	21.0
Hydrated Lime)	3	155	502	19,886 tons	282	11.4
Quicklime)				311,503 tons	3,303	22.4
Limestone	3	112	362	730,142 tons	1,055	21.6
Sand and Gravel	10	22	42	335,152 tons	109	3.5
Clay Products	2	39	82		185	28.2
Drain Tile	2	39	82	2,566,654 units	185	28.2
TOTAL	<u>23</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>1,094</u>		<u>4,957</u>	<u>21.1</u>

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	--- Value ---	
	ers No.	ees No.			1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change
<u>6. BORDER</u>						
Non Metallic						
Natural Gas	29	764	2,556		3,020	-7.3
	13	563	1,820	2,255,327,000 cu.ft.	781	(14)
Petroleum	14	31	112	11,589 bbls.	39	-22.1
Salt)	2	170	624	169,640 tons	1,822	-10.8
Salt (15))				372,066 tons	378	-1.2
Structural Materials	18	195	564		2,629	7.3
Limestone	2	90	303	312,263 tons	354	26.6
Quicklime	2	58	137	182,941 tons	1,951	3.7
Sand and Gravel	14	47	124	390,675 tons	324	11.7
Clay Products	10	166	380		929	12.8
Brick)				2,981,590 units	132	-30.8
Drain Tile)				14,324,844 units	673	13.7
Flue Lining)	10	166	380	-	-	(1B)
Structural Tile (3A))				7,106 tons	123	215.0
TOTAL REGION	57	1,125	3,500		6,577	0.7
ESSEX						
Non Metallic	6	435	1,359		2,839	-5.3
Natural Gas	4	265	735	1,825,398,000 cu.ft.	639	11.3
Salt)	2	170	624	169,640 tons	1,822	-10.8
Salt (15))				372,066 tons	378	-1.2
Structural Materials	7	156	519		2,469	10.1
Limestone	2	90	303	312,263 tons	354	26.6
Quicklime	1	34	123	177,491 tons	1,908	4.5
Sand and Gravel	4	32	92	280,621 tons	207	50.6
Clay Products	4	41	77		204	7.5
Brick)				759,758 units	33	244.7
Drain Tile)				3,311,988 units	168	-3.5
Flue Lining)	4	41	77	-	-	(1B)
Structural Tile (3A))				198 tons	3	-46.7
TOTAL	17	632	1,955		5,512	1.5
KENT						
Non Metallic	23	329	1,197		181	-29.6
Natural Gas	9	298	1,085	429,929,000 cu. ft.	142	-31.4
Petroleum	14	31	112	11,589 bbls.	39	-22.1
Structural Materials	11	39	45		160	-22.8
Quicklime	1	24	14	5,450 tons	43	-21.2
Sand and Gravel	10	15	32	110,054 tons	117	-23.4
Clay Products	6	125	302		724	14.4
Brick)				2,221,832 units	99	-45.4
Drain Tile)	6	125	302	11,012,856 units	505	20.8
Structural Tile (3A))				6,908 tons	121	254.8
TOTAL	40	493	1,545		1,065	-2.9

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	ers No.	ees No.			1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change
<u>7. ST. CLAIR RIVER</u>						
Non Metallic						
Natural Gas	57	364	814		2,886	20.9
Petroleum	2	215	470	4,350,420,000 cu.ft.	1,523	61.0
Salt)	52	81	142	145,246 bbls	487	- 1.7
Salt (15))	3	68	202	53,767 tons	647	-17.1
				86,081 tons	229	38.1
Structural Materials	8	10	19			
Sand and Gravel	8	10	19	167,032 tons	105	- 4.6
Clay Products						
Drain Tile)	3	22	44		116	11.1
Structural Tile(3A))	3	22	44	2,257,608 units	116	12.8
				21 tons	(4)	-87.0
TOTAL REGION	68	396	877		3,106	19.4

8. UPPER GRAND RIVER

Non Metallic	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Peat (Fuel)	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Structural Materials	32	528	1,683		8,579	23.4
Cement	1	186	663		5,076	30.7
Hydrated Lime)	3	184	581	1,955,438 bbls.	264	-80.1
Quicklime)				19,600 tons	1,425	452.5
Limestone	1	11	46	82,532 tons	15	-8.4
Sand and Gravel	27	147	393	32,018 tons	1,799	22.5
2,723,893 tons						
Clay Products					401	34.3
Brick)	5	65	161	2,149,000 units	97	61.6
Drain Tile)	5	65	161	4,959,585 units	304	27.4
TOTAL REGION	37	593	1,844		8,980	23.8

PERTH

Non Metallic	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Peat (Fuel)	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Structural Materials	11	235	799		5,435	25.0
Cement	1	186	663		5,076	30.7
Sand and Gravel	10	49	136	1,955,438 bbls.	359	-22.6
				747,434 tons		
Clay Products					6	-14.7
Drain Tile	1	(5)	(5)	128,000 units	6	-14.7
TOTAL	12	235	799		5,442	25.0

WATERLOO

Structural Materials	9	34	98		576	28.1
Sand and Gravel	9	34	98	684,337 tons	576	28.1
Clay Products						
Brick)	3	35	87		225	38.5
Drain Tile)	3	35	87	2,149,000 units	97	61.6
				2,040,985 units	128	24.9
TOTAL	12	69	186		801	30.8

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	ers No.	ees No.		Payroll \$'000	1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change

8. UPPER GRAND RIVER (Cont'd.)

WELLINGTON

Structural Materials	12	259	786	5,568	19.0
Hydrated Lime)	3	184	581	364	-80.1
Quicklime)				82,532 tons	-52.5
Limestone	1	11	46	32,018 tons	-8.4
Sand and Gravel	8	64	158	1,292,122 tons	55.5
Clay Products	1	30	74		
Drain Tile	1	30	74	2,790,600 units	31.9
TOTAL	13	289	860	8,738	19.7

9. BLUE WATER

Non Metallic	2	78	217	84.4	-18.1
Salt	2	78	217	84.4	-18.1
Structural Materials	37	202	553	1,895	16.5
Limestone	3	51	138	470	-6.6
Sand and Gravel	34	151	415	2,317,291 tons	27.6
Clay Products	7	47	49		
Brick)	7	47	49	771,000 units	2.9
Drain Tile)				1,294,000 units	-2.9
TOTAL REGION	46	327	818	2,727	2.5

BRUCE

Structural Materials	5	10	44	70	-43.1
Limestone	2	2	4	13	-53.0
Sand and Gravel	3	8	40	57	-53.2
Clay Products	3	19	21		
Brick)	3	19	21	139,000 units	-24.8
Drain Tile)				760,000 units	-7.2
TOTAL	8	29	65	120	-32.8

DUFFERIN

Structural Materials	2	4	12	64	11.6
Sand and Gravel	2	4	12	64	11.6
TOTAL	2	4	12	64	11.6

GREY

Structural Materials	7	56	141	654,603 tons	23.3
Sand and Gravel	7	56	141		
Clay Products	2	18	19	632,000 units	7.6
Brick)	2	18	19	150,000 units	10.7
Drain Tile)					(1.1)
TOTAL REGION	9	74	160	1,322	53.2

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Volume Shipped or Used	Value		
	ers No.	ees No.		Payroll \$'000	1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change

9. BLUE WATER (Cont'd.)

HURON

Non Metallic Salt	<u>2</u> <u>2</u>	<u>78</u> <u>78</u>	<u>217</u> <u>217</u>	67,492 tons	<u>844</u> <u>844</u>	<u>- 18.1</u> <u>- 18.1</u>
Structural Materials Sand and Gravel	<u>11</u> <u>11</u>	<u>38</u> <u>38</u>	<u>104</u> <u>104</u>	713,664 tons	<u>355</u> <u>355</u>	<u>36.6</u> <u>36.6</u>
Clay Products Drain Tile	<u>2</u> <u>2</u>	<u>10</u> <u>10</u>	<u>10</u> <u>10</u>	384,000 units	<u>24</u> <u>24</u>	<u>5.1</u> <u>5.1</u>
TOTAL	<u>15</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>330</u>		<u>1,223</u>	<u>-6.9</u>

SIMCOE

Structural Materials Limestone	<u>12</u> <u>1</u>	<u>94</u> <u>49</u>	<u>251</u> <u>134</u>	485,350 tons	<u>910</u> <u>457</u>	<u>6.6</u> <u>-8.8</u>
Sand and Gravel	<u>11</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>117</u>	704,666 tons	<u>453</u>	<u>28.6</u>
TOTAL	<u>12</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>251</u>		<u>910</u>	<u>6.6</u>

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd)

Mineral	Employ			Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	ers No.	ees No.	Payroll \$'000		1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change
<u>10. KAWARTHNA</u>						
Non Metallic						
Nepheline Syenite	1	136	452	113,345 tons	1,576	41.8
Structural Materials	22	225	484		1,663	- 4.7
Granite and Trap	1	100	177	244,442 tons	537	-23.7
Limestone	1	48	121	366,400 tons	380	15.7
Sand and Gravel	20	77	187	1,123,225 tons	747	4.8
Clay Products						
Brick	)	4	36	1,327,000 units	75	- 2.0
Drain Tile		4	36		73	80.9
Pottery		—	—	(2)	2	(1B) 6.8
TOTAL REGION	27	397	974		3,315	13.0
DURHAM						
Structural Materials						
Sand and Gravel	1	(5)	(5)	87,557 tons	6	(1A)
TOTAL	1	—	—		6	(1A)
ONTARIO						
Structural Materials	11	50	121		540	91.2
Sand and Gravel	11	50	121	753,027 tons	540	91.2
Clay Products						
Brick	)	1	12	800,000 units	45	32.4
Drain Tile		—	—		45	3500.0
TOTAL	12	62	143		585	84.9
PETERBOROUGH						
Non Metallic						
Nepheline Syenite	1	136	452	113,345 tons	1,576	41.8
Structural Materials	5	111	207		599	-45.5
Granite and Trap	1	100	177	244,442 tons	537	-23.7
Sand and Gravel	4	11	31	77,757 tons	62	-84.3
Clay Products						
Brick	1	21	14	442,000 units	24	-30.0
TOTAL	7	268	674		2,199	- 2.1

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd)

Mineral	Employ			Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	ers No.	ees No.	Payroll \$'000		1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change

10. KAWARTHNA (Cont'd.)

VICTORIA

Structural Materials	1	48	121		380	15.7
Limestone	1	48	121	366,400 tons	380	15.7
Clay Products	1	3	1		4	-38.0
Brick	1	3(13)	1	85,000 units	4	-23.6
Drain Tile	1	—	—	—	—	(1B)
TOTAL	2	51	123		384	14.6

NORTHUMBERLAND

Structural Materials	4	16	34		138	314.6
Sand and Gravel	4	16	34	204,884 tons	138	314.6
Clay Products	1	(5)	(5)	(2)	2	6.8
Pottery	1	(5)	(5)	(2)	2	6.8
TOTAL	5	16	34		140	294.6

11. QUINTRE

Metallic	2	544	1,772		(1B)	
Iron Ore	1	239	807	(17)	(1B)	
Cobalt	1	—	—	(18)	(18)	
Silver	1	305	965	(18)	(18)	
Non Metallic	7	52	95		-43.5	
Feldspar	1	(2)	—	259 tons	3	-58.6
Fluorspar	1	15	13	876 tons	39	1.1
Mica, amber	2	(5)	—	15,691 lbs.	(4)	-55.7
Mica, muscovite	1	(5)	—	7,300 lbs.	(4)	(1A)
Quartz (Silica)	1	15	30	20,000 tons	90	-65.4
Talc	1	22	52	13,310 tons	125	-16.4
Structural Materials	21	410	1,435		10,804	32.7
Cement	1	301	1,188	3,924,974 bbls.	9,884	36.5
Granite and Trap	2	16	29	23,589 tons	73	-18.8
Limestone (19)	7	38	101	419,556 tons	550	58.4
Marble	4	34	71	21,887 tons	169	-13.6
Sand and Gravel	7	21	46	124,238 tons	128	-51.3
Clay Products	1	11	23		45	-2.2
Brick	1	11	23	400,000 units	15	-15.6
Drain Tile	1	—	—	500,000 units	30	6.4
TOTAL REGION	31	1,017	3,324		11,107	28.2

FRONTENAC

Non Metallic	4	15	30		23	-65.2
Feldspar	1	(2)	(2)	259 tons	3	-58.6
Mica, amber	2	(5)	(5)	15,691 lbs.	(4)	-55.7
Quartz (Silica)	1	15	30	20,000 tons	90	-65.4

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ			Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	ers No.	ees No.	Payroll \$'000		1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change
11. QUINTE (Cont'd.)						
FRONTENAC (cont'd.)						
Structural Materials	8	43	106		367	- 8.0
Granite and Trap	1	8	20	2,000 tons	27	5.9
Limestone (19)	4	25	66	161,091 tons	256	-19.1
Sand and Gravel	3	10	20	62,076 tons	84	47.3
TOTAL	12	58	136		460	-31.0
HASTINGS						
Metallic	2	544	1,772			
Iron Ore	1	239	807	(17)		
Cobalt	1(8)	305	965	(18)	(18)	(18)
Silver						
Non Metallic	2	37	65		164	-12.8
Fluorspar	1	15	13	876 tons	39	1.1
Talc	1	22	52	13,310 tons	125	-16.4
Structural Materials	7	338	1,261		10,112	31.3
Cement	1	301	1,188	3,924,974 bbls.	9,884	36.5
Granite and Trap	1	8	9	21,589 tons	46	-28.6
Limestone	1	(20)	(20)	7,864 tons	8	-59.7
Marble	3	26	55	20,222 tons	153	-15.9
Sand and Gravel	1	3	9	28,350 tons	21	-89.2
TOTAL	11	919	3,098		10,276	29.8
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON						
Non Metallic	1				(4)	(1A)
Mica, muscovite	1	(5)	(5)	7,300 lbs.	(4)	(1A)
Structural Materials	5	23	52		316	1047.3
Limestone	2	13	35	250,601 tons	287	2290.4
Marble	1	8	16	1,665 tons	16	16.4
Sand and Gravel	2	2(13)	(4)	13,812 tons	13	629.1
Clay Products	1	11	23		45	- 2.2
Brick	1	11	23	400,000 units	15	-15.6
Drain Tile				500,000 units	30	6.4
TOTAL	7	34	75		361	389.9
PRINCE EDWARD						
Structural Materials	1	6	16		10	- 4.8
Sand and Gravel	1	6	16	20,000 tons	10	- 4.8
TOTAL	1	6	16		10	- 4.8

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	-ers No.	-ees No.			1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change
<u>12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE</u>						
Non Metallic						
Mica, amber	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Quartz (Crystals)	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Structural Materials	22	172	448		1,052	-12.2
Limestone	1	14	33	46,700 tons	107	-42.0
Marble	1	4(13)	3	499 tons	4	-72.9
Quicklime	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Sand and Gravel	20	154	413	1,060,772 tons	941	-5.3
TOTAL REGION	<u>22</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>448</u>		<u>1,052</u>	<u>-13.0</u>
DUNDAS						
Structural Materials	1				3	207.7
Sand and Gravel	1	(5)	(5)	14,234 tons	3	<u>207.7</u>
TOTAL	<u>1</u>				<u>3</u>	<u>207.7</u>
GLENGARRY						
Structural Materials	1	41	90		279	22.6
Sand and Gravel	1	<u>41</u>	<u>90</u>	216,000 tons	<u>279</u>	<u>22.6</u>
TOTAL	<u>1</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>90</u>		<u>279</u>	<u>22.6</u>
GRENVILLE						
Structural Materials	6	50	169		297	-40.0
Sand and Gravel	6	<u>50</u>	<u>169</u>	366,829 tons	<u>297</u>	<u>-40.0</u>
TOTAL	<u>6</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>169</u>		<u>297</u>	<u>-40.0</u>
LEEDS						
Non Metallic						
Mica, amber	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Quartz (Crystals)	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Structural Materials	8	39	80		255	53.4
Limestone	1	14	33	46,700 tons	107	-4.9
Quicklime	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Sand and Gravel	7	25	47	205,721 tons	148	199.1
TOTAL	<u>8</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>80</u>		<u>255</u>	<u>43.5</u>
STORMONT						
Structural Materials	6	42	109		218	-29.2
Limestone	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Marble	1	4(13)	3	499 tons	4	-72.9
Sand and Gravel	5	<u>38</u>	<u>107</u>	257,988 tons	<u>214</u>	<u>-3.0</u>
TOTAL	<u>6</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>109</u>		<u>218</u>	<u>-29.2</u>

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	ers No.	ees No.			1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change
<u>13. OTTAWA VALLEY</u>						
Metallic						
Calcium	1	31	85		5,296	10.0
Magnesium	1	31	85	(21)	5,296	10.0
Non Metallic						
Feldspar	17	68	186		387	39.6
Graphite	1	(5)	(5)	955 tons	12	-34.4
Mica, amber	1	63	186	3,466 tons	367	43.3
Mineral Waters	13(5)	5(13)	(4)	368,824 lbs.	7	124.3
Quartz (Silica)	1	(5)	(5)	300 gals.	(4)	-65.9
	1	(5)	(5)	350 tons	1	(1A)
Structural Materials	31	273	619		1,937	9.9
Limestone	10	125	237	603,568 tons	879	4.1
Quicklime	3	51	137	33,379 tons	346	-2.6
Sand and Gravel	16	84	219	1,061,634 tons	678	22.7
Sandstone	2	13	26	2,499 tons	33	220.0
Clay Products						
Brick	2	88	206		585	41.0
Drain Tile	2	88	206	9,247,992 units	397	64.8
Structural Tile (3A)	—	—	—	1,610,138 units	92	-15.2
	—	—	—	5,305 tons	95	46.3
TOTAL REGION	51	460	1,097		8,204	12.9

CARLETON

Non Metallic						
Mineral Waters	—	—	—	—	—	(1B)
Structural Materials	17	132	289		1,186	11.4
Limestone	5	79	166	561,008 tons	741	-4.7
Sand and Gravel	10	40	96	647,912 tons	411	48.9
Sandstone	2	13	26	2,499 tons	33	220.0
Clay Products						
Brick	1	58	161	9,247,992 units	504	50.9
Drain Tile	1	58	161	255,650 units	397	64.8
Structural Tile (3A)	—	—	—	5,305 tons	11	-58.6
	—	—	—	—	95	46.3
TOTAL	18	190	450		1,690	20.8

LANARK

Non Metallic						
Feldspar	15	5	(4)		20	-4.3
Mica, amber	1	(5)	(5)	955 tons	12	-34.4
Quartz (Silica)	13(5)	5(13)	(4)	368,824 lbs.	7	124.3
	1	(5)	(5)	350 tons	1	(1A)
Structural Materials	5	24	69		137	-12.0
Limestone	1	9	27	518 tons	(4)	37.1
Quicklime	1	9	27	2,703 tons	69	15.0
Sand and Gravel	3	6	14	130,051 tons	68	-29.1
TOTAL	20	29	70		157	-11.0

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	ers	ees			1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change
<u>13. OTTAWA VALLEY (Cont'd.)</u>						
PRESCOTT						
Structural Materials						
Limestone	2	20	9	29,764 tons	63	102.7
TOTAL	2	20	9		63	102.7
RENFREW						
Metallic						
Calcium	1	31	85		5,296	10.0
Magnesium	1	31	85	(21)	5,296	10.0
Non Metallic						
Graphite	1	63	186	3,466 tons	367	43.3
Structural Materials						
Limestone	7	27	252		551	9.8
Quicklime	2	17	34	12,278 tons	75	194.5
Sand and Gravel	2	42	109	30,676 tons	277	- 6.2
	3	38	109	283,671 tons	199	10.1
Clay Products						
Drain Tile	1	30	45	1,354,488 units	81	- 0.3
TOTAL	10	221	568		6,294	11.4
RUSSELL						
Non Metallic						
Mineral Waters	1	(5)	(5)	300 gals.	(4)	-48.3
Structural Materials						
Limestone	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Sand and Gravel	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
TOTAL	1				(4)	-85.6
<u>14. HIGHLANDS</u>						
Non Metallic						
Diatomite	4	54	73		77	-36.0
Feldspar	1	5	4	100 tons	12	(1A)
Mica, Muscovite	2	4	4	1,441 tons	14	1.0
Structural Materials						
Granite and Trap	14	36	73		290	33.9
Limestone	2	6(13)	4	959 tons	6	29.3
Marble	-	-	-	-	-	(1B)
Sand and Gravel	2	16	36	8,950 tons	89	(1A)
Sandstone	9	14	33	279,856 tons	194	32.2
Clay Products						
Brick	4	23	30	1,090,500 units	52	-29.8
Clay	4	23	30	-	48	- 3.8
Drain Tile	1	(5)	(5)	62,300 units	5	(1B)
TOTAL REGION	22	113	176		419	1.9

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ			Volume Shipped or Used	Value		
	ers	ees	Payroll		1953 \$'000	1952-53 \$'000	% Change
<u>11. HIGHLANDS (Cont'd.)</u>							
HALIBURTON							
Structural Materials	2	11	31			73	11.9
Limestone	1	—	—			—	(1B)
Marble	1	11	31	8,000 tons		72	(1A)
Sandstone	1	(5)	(5)	150 tons		(4)	-20.7
TOTAL	2	11	31			73	11.9
MUSKOKA							
Non Metallic	1	5(13)	4			12	(1A)
Diatomite	1	5(13)	4	100 tons		12	(1A)
Structural Materials	6	11	11			41	179.0
Granite and Trap	1	2(13)	(4)	322 tons		1	(1A)
Marble	1	5	5	950 tons		17	(1A)
Sand and Gravel	4	4	5	25,071 tons		23	55.1
Clay Products	2	13	16			27	-48.6
Brick	)	—	—	590,500 units		23	-23.2
Clay	)	2	13	—		—	(1B)
Drain Tile	)	—	—	62,300 units		5	-12.6
TOTAL	9	29	31			80	18.5
NIPISSING							
Non Metallic	3	49	69			65	-45.9
Feldspar	2	4	4	1,441 tons		14	1.0
Mica, muscovite	1	45	65	74,698 lbs.		51	-51.9
Structural Materials	2	8	21			136	14.1
Sand and Gravel	2	8	21	148,905 tons		136	14.1
Clay Products	1	6	10			20	21.2
Brick	)	1	6	400,000 units		20	33.3
Drain Tile	)	—	—	—		—	(1B)
TOTAL	6	63	100			222	-13.6
PARRY SOUND							
Structural Materials	4	6	10			40	128.5
Granite and Trap	1	4	4	637 tons		5	7.0
Sand and Gravel	3	2	7	105,880 tons		35	175.5
Clay Products	1	4	4			5	(16)
Brick	)	1	4	100,000 units		5	(16)
TOTAL	5	10	14			45	100.0

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	Value-----		
	-ers	-ees			1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change	
<u>15. CLAY BELT</u>							
Metallic							
Cobalt	40	1,182	31,095	112,624 lbs.	60,982	-18.5	
Copper				866,063 lbs.	251	-60.6	
Gold				1,447,383 troy oz.	259	87.3	
Lead				656,755 lbs.	56,970	-17.6	
Nickel	40	10,182	31,095	81,885 lbs.	85	-70.9	
Silver				3,830,936 troy oz.	44	9.9	
Tungsten (22)				48,780 lbs.	3,219	-25.7	
Zinc				171,787 lbs.	133	-19.5	
Non Metallic					21	-84.3	
Arsenic (23)	1	281	1,116		4,021	2.2	
Asbestos	(23)	(23)	(23)	1,403,740 lbs.	56	-21.4	
Structural Materials	15	45	110	23,529 tons	3,965	2.7	
Limestone	1	5	17		27	47.0	
Sand and Gravel	14	40	93	1,864,787 tons	910	27.2	
TOTAL REGION	56	10,508	32,321		65,940	47.7	
						-17.0	

COCHRANE

Metallic	15	6,138	18,666				
Gold				876,813 troy oz.	30,561	-24.6	
Silver				171,044 troy oz.	30,283	-24.7	
Tungsten (22)	15	6,138	18,666	48,780 lbs.	145	-17.1	
Non Metallic	1	281	1,116	23,529 tons	3,965	-19.5	
Asbestos	1	281	1,116		3,965	2.7	
Structural Materials	8	10	21		27	2.7	
Sand and Gravel	8	10	21	1,011,021 tons	345	-11.6	
TOTAL	24	6,429	19,803		345	-11.6	
					34,871	-22.1	

TIMISKAMING

Metallic	25	4,044	12,429				
Cobalt				112,624 lbs.	30,421	-11.4	
Copper				866,063 lbs.	251	-60.6	
Gold				770,570 troy oz.	26,686	87.3	
Lead	25	4,044	12,429	656,755 lbs.	85	-7.8	
Nickel				81,885 lbs.	44	9.9	
Silver				3,659,892 troy oz.	3,075	-26.1	
Zinc				171,787 lbs.	21	-84.3	
Non Metallic					..		
Arsenic (23)	(23)	(23)	(23)	1,403,740 lbs.	56	-21.4	
Structural Materials	7	35	89		56	-21.4	
Limestone	1	5	17		27	140.0	
Sand and Gravel	6	30	71	6,180 tons	27	27.2	
TOTAL	32	4,079	12,518	853,766 tons	565	150.6	
					565	-10.4	

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	Value		
	ers No.	ees No.			1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change	
<u>16. NICKEL RANGE</u>							
Metallic							
Gold	818,885	76,017		80,990 troy oz.	(24) 265,833		7.3
Gobalt	2 163	506		1,489,921 lbs.	2,787	- 3.7	
Copper	)			260,298,570 lbs.	3,762	45.3	
Nickel	)	(25)		287,303,892 lbs.	77,328	9.2	
Platinum Metals	)	6 18,722	75,510	303,563 troy oz.	160,447	5.8	
Selenium	)			92,698 lbs.	20,046	8.5	
Silver	)			1,267,875 troy oz.	389	46.8	
Tellurium	)			4,525 lbs.	1,065	2.5	
					8	-18.4	
Non Metallic							
Fluxing Sand	4 100	343		630,611 tons	1,581	11.4	
Quartz (Silica)	4 100	343		719,127 tons	88	8.4	
Silica Flux (Gravel)				80,682 tons	1,083	- 3.0	
Sulphur (27)	(27) (27)	(27)		37,130 tons	40	3.7	
					371	102.4	
Structural Materials							
Limestone	8 178	599		12,192 tons	1,366	20.4	
Sand and Gravel	1 (28)	(28)		3,371,046 tons	43	16.0	
	7 178	599			1,323	20.5	
TOTAL REGION	20 19,163	76,958			268,779	7.4	

MANITOULIN

Non Metallic	2	61	182		706	- 6.9
Quartz (Silica)	2	61	182	232,566 tons	706	- 6.9
TOTAL	2	61	182		706	- 6.9

SUDBURY

Metallic	8 18,885	76,017		(24) 265,833		7.3
Gold	2 163	506		80,990 troy oz.	2,787	- 3.7
Cobalt	)			1,489,921 lbs.	3,762	45.3
Copper	)			260,298,570 lbs.	77,328	9.2
Nickel	)	(25)		287,303,892 lbs.	160,447	5.8
Platinum Metals	)	6 18,722	75,510	303,563 troy oz.	20,046	8.5
Selenium	)			92,698 lbs.	389	46.8
Silver	)			1,267,875 troy oz.	1,065	2.5
Tellurium	)			4,525 lbs.	8	-18.4
Non Metallic	2 39	160			875	32.5
Fluxing Sand	)			630,611 tons	88	8.4
Quartz (Silica)	2 39	160		486,561 tons	377	5.1
Silica Flux (Gravel)				80,682 tons	40	3.7
Sulphur (27)	(27) (27)	(27)		37,130 tons	371	102.4
Structural Materials	8 178	599		12,192 tons	1,366	20.4
Limestone	1 (28)	(28)		3,371,046 tons	43	16.0
Sand and Gravel	7 178	599			1,323	20.5
TOTAL	18 19,102	76,776			268,073	7.4

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	
	ers No.	ees No.			1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change

17. SAULT

ALGOMA

Metallic	2	817	3,393		9,945	22.7
Iron Ore	1	817	3,393	1,374,200 tons	9,937	22.7
Gold				227 troy oz.	8	24.7
Silver	1	(5)	(5)	336 troy oz.	(4)	1,122.7
Non Metallic	1	51	179		313	27.3
Silica Brick	1	51	179	1,467,000 units	313	27.3
Structural Materials	2	25	89		82	22.8
Sand and Gravel	2	25	89	72,001 tons	82	22.8
Clay Products	1	9	16		39	- 2.9
Brick	1	9	16	921,744 units	36	- 3.5
Drain Tile	1	—	—	22,010 units	3	6.6
TOTAL REGION	6	902	3,676		10,379	22.7

18. LAKEHEAD

Metallic	5	1,542	6,226		17,123	8.7
Iron Ore	1	1,049	4,549	1,457,890 tons	13,201	14.7
Gold	4	493	1,677	113,712 troy oz.	3,914	- 7.7
Silver	1	—	—	9,475 troy oz.	8	- 0.8
Non Metallic	—	—	—		(1B)	(1B)
Peat (Moss)	—	—	—		(1B)	(1B)
Structural Materials	6	61	139		574	435.0
Granite and Trap	1	21	47	112,151 tons	429	(1A)
Sand and Gravel	5	40	92	186,458 tons	145	35.3
Clay Products	1	27	54		130	25.2
Brick	1	27	54	2,467,906 units	112	36.3
Structural Tile (3A)	1	—	—	1,048 tons	18	-16.7
TOTAL REGION	12	1,630	6,418		17,827	11.3

KENORA

Structural Materials	2	3	4		11	8.2
Sand and Gravel	2	3	4	7,675 tons	11	8.2
TOTAL	2	3	4		11	8.2

RAINY RIVER

Metallic	1	1,049	4,549		13,201	14.7
Iron Ore	1	1,049	4,549	1,457,890 tons	13,201	14.7
Gold	—	—	—		(1B)	(1B)
Silver	1	—	—		(1B)	(1B)
Non Metallic	—	—	—		(1B)	(1B)
Peat (Moss)	—	—	—		(1B)	(1B)
TOTAL	1	1,049	4,549		13,201	14.2

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO, 1953 (Cont'd.)

Mineral	Employ		Payroll \$'000	Volume Shipped or Used	Value		
	ers No.	ees No.			1953 \$'000	1952-53 % Change	
<u>19. LAKEHEAD (Cont'd.)</u>							
THUNDER BAY							
Metallic							
Gold	4	<u>493</u>	<u>1,677</u>				
Silver	4	493	1,677	113,712 troy oz. 9,475 troy oz.	3,922 8	3,914 8	- 7.6 - 0.7
Structural Materials	4	<u>58</u>	<u>135</u>				
Granite and Trap	1	<u>21</u>	<u>47</u>	112,151 tons	563 429	481.4 (1A)	
Sand and Gravel	3	37	88	178,783 tons	134	134	38.3
Clay Products	1	<u>27</u>	<u>54</u>				
Brick	1	<u>27</u>	<u>54</u>	2,467,906 units	130 112 18	25.2 36.3 -16.7	
Structural Tile (3A)				1,048 tons			
TOTAL	<u>9</u>	<u>578</u>	<u>1,866</u>		4,615	4,615	3.8
<u>19. JAMES BAY</u>							
KENORA (PATRICIA PORTION)							
Metallic							
Gold	7	<u>1,317</u>	<u>4,462</u>				
Silver	7	1,317	4,462	340,113 troy oz. 45,037 troy oz.	11,747 38	11,710 38	3.9 6.0
TOTAL REGION	<u>7</u>	<u>1,317</u>	<u>4,462</u>		11,747	11,747	3.9

FOOTNOTES

- 1A. No production in 1952. 1B. Production in 1952 but not in 1953.
2. Not available.
- 3A. Hollow Blocks. 3B. Floor Tile (quarries).
4. Less than \$1,000.
5. Some establishments are worked by owners and / or purchasers.
6. Wentworth County production included under Haldimand County.
7. Shown under Haldimand County.
8. Refinery.
9. Shown under Sudbury district where the ore was mined.
10. Lincoln County production included under Haldimand County.
11. Includes Lincoln and Wentworth production.
12. Middlesex County production shown under Elgin County.
13. Part-time workers.
14. Less than 0.1 percent change.
15. Content of Brine.
16. No change.
17. Not producing.
18. Shown under the District of Timiskaming where the ore was mined.
19. Does not include prison labour but includes their production and value.
20. Included under cement.
21. Not available for security reasons.
22. Concentrates WO₃.
23. By-product from silver-cobalt refining, included with Metallic Minerals.
24. Approximately one-half of this was produced by nickel-copper mines.
25. Includes employees in the mines, smelters and refinery.
26. A small amount was produced by gold mines.
27. By-product from nickel-copper refining, included with Metallic Minerals.
28. Included with nickel-copper industry.

FOREST RESOURCES, LOGGING AND SAWMILLINGForest Resources

The Province of Ontario covers 412,582 square miles, of which approximately 68,490 are water. About two-thirds of the land is covered with forest. Of the 223,212 square miles of forest, some 159,812 square miles are considered to be actually or potentially productive. The distribution of this land in 1953 is given in the table below:

	<u>Merchantable</u> (square miles)	<u>Young Growth</u> (square miles)	<u>Total Merchantable</u> <u>and Young Growth</u> (square miles)
Softwoods	59,891	19,647	79,538
Hardwoods	19,058	7,067	26,125
Mixed woods	<u>45,182</u>	<u>8,967</u>	<u>54,149</u>
TOTAL	<u>124,131</u>	<u>35,681</u>	<u>159,812</u>

Source: Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.

A large fraction, (perhaps four-fifths), of the productive forest is near enough to transportation facilities and markets to be commercially productive.

In order to give figures of actual volume of timber and its rate of growth, in addition to the above data on forest area, the Department of Lands and Forests began a "Forest Resources Inventory" in 1946. Since 1951, the Federal Government has been contributing half the cost of this project. The surveying was done by several methods. The Department surveyed 173,000 square miles by air and estimated timber volume from samples taken by ground crews. At the same time, private companies holding large tracts of Crown forest under licence, were required to make detailed inventories of their areas. From these two sources, an inventory was completed for almost all areas which contain accessible merchantable timber - with the exception of southern farm woodlots. The sixteen Inventory Reports that have been issued to date indicate wide disparities in utilization between different forest areas. However, under-cutting is more prevalent than over-cutting, and in those areas where over-cutting has been taking place, corrective steps are being taken. How this is being done is described in the section on "Timber Management".

Turning from the area covered by the Forest Resources Inventory to Southern Ontario, it should be observed that nearly all of Southern Ontario (19 million of the total 22 million acres) is assessed land; consequently, the reference in what follows is primarily to private woodlots. In 1900, 16.6 percent of the assessed land was forested, while only 9.7 percent (1.8 million acres) was forested in 1943. The figure for the latter year varied from 2.8 percent in Essex to 27.5 percent in Renfrew. York, in spite of its relatively large population, had 4.7 percent of its private land in forest. County forests in the Province covered 80,600 acres in 1953, a minute fraction of the total area of these forty-two counties. Statistics for private woodlots should be treated as rough estimates, since they are gathered by township tax assessors whose standards of measurement vary considerably.

Timber Management

Sound timber management has as its objective the maintenance of forest resources on a "sustained yield" basis. Only on this basis will the wood-using industries have at their disposal ample and continuous supplies of raw material and the Province be able to maximize its forest revenues.

It was in order to further these aims that the Department of Lands and Forests embarked, in 1946, on a survey of the forest resources of this Province, a survey which resulted in the recently completed Forest Resources Inventory (mentioned above). Thus, with information at its disposal as to quantities of merchantable timber lying within the Province's boundaries, the Department was able to draw up

timber management plans and, by means of these plans, to place annual allowable cuts on a sustained yield basis.

Under the Department's timber management program, the Province has been divided into Timber Management Units, which units are of two types: Departmental and Company. The first type comprises, in the main, areas which supply small undertakings with their timber needs. In most of the territory covered by these units, the Department both drafts and administers the management plans. This fiscal year, 1955-56, the Department will have at its disposal a capital fund of \$500,000 for the construction of roads in these Departmental Management Units.

The other type of unit, namely, the Company Management Unit, embraces timber or pulpwood limits held by large undertakings. In these units, the companies themselves prepare the management plans, but the company management plans are subject to the approval of the Department of Lands and Forests, as is the actual carrying out of these plans.

Reforestation

The Reforestation Division of the Department of Lands and Forests furnished over 23 million units of nursery stock during 1953-54. Nursery stock production targets have been increased to 30 million units annually.

Municipalities and conservation authorities continued to acquire lands to be leased to the Minister of Lands and Forests for reforestation under the provisions of Section 2 of the Forestry Act, 1952. In regard to the actual planting of trees, the Reforestation Division reported that over four million were planted on unlicensed crown lands, some three and one-quarter million in county forests, approximately one-quarter million in township forests, and over 800,000 in conservation authority forests. Private landowners were furnished with over 14 million trees for planting on their lands.

Forest Research

A separate Research Division was organized within the Department of Lands and Forests in 1941. This was followed a few years later, by the establishment near Maple of a Research Station for the carrying on, among other things, of silvicultural and forest soil research. During the year which ended March 31, 1954, the Research Division's Forestry Section was allotted funds specifically ear-marked for forest or "stand" improvement.

The Department of Lands and Forests has been active in fostering experimental and study projects in the whole field of forest research - projects designed to play a part in furthering the long-term objective of maintaining, renewing and improving the Province's forest resources. During 1953-54, investigations and experiments continued in the fields of silvicultural and soil research, forest tree breeding, nursery and planting practice, seed treatment and seedbed preparation, to cite only the more important of such fields. Under the head of silvicultural and soil research, mention might be made of the silvicultural research being carried on in the Petawawa Management Unit, the investigation of plant nutrients and the co-operative experiment in spruce reproduction which is being conducted by the Ontario Paper Company, Ltd. and the Abitibi Power and Paper Company Ltd., together with the Research Division of the Department of Lands and Forests and other research bodies. As to tree breeding, the Research Division of the Department was able to report further acquisitions of white pine, aspen and silver poplar disease-resistant breeding materials. Regional projects included a study of cutting methods, seedbed preparation and seed dispersal in the Midwestern Region; an experimental jackpine thinning operation in the Northern Region; an expansion of the field station at Swan Lake, in the Central Region, to further the work of research in hardwood stands; and silvicultural studies on silver maple in the South Western Region.

The Research Division's Mechanical Section designed and constructed a pilot model "leaf-still" for extracting oil from conifer tree leaves, and a gasoline-driven spot-tree-planter, two additions to an already long list of mechanical aids developed by this section in the fields of silviculture, reforestation and forest protection.

The Department's Division of Forest Protection continued with its experiments in the control of the European pine sawfly and began an experiment in the control of another insect pest, the European pine shoot moth.

Forest Fires: Losses, Causes and Control

There were in Ontario 881 recorded forest fires in 1954, 1,502 in 1953, and 1,085 in 1952. In 1954, 54,693 acres of forest were burned over by fires; this compared with 58,809 acres burned over in 1953, and 12,421 in 1952. The last five years have witnessed a marked diminution in the number of acres of forest land destroyed by fire each year. Indeed, the difference in respect of fire damage between the five-year period, 1950 - 1954, and the thirty-three year period, 1917 - 1949, is extraordinary. The average number of acres burned over annually during the years 1950 - 1954 was in the order of 53,000. On the other hand, the average number of acres ravaged each year by forest fires during the 1917 - 1949 period was about 360,000.

In 1953, some 357 fires, or 23 percent of the total number, were caused by lightning, the remaining 77 percent being attributed to human action. Carelessness on the part of campers and smokers was the most prolific source of fires, 667 fires being traced to the actions of such persons. Railways were the cause of 188 fires, settlers 92, logging operations 24, incendiaries 19, and road construction 13; 146 fires were due to a host of miscellaneous causes. Fourteen fires were of unknown origin.

The Department of Lands and Forests' fire detection and fire fighting resources are now very considerable in extent. They included, as of March 31, 1954, 41 aircraft, (which, however, are used for general transportation, photography, research and other purposes besides that of fire detection), about 300 observation towers, over 3,000 miles of telephone lines, over 1,000 portable power pumps, 49 railway motor cars, 730 trucks, 93 tractors and 61 motor boats.

Timber Cut: Volume and Value

Total cutting of timber in Canada was 3,565,609,000 cubic feet in 1952, and about 3,498,731,000 cubic feet in 1953. In 1952, 709,413,000 cubic feet, or 19.9 percent of the total amount of timber cut in Canada, was cut in Ontario. Cutting in Ontario has increased 12.0 percent since 1926.

The gross value of timber cut in Ontario increased by 88.6 percent between 1946 and 1952, while the physical volume of production, in cubic feet, rose by only 25.7 percent during this period - a price rise of a considerable magnitude accounting for the disparity between these two figures. Volume and value figures are given in the table below for comparison.

VOLUME AND VALUE OF TIMBER CUT IN ONTARIO

	Volume(1) '000 cubic feet	Gross Value(1) \$'000	Net Value(2) \$'000
1946	564,501	90,412	53,947
1947	613,919	109,528	65,256
1948	654,268	130,923	78,805
1949	632,202	125,912	76,958
1950	652,886	133,953	79,676
1951	695,877	150,921	88,765
1952	709,413	170,534	108,744

(1) Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Operations in the Woods.

(2) Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Survey of Production.

Value of Production: Saw and Planing Mills

The value of shipments from sawmills in Ontario amounted in 1952, to \$83,158,000. The net value of production (or value added by manufacture) of

Ontario's sawmills, during the same year, was \$37,887,000. The net value of production of the Province's entire saw and planing mill group - which includes, in addition to ordinary saw and planing mills, establishments turning out hardwood flooring, sashes and doors, and veneers and plywood - totalled \$63,483,000 in 1952.

Employment and Wages

In a statement covering approximately 75 percent of those employed in "forestry" - an industrial classification consisting chiefly of logging operations - the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recorded that on December 1, 1954, 18,892 workers were reported as being employed in forestry in Ontario. (December is, of course, one of the peak months in the cutting season.) This compared with 20,797 reported on December 1, 1953, and 19,425 on December 1, 1952. These figures do not include those working for operators employing less than 15 persons.

Ontario's saw and planing mills - for which the coverage is higher than that for logging - reported 11,108 employed on September 1, 1954, 11,956 on September 1, 1953, and 11,897 on September 1, 1952. (September is one of the peak months in saw and planing mills.)

Average weekly wages and salaries in "forestry" in Ontario amounted to \$69.94 in December, 1954, as against \$66.18 in December, 1953, and \$63.94 in December, 1952. In Ontario's saw and planing mills, average weekly wages and salaries were \$52.04 in December, 1954, \$51.07 in December, 1953, and \$49.80 in December, 1952.

Adaptation of Various Forest Products to New Uses

The advent of glued, laminated construction - a fairly recent development as far as North America is concerned - has increased the number of possible uses for lumber in building construction. Then, too, ordinary lumber is being put to new uses in transport and shipping. Here we might instance the tremendous increase in the use of "pallets" for shipping all kinds of merchandise.

Another forest product which, in addition to ordinary lumber, is being increasingly adapted to new uses, is plywood. The number of different uses of plywood is growing constantly in building construction, and in the manufacture of furniture, aircraft, boats and shipping containers. In building construction, plywood is being used for concrete forms, and in residential building, the last few years have witnessed a remarkable increase in the use of plywood for roof-sheathing, sub-flooring, and interior and exterior walls.

To turn to a few of the more recently introduced forest industry products and processes, mention might be made of the new varieties of tableware made from pressed sawdust, and of the various by-product extraction processes that continuous advances in the field of wood chemistry have brought. An example of the latter is the newly developed method of extracting from bark, various substances which are used in the manufacture of insecticides and soil conditioners.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Ontario leads Canada in the value of fish taken from inland waters. During 1953, 44,838,572 pounds of fish valued at \$7,036,552 were landed in the Province. The yield in 1953 was 17.9 percent higher in volume than in 1952.

Approximately four-fifths of the fish are caught in the Great Lakes, the largest catch coming from Lake Erie -- 23.4 million pounds in 1953 or more than one-half of the total. The most common species of fish caught in Ontario are pickerel, whitefish, perch, lake trout and bass. The table below shows the total 1953 catch distributed according to the various bodies of water.

<u>Body of Water</u>	<u>-----CATCH-----</u>		<u>Species</u>
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>	
		\$	
Lake Erie	23,389,319	3,088,827	(Blue Pickerel, Perch, Whitefish)
Lake Ontario	2,059,489	284,359	(Coarse and Mixed, Catfish, Carp)
Lake St. Clair	983,332	93,884	(Coarse and Mixed, Carp)
Lake Huron	1,395,636	267,695	(Perch, Whitefish, Yellow Pickerel)
Georgian Bay	6,876,311	1,725,666	(Largely Whitefish)
North Channel	457,751	88,410	(Whitefish, Trout, Mixed and Coarse)
Lake Superior	2,770,514	589,657	(Trout, Herring, Yellow Pickerel, Saugers)
Total Great Lakes System	37,932,352	6,138,498	
Northern Inland Waters	6,079,570	795,483	(Yellow Pickerel, Whitefish, Pike, Goldeyes, Coarse and Mixed)
Southern Inland Waters	826,650	102,571	(Mixed and Coarse, Carp, Catfish)
GRAND TOTAL	44,838,572	7,036,552	

Source: Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

The figures in the above table may be compared with those of the American Great Lakes' Fisheries. In 1950, the latest date for which statistics are available, about 70.9 million pounds of fish worth \$10.8 million were caught. This represented a decline of 17.3 percent by weight and 5.4 percent by value over the previous year. The greatest amount (27.0 million pounds) was gathered from Lake Michigan. The second largest catch was from Lake Erie (24.0 million pounds). Lakes Superior and Huron followed with 12.6 million pounds and 5.1 million pounds, respectively. There was very little fishing in Lake Ontario. Total yield for the International Lakes (i. e. all except Michigan) was 54.4 percent greater than the Ontario figure for the same waters in the same year. American fisheries production varies greatly from year to year, but the trend has been slightly downward.

Ontario's commercial fishing industry employed 3,800 men during 1953. Of these about 1,000 worked on the northern inland waters, 980 on Lake Erie and 625 on Lake Ontario.

Equipment used in the fishing industry in 1953 included 215 boats over forty feet in length, 1,538 smaller boats, piers and ice houses and thousands of yards of nets. In total, this equipment had a value of about \$8.8 million or slightly more than one year's gross income for the industry.

Fisheries research is carried on by the various governments in the Great Lakes area. The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, which has jurisdiction over all Provincial fisheries, has recently opened a laboratory at South Baymouth, on Manitoulin Island. There is also a laboratory at Maple near Toronto. In addition, the department maintains twenty-eight fish hatcheries which distributed 392.5 million fish in 1952.

THE FUR FARMING AND TRAPPING INDUSTRIES

Fur farms in Canada numbered 2,518 in 1952, the latest date for which official statistics are available. This represents a considerable drop from the 6,500 farms reported in 1930 and 4,050 in 1949. In 1952, Ontario's fur farms totalled 628, a drop of 275 over the previous year. Ninety percent of the animals now on the fur farms of Ontario are mink while the remainder consist chiefly of chinchillas and foxes. Thirty years ago, mink were rare while foxes comprised about ninety percent of all animals. This change in emphasis has been the result of shifting fashions over the years.

The most important animals trapped in Ontario are beaver, muskrat and mink which contribute over ninety percent of the value of all pelts from trapped animals.

The value of pelts from all sources in Canada in 1953-54 amounted to \$19.3 million of which \$9.4 million is attributable to the sale of farm-bred animals and \$9.8 million to sales of pelts from trapped animals. Ontario contributed almost twenty-five percent of the value of pelts from all sources in Canada and is the leading province in this respect. The value of pelts from Ontario fur farms amounted to \$1.9 million in 1953-54 while trapped animals contributed pelts valued at \$2.7 million.

Canadian exports (\$22.3 million in the calendar year 1953), and imports (\$21.0 million) were of considerable importance compared with home production of furs and tended to cancel out one another in international trade balances. Some 79.7 percent of exports went to the United States and 17.4 percent to the United Kingdom, whereas 75.5 percent of the imports were from the United States and 10.7 percent from the United Kingdom. Most of the mink and beaver pelts from all sources were exported as were quite a few muskrat pelts. Imports included Persian lamb, rabbit, squirrel, goat and sheep fur which are rarely produced in this country. Few manufactured fur goods moved in international trade. Although Russia is a great fur producer and the Leningrad auctions have a considerable influence on world prices, Canadian imports from the Soviet Union were only 3.6 percent of all 1953 fur imports.

Fur farming and trapping provide the raw materials for a small fur goods industry concentrated largely in the big cities. Almost all of Ontario's production is in Toronto while a large share of the out-of-province trade is centred in Montreal. Approximately four-fifths of total Canadian sales involved women's coats and jackets (220,717 in 1953, a slight decrease from 1952, but an increase of 10 percent over 1951). The industry consists largely of small firms. In Ontario in 1953, 148 firms had less than 10 employees, 41 had from 10 to 20, and only 22 had more than 20 employees.

THE FUR GOODS INDUSTRY, 1953

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Cost of Materials</u> \$	<u>Value of Factory Shipments</u> \$
Quebec	291	3,155	22,348,790	35,101,026
Ontario	211	1,827	12,803,565	20,948,723
Canada	600	5,945	39,639,350	63,991,716

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; The Fur Goods and Fur Dressing Industries.

ELECTRIC POWER

The year 1954 saw the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Light. It was 75 years earlier that Thomas A. Edison had successfully completed his work on the incandescent bulb. He had set out to find a lamp that would not only be economical to manufacture and operate but would use an electric current that would be economical to produce and distribute. His discoveries, together with those of the men who developed the means of transmitting electricity over long distances, have been of vital importance to the economy of Ontario. For it is largely because of the ability to produce and distribute cheap electric power that this Province has become one of the most highly industrialized and prosperous areas in Canada. The efficient mining, smelting and refining of base and precious metals; the growth of the pulp and paper industry to its present important position in the Canadian economy; the development of a large and varied manufacturing industry; and the rising standard of living, especially in rural areas, have all been made possible through the use of this cheap electrical power. According to a survey made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in September 1953, 97 percent of Ontario households had electricity, 97 percent had at least one radio, 84 percent used an electric washing machine and 55 percent an electric stove.

In Canada as a whole, most of the electrical energy produced by central electric stations⁽¹⁾ is generated by water power. This has been fundamental in providing Canada with one of the lowest rates per kilowatt hour in the world. In Ontario, too, water power is the primary means of producing electricity. Up until the end of 1951, virtually all electrical energy generated by central electric stations was produced by hydro-electric plants. The use of fuel-electric generating stations is increasing, however, in order to meet the ever-growing demand for electricity. This fact is illustrated by the increased output of the Ontario Hydro's thermal stations. During 1954, one billion kilowatt hours of energy were produced, comprising 5.3 percent of the total energy generated by the Commission during that year. The growing capacity of fuel installations in the Province also reflects this trend. In 1952, 684,000 horsepower or 15.9 percent of total capacity (4.3 million horsepower) of primary equipment in central main plants was provided by fuel installations. In the previous year thermal stations made up only seven percent of total capacity. The largest fuel-electric plant in Canada, the Richard L. Hearn generating station at Toronto, has four units with a total installed capacity of 536,000 horsepower when operating at 60 cycles.

Fuel-electric generators are also used in other provinces. In Prince Edward Island, for example, they are used almost exclusively, because of the shortage of water power. In 1952, about half the energy produced in Saskatchewan, more than one-third of that in New Brunswick and Alberta and over one quarter of that produced in Nova Scotia, came from fuel-electric stations. The remaining provinces derive most of their electricity from water power.

In 1952, there were 133 main plant central electric generating stations in Ontario. During that year, 17.3 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy were generated in the Province, 29.1 percent of the total amount produced in Canada. Only Quebec produced more - 32.1 billion kilowatt hours, or 54 percent of the Canadian total.

The 1,217,700 Ontario domestic (including farm) customers in 1952, consumed 4.6 billion kilowatt hours of energy. Annual average domestic consumption per capita for the Province was 973 kilowatt hours while for Canada as a whole it was 606. Ontario with one-third of the Canadian population, consumed more than half of all electrical energy used by Canadian domestic customers.

(1) All statistics in this section refer only to central electric stations, i.e., "Companies, municipalities, or individuals selling or distributing electric energy, whether generated by themselves or purchased for resale". Power which is generated by a company only for its own immediate consumption is not included. Almost all new developments, however, are now of the central station type where hydro-electric plants, although built to serve a particular industry, sell their surplus power to the surrounding area.

Ontario ranks third among the provinces in available water-power resources, Quebec and British Columbia standing first and second, respectively. In terms of installed capacity and production of electrical energy, Ontario is second, being surpassed only by Quebec. In 1952, Quebec generated 55.5 percent of total hydro-electric and 0.7 percent of total fuel-electric energy. Ontario produced 29.9 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively.

A total of 25,896 persons, exclusive of those in construction work, were employed in Ontario central electric stations in 1952, 54.8 percent of the number employed throughout Canada. Almost all of these worked for publicly-owned utilities.

Of the total amount of electrical energy generated by central electric stations in Canada in 1952, 44.6 percent was produced by publicly-owned generating facilities, either provincial or municipal, while in Ontario the proportion was about 89.5 percent. Ninety-two of the 133 Ontario main generating stations were publicly owned.

The largest publicly-owned utility in Ontario, and in Canada, is the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The Commission was created in 1906 and initially acted solely as a distributor of electrical power produced by private companies. To-day the Commission generates, buys and distributes electricity.

During 1954, the Commission's sixty-five hydro-and six fuel-electric stations generated 18.1 billion kilowatt hours of energy for commercial load purposes. In addition, 4.3 billion kilowatt hours were purchased, mostly from Quebec. The amount of energy generated and purchased for use in Ontario reached a high of 20.8 billion kilowatt hours, an increase of 4.2 percent over 1953. Virtually all this amount was for primary load purposes. The growth in power and energy requirements is attributable in part to increases in the number of customers supplied, and in part to greater demands by these customers.

The amount of electrical energy generated by the Commission's fuel-electric stations in 1954, one billion kilowatt hours, was slightly lower than the 1.8 billion produced in 1953. Most of this energy is produced in the Toronto and Windsor plants.

Hydro operations are carried out by two separate systems - the Southern Ontario System and the Northern Ontario Properties. The latter system is divided into a Northeastern and a Northwestern Division. Each Division is an integrated power system and there is no interconnection between them. Since 1950, however, the Northeastern Division has been interconnected with the Southern Ontario System. In each system the Commission's customers include municipal systems, certain large industrial users and customers in rural areas. At the end of 1954, the total number of ultimate customers, served either directly or indirectly by both systems of the Ontario Hydro, was 1,468,053, an increase of 78,303 or 5.6 percent over 1953.

Industrial customers served directly by the Commission totalled 188 and consumed 6.4 billion kilowatt hours of primary energy in 1954. The mining industry used the largest amount of primary energy, 1.6 billion kilowatt hours, followed by: pulp and paper, 1.5 billion and chemical, electro-chemical and cyanamid with 1.1 billion.

In 1954, there were 930,674 domestic service customers in municipal systems. Each of these customers consumed an average of 394 kilowatt hours a month, an increase of 92.2 percent over 1945. Their total consumption of energy in 1954, was 4.4 billion kilowatt hours. Commercial light customers consumed 1.7 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy in 1954, while the average monthly consumption per customer was 1,144 kilowatt hours or 82.5 percent higher than in 1945.

The extensive use of electricity in rural areas has led to reduced farming costs, increased production and a higher standard of living. The Provincial Government has, since 1921, paid half the cost of all primary lines to serve rural consumers, in order to extend the use of electricity in rural areas. It has thus been possible for the Commission to keep down the level of costs and at the same time greatly increase the number of people served. By the end of 1954, the Commission was serving 390,617 rural customers, an increase of five percent over 1953 and two and one-half times greater than in 1945. Energy consumed by all rural customers amounted

to 1.4 billion kilowatt hours. The net increase in miles of primary distribution line was 951, while the net increase in number of rural customers was 18,762. (According to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics census bulletin, 73.8 percent of all farms in Ontario had electric power in 1951, whether from the Commission or other sources.)

A program of frequency standardization was initiated by the Commission in 1949 to convert the 12,000 square mile "25 cycle island" in Southern Ontario, to 60 cycle. The program will not be completed until about 1960. Since the original estimates for conversion were made in 1947, the number of frequency-sensitive items per customer has nearly doubled. The number of customers of all classes to be standardized has increased also, by more than 120,000. The increased volume of work which must now be done, plus the rising costs of labour and materials, will raise the over-all cost of standardization approximately two and one-half times. As of December 3, 1954, nearly 488,000 customers of all classes had been changed over.

Total staff, both regular and temporary, of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, numbered 17,342 at the end of 1954, a decrease of 2,064 over the previous year. Contractors reported 1,913 engaged on main commission projects, principally on construction at the Sir Adam Beck-Niagara Generating Station #2, and in frequency standardization.

The year 1954 saw a record amount of new hydro-electric capacity brought into operation in Canada during a one-year period. A total of 1.8 million horsepower was added compared with 1.1 million during the previous high year of 1952. The total installed capacity of water-power plants in Canada at the end of 1954 is listed as 16.7 million horsepower. The greatest single addition was the seven units of the Sir Adam Beck-Niagara Generating Station #2 in Ontario. Five more units of this plant are scheduled to begin operations by mid-1955, while four others will be added as required. These 16 units, together with the pumped storage scheme which was begun in 1954, will give the plant an ultimate installed capacity of 1,828,000 horsepower.

After nearly 40 years of negotiations, construction has now begun on a power project which will ultimately increase Ontario's capacity by 1,100,000 horsepower. Final authorization for the development of the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River as a source of power was received on June 7, 1954. At that time the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of the Power Authority of the State of New York to develop the power potential of the river in joint partnership with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The first units of this project, the total cost of which is estimated at about \$600 million, are expected to come into service in 1958. Substantial completion of the power phase is scheduled for 1959.

Plans are being devised for the relocation and rehabilitation of people and industries in the area to be inundated. Some 6,500 people in Ontario will be directly affected in the 46 mile stretch along the river.

In Northeastern Ontario there are a number of undeveloped power sites. Most of these, however, are small and far from the main centres of demand. In Northwestern Ontario, which has no power connections with the rest of the Province, new developments are being undertaken to meet the growing demand for power. Two additional units at the Pine Portage Generating Station on the Nipigon River, went into operation in 1954. This plant now has a dependable peak capacity of 158,600 horsepower in four units. A new generating station is under construction at Manitou Falls on the English River, about 1,400 miles northwest of Toronto. It will have a dependable peak capacity of 56,500 horsepower in three units, with provision for additional units should they become necessary. It is scheduled for service in 1956. This is the fifteenth new power source in Hydro's expansion program of generation and transmission facilities begun in 1945. In the nine years since the program was undertaken, the Commission's dependable peak capacity has risen to 5.5 million horsepower, an increase of more than 113 percent over the 1945 figure of 2.6 million horsepower. From November 1, 1945 to December 31, 1954, Hydro's capital expenditures amounted to \$1.1 billion.

Other developments have taken place in addition to those undertaken by the Hydro Commission. The Great Lakes Power Company, for example, completed its McPhail Falls project on the Michipicoten River in October, 1954. This is a two-unit, 15,000 horsepower plant. The Ontario and Minnesota Power Company has undertaken to modernize

its Rainy River plant to increase capacity by 650 horsepower. This will not be completed until 1955. The town of Bracebridge is investigating a site on the Muskoka River and may build a new plant of 1,600 horsepower in 1955.(1).

Even with the planned expansion of hydro-electric capacity in the Province, it is expected, that if demand for electricity continues to grow, other sources will have to be developed or expanded, possibly in the early 1960's. Coal, oil and natural gas are possibilities, as is nuclear energy if it can be used to generate electricity at a cost competitive with the more conventional sources. It was announced in January, 1955, that a small atomic power station would be built in Canada to produce about 20,000 kilowatts. First power would be scheduled for early in 1958.

(1) Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources: Hydro-Electric Progress in Canada, 1954.

ELECTRICITY IN ONTARIO, ELECTRIC ENERGY SUPPLIED BY
THE ONTARIO HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO
TO MUNICIPALITIES, RURAL OPERATING AREAS, AND DIRECT INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS,
BY REGIONS, 1945, 1952 and 1953.

	<u>1945</u> Millions of Kilowatt Hours	<u>1952</u> Millions of Kilowatt Hours	<u>1953</u> Millions of Kilowatt Hours	<u>-Percent Increase-</u>	
				<u>1953 over 1945</u> %	<u>1953 over 1952</u> %
1. METROPOLITAN					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	1,976	3,557	3,963	100.6	11.4
Rural Operating Areas	37	120	141	282.0	17.8
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>68</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>96.0</u>	<u>45.4</u>
TOTAL	2,081	3,769	4,238	103.7	12.4
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	2,081	3,769	4,238	103.7	12.4
2. BURLINGTON					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	810	1,271	1,371	69.3	7.9
Rural Operating Areas	37	107	120	223.4	11.6
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>121</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>49.3</u>	<u>-8.3</u>
TOTAL	968	1,575	1,671	72.7	6.1
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	968	1,575	1,671	72.7	6.1
3. NIAGARA					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	298	473	506	70.1	7.1
Rural Operating Areas	31	91	107	236.7	17.0
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>2,234</u>	<u>2,668</u>	<u>2,521</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>-5.5</u>
TOTAL	2,563	3,232	3,134	22.3	-3.0
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-71.9</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	2,563	3,234	3,135	22.3	-3.1
4. LAKE ERIE					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	26	50	54	108.8	8.6
Rural Operating Areas	15	40	44	188.5	7.9
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>10</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>81.8</u>	<u>14.2</u>
TOTAL	51	106	116	127.3	9.2
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	51	106	116	127.3	9.2
5. UPPER THAMES					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	295	456	486	64.6	6.4
Rural Operating Areas	56	148	167	197.7	13.3
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>408.8</u>	<u>30.2</u>
TOTAL	353	611	662	87.5	8.4
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	353	611	662	87.5	8.4

ELECTRICITY IN ONTARIO, ELECTRIC ENERGY SUPPLIED BY H.E.P.C. (Cont'd.)

	1945 Millions of Kilowatt Hours	1952 Millions of Kilowatt Hours	1953 Millions of Kilowatt Hours	-Percent Increase-	
				1953 over 1945 %	1953 over 1952 %
6. BORDER					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	284	486	521	83.4	7.3
Rural Operating Areas	43	119	131	204.8	10.3
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>74</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>-15.4</u>	<u>-13.5</u>
TOTAL	401	677	714	78.2	5.6
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	<u>401</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>714</u>	<u>78.2</u>	<u>5.6</u>
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	43	138	163	283.5	18.5
Rural Operating Areas	13	34	38	191.9	8.5
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>28</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>785.4</u>	<u>19.8</u>
TOTAL	84	380	450	438.6	18.3
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	<u>84</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>438.6</u>	<u>18.3</u>
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	295	540	587	98.9	8.8
Rural Operating Areas	33	92	98	198.5	7.2
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>23</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>58.7</u>	<u>19.9</u>
TOTAL	351	662	722	105.6	9.1
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	<u>351</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>722</u>	<u>105.6</u>	<u>9.1</u>
9. BLUE WATER					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	126	255	272	116.6	6.9
Rural Operating Areas	28	135	152	429.0	12.0
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>22</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>77.1</u>	<u>18.5</u>
TOTAL	176	423	463	162.5	9.4
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	<u>176</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>162.5</u>	<u>9.4</u>
10. KAWARTHA					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	176	406	460	160.6	13.1
Rural Operating Areas	22	79	90	316.7	14.3
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>-1.8</u>
TOTAL	215	509	573	166.0	12.6
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	<u>215</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>166.0</u>	<u>12.6</u>

ELECTRICITY IN ONTARIO, ELECTRIC ENERGY SUPPLIED BY H.E.P.C. (Cont'd.)

	1945 Millions of Kilowatt Hours	1952 Millions of Kilowatt Hours	1953 Millions of Kilowatt Hours	-Percent Increase-	
				1953 over 1945 %	1953 over 1952 %
11. QUINTE					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	134	252	275	105.1	8.9
Rural Operating Areas	20	64	73	266.5	14.1
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>118</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>132.5</u>	<u>14.5</u>
TOTAL	272	555	622	128.8	11.9
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	272	555	622	128.8	11.9
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	34	79	90	167.3	14.5
Rural Operating Areas	15	46	55	253.7	19.0
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>82</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>201.3</u>	<u>32.8</u>
TOTAL	131	311	392	198.8	26.1
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-91.6</u>	<u>-81.3</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	167	327	395	136.5	20.8
13. OTTAWA VALLEY					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	180	385	428	137.4	11.0
Rural Operating Areas	13	68	76	501.1	12.6
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>48</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>119.4</u>	<u>2.6</u>
TOTAL	241	556	610	153.0	9.7
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	241	556	610	153.0	9.7
14. HIGHLANDS					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	33	74	86	157.5	15.4
Rural Operating Areas	8	46	55	627.1	20.8
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>3.9</u>
TOTAL	53	134	156	194.1	16.0
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-29.7</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	53	139	159	200.2	14.5
15. CLAY BELT					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	58	96	113	93.3	17.0
Rural Operating Areas	2	15	18	667.3	27.4
Direct Industrial Customers	<u>403</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>-11.5</u>
TOTAL	463	664	621	34.0	-6.5
<u>Secondary</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>-72.1</u>	<u>-34.3</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	707	768	689	-2.6	-10.3

ELECTRICITY IN ONTARIO, ELECTRIC ENERGY SUPPLIED BY H.E.P.C. (Cont'd.)

	1945	1952	1953	-Percent Increase-	
				Millions of Kilowatt Hours	1953 over 1945 %
16. NICKEL RANGE					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	38	92	101	167.4	9.3
Rural Operating Areas	4	33	41	823.2	26.6
Direct Industrial Customers	424	702	780	84.1	11.2
TOTAL	466	827	922	97.9	11.6
<u>Secondary</u>					
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	466	827	922	97.9	11.6
17. SAULT	(No H.E.P.C. Customers in this Area)				
18. LAKEHEAD**					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	204	337	345	69.6	2.5
Rural Operating Areas	3	20	25	742.5	24.9
Direct Industrial Customers	478	937	982	105.4	4.8
TOTAL	685	1,294	1,352	97.5	4.5
<u>Secondary</u>					
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	781	1,537	1,557	99.4	1.3
19. JAMES BAY					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	*	3	3	543.8	16.8
Rural Operating Areas	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Industrial Customers	39	84	82	106.9	-2.8
TOTAL	40	87	85	112.3	-2.1
<u>Secondary</u>					
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	61	104	100	63.1	-3.5
SUMMARY ALL REGIONS					
<u>Primary</u>					
Municipalities	5,011	8,952	9,826	96.1	9.8
Rural Operating Areas	381	1,256	1,431	275.0	13.9
Direct Industrial Customers	4,202	6,165	6,247	48.7	1.3
TOTAL	9,594	16,373	17,504	82.4	6.9
<u>Secondary</u>					
TOTAL PRIMARY & SECONDARY	9,991	16,759	17,799	78.1	6.2

* Less than one million.

** During the year 1949, H.E.P.C. purchased the physical assets of Kaministiquia Power Company Limited at Fort William and vicinity.

Source: The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

ELECTRICITY IN ONTARIO, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS WITH ELECTRICAL FACILITIES, 1951

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Total Occupied Dwellings	-Lighting Facilities-		-Cooking Facilities-	
		No. with Lighting Facilities	Percent of Occupied Dwellings %	No. With Ranges	Percent of Occupied Dwellings %
1. METROPOLITAN	315,655	313,780	99.4	162,675	51.5
Halton	12,215	11,820	96.8	7,445	60.9
Peel	14,505	14,095	97.2	10,085	69.5
York	288,935	287,865	99.6	145,145	50.2
2. BURLINGTON	89,915	88,570	98.5	44,195	49.2
Brant	19,845	19,050	96.0	10,310	52.0
Wentworth	70,070	69,520	99.2	33,885	48.4
3. NIAGARA	56,645	55,880	98.6	26,630	47.0
Lincoln	24,300	23,930	98.5	14,095	58.0
Welland	32,345	31,950	98.8	12,535	38.8
4. LAKE ERIE	18,520	17,275	93.3	4,605	24.9
Haldimand	6,735	6,090	90.4	1,090	16.2
Norfolk	11,785	11,185	94.9	3,515	29.8
5. UPPER THAMES	75,860	73,820	97.3	37,970	50.1
Elgin	15,330	14,865	97.0	7,330	47.8
Middlesex	44,090	42,920	97.3	21,610	49.0
Oxford	16,440	16,035	97.5	9,030	54.9
6. BORDER	79,705	78,095	98.0	36,100	45.3
Essex	57,525	56,850	98.8	29,705	51.6
Kent	22,180	21,245	95.8	6,395	28.8
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	20,610	19,350	93.9	7,965	38.6
Lambton	20,610	19,350	93.9	7,965	38.6
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	65,105	62,405	95.9	37,360	57.4
Perth	14,740	14,060	95.4	9,190	62.3
Waterloo	32,600	32,020	98.2	20,265	62.2
Wellington	17,765	16,325	91.9	7,905	44.5
9. BLUE WATER	73,825	65,015	88.1	30,295	41.0
Bruce	11,770	10,085	85.7	3,425	29.1
Dufferin	4,230	3,510	83.0	1,390	32.9
Grey	16,565	13,955	84.2	6,495	39.2
Huron	13,870	12,240	88.2	5,965	43.0
Simcoe	27,390	25,225	92.1	13,020	47.5
10. KAWARTHA	64,935	59,405	91.5	32,330	49.8
Durham	8,620	7,585	88.0	3,540	41.1
Ontario	23,005	21,900	95.2	13,605	59.1
Peterborough	15,985	14,560	91.1	8,065	50.5
Victoria	7,830	6,835	87.3	2,945	37.6
Northumberland	9,495	8,525	89.8	4,175	44.0
11. QUINTE	46,500	40,670	87.5	21,555	46.4
Frontenac	16,010	14,595	91.2	8,970	56.0
Hastings	19,740	16,920	85.7	9,165	46.4
Lennox & Addington	5,440	4,285	78.8	1,440	26.5
Prince Edward	5,310	4,870	91.7	1,980	37.3

ELECTRICITY IN ONTARIO, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS WITH ELECTRICAL FACILITIES, 1951 (cont'd.)

	Total Occupied Dwellings	-Lighting Facilities-		-Cooking Facilities-	
		No. with Lighting Facilities	Percent of Occupied Dwellings	No. With Ranges	Percent of Occupied Dwellings
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	<u>35,445</u>	<u>31,025</u>	<u>87.5</u>	<u>15,145</u>	<u>42.7</u>
Dundas	<u>4,295</u>	<u>3,730</u>	<u>86.8</u>	<u>1,440</u>	<u>33.5</u>
Glengarry	<u>4,305</u>	<u>3,010</u>	<u>69.9</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>13.8</u>
Grenville	<u>4,845</u>	<u>4,175</u>	<u>86.2</u>	<u>1,815</u>	<u>37.5</u>
Leeds	<u>10,295</u>	<u>9,185</u>	<u>89.2</u>	<u>4,710</u>	<u>45.8</u>
Stormont	<u>11,705</u>	<u>10,925</u>	<u>93.3</u>	<u>6,585</u>	<u>56.3</u>
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	<u>93,325</u>	<u>85,085</u>	<u>91.2</u>	<u>57,030</u>	<u>61.1</u>
Carleton	<u>58,580</u>	<u>57,140</u>	<u>97.5</u>	<u>47,680</u>	<u>81.4</u>
Lanark	<u>9,675</u>	<u>8,240</u>	<u>85.2</u>	<u>4,055</u>	<u>41.9</u>
Prescott	<u>5,590</u>	<u>4,590</u>	<u>82.1</u>	<u>610</u>	<u>10.9</u>
Renfrew	<u>15,655</u>	<u>12,045</u>	<u>76.9</u>	<u>3,975</u>	<u>25.4</u>
Russell	<u>3,825</u>	<u>3,070</u>	<u>80.3</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>18.6</u>
14. HIGHLANDS	<u>27,650</u>	<u>21,815</u>	<u>78.9</u>	<u>7,235</u>	<u>26.2</u>
Haliburton	<u>2,050</u>	<u>1,535</u>	<u>74.9</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>16.6</u>
Muskoka	<u>6,860</u>	<u>6,030</u>	<u>87.9</u>	<u>1,985</u>	<u>28.9</u>
Nipissing	<u>11,485</u>	<u>9,270</u>	<u>80.7</u>	<u>4,020</u>	<u>35.0</u>
Parry Sound	<u>7,255</u>	<u>4,980</u>	<u>68.6</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>12.3</u>
15. CLAY BELT	<u>32,145</u>	<u>27,355</u>	<u>85.1</u>	<u>11,965</u>	<u>37.2</u>
Cochrane	<u>19,415</u>	<u>16,345</u>	<u>84.2</u>	<u>7,465</u>	<u>38.4</u>
Timiskaming	<u>12,730</u>	<u>11,010</u>	<u>86.5</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>35.3</u>
16. NICKEL RANGE	<u>27,145</u>	<u>23,250</u>	<u>85.7</u>	<u>13,975</u>	<u>51.5</u>
Manitoulin	<u>2,805</u>	<u>1,810</u>	<u>64.5</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>11.6</u>
Sudbury	<u>24,340</u>	<u>21,440</u>	<u>88.1</u>	<u>13,650</u>	<u>56.1</u>
17. SAULT	<u>15,335</u>	<u>13,220</u>	<u>86.2</u>	<u>5,630</u>	<u>36.7</u>
Algoma	<u>15,335</u>	<u>13,220</u>	<u>86.2</u>	<u>5,630</u>	<u>36.7</u>
18. LAKEHEAD	<u>42,805</u>	<u>35,345</u>	<u>82.6</u>	<u>19,980</u>	<u>46.7</u>
Kenora (1)	<u>10,205</u>	<u>6,960</u>	<u>68.2</u>	<u>2,970</u>	<u>29.1</u>
Rainy River	<u>5,740</u>	<u>4,135</u>	<u>72.0</u>	<u>1,595</u>	<u>27.8</u>
Thunder Bay	<u>26,860</u>	<u>24,250</u>	<u>90.3</u>	<u>15,415</u>	<u>57.4</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,181,125</u>	<u>1,111,360</u>	<u>94.1</u>	<u>572,640</u>	<u>48.5</u>

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, 1951

ELECTRICITY IN ONTARIO, ELECTRIC POWER ON FARMS, 1951REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Number of Farms	No. of Farms Reporting Electric Power (1)	Farms with Electric Power	
			-----as Per Cent of-----	Total Farms with Electric Power
1. METROPOLITAN	8,577	7,432	86.7	6.7
Halton	2,035	1,780	87.5	1.6
Peel	2,311	1,986	85.9	1.8
York	4,231	3,666	86.6	3.3
2. BURLINGTON	5,131	4,463	87.0	4.0
Brant	2,236	1,884	84.2	1.7
Wentworth	2,895	2,579	89.1	2.3
3. NIAGARA	5,538	5,099	92.1	4.6
Lincoln	3,503	3,257	93.0	2.9
Welland	2,035	1,842	90.5	1.7
4. LAKE ERIE	6,027	5,276	87.5	4.8
Haldimand	2,370	1,927	81.3	1.8
Norfolk	3,657	3,349	91.6	3.0
5. UPPER THAMES	13,314	11,736	88.1	10.7
Elgin	3,526	3,072	87.1	2.8
Middlesex	5,777	4,928	85.3	4.5
Oxford	4,011	3,736	93.1	3.4
6. BORDER	10,629	9,459	89.0	8.5
Essex	5,316	4,787	90.0	4.3
Kent	5,313	4,672	87.9	4.2
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	4,646	3,848	82.8	3.5
Lambton	4,646	3,848	82.8	3.5
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	11,458	8,967	78.3	8.1
Perth	4,357	3,598	82.6	3.2
Waterloo	2,638	2,160	81.9	2.0
Wellington	4,463	3,209	71.9	2.9
9. BLUE WATER	24,528	17,339	70.7	15.7
Bruce	4,682	3,331	71.1	3.0
Dufferin	2,132	1,507	70.7	1.4
Grey	6,153	3,945	64.1	3.6
Huron	5,772	4,244	73.5	3.8
Simcoe	5,789	4,312	74.5	3.9
10. KAWARTHNA	12,716	9,314	73.2	8.5
Durham	2,283	1,654	72.4	1.5
Ontario	3,315	2,633	79.4	2.4
Peterborough	2,043	1,287	63.0	1.2
Victoria	2,314	1,574	68.0	1.4
Northumberland	2,761	2,166	78.4	2.0
11. QUINTE	9,536	6,477	67.9	5.9
Frontenac	2,262	1,514	66.9	1.4
Hastings	3,600	2,068	57.4	1.9
Lennox and Addington	2,058	1,486	72.2	1.3
Prince Edward	1,616	1,409	87.2	1.3

ELECTRICITY IN ONTARIO, ELECTRIC POWER ON FARMS, 1951. (Cont'd.)REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Number of Farms	No. of Farms Reporting (1) Electric Power	Number of Farms	Farms with Electric Power ----as Per Cent of---- Total Farms with Electric Power
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	<u>9,581</u>	<u>6,729</u>	<u>70.2</u>	<u>6.1</u>
Dundas	<u>1,881</u>	<u>1,431</u>	<u>76.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Glengarry	<u>1,913</u>	<u>1,093</u>	<u>57.1</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Grenville	<u>1,499</u>	<u>1,029</u>	<u>68.6</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Leeds	<u>2,380</u>	<u>1,807</u>	<u>75.9</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Stormont	<u>1,908</u>	<u>1,369</u>	<u>71.7</u>	<u>1.3</u>
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	<u>12,795</u>	<u>7,209</u>	<u>56.3</u>	<u>6.5</u>
Carleton	<u>3,104</u>	<u>2,085</u>	<u>67.2</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Lanark	<u>2,170</u>	<u>1,146</u>	<u>52.8</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Prescott	<u>2,176</u>	<u>1,265</u>	<u>58.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Renfrew	<u>3,575</u>	<u>1,498</u>	<u>41.9</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Russell	<u>1,770</u>	<u>1,215</u>	<u>68.6</u>	<u>1.1</u>
14. HIGHLANDS	<u>3,949</u>	<u>1,940</u>	<u>49.1</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Haliburton	<u>350</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>51.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Muskoka	<u>655</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>71.9</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Nipissing	<u>1,403</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Parry Sound	<u>1,541</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>46.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>
15. CLAY BELT	<u>3,787</u>	<u>1,364</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Cochrane	<u>2,198</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Timiskaming	<u>1,589</u>	<u>664</u>	<u>41.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>
16. NICKEL RANGE	<u>2,590</u>	<u>1,254</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Manitoulin	<u>956</u>	<u>602</u>	<u>63.0</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Sudbury	<u>1,634</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>39.9</u>	<u>0.6</u>
17. SAULT	<u>1,333</u>	<u>755</u>	<u>56.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Algoma	<u>1,333</u>	<u>755</u>	<u>56.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>
18. LAKEHEAD	<u>3,785</u>	<u>1,934</u>	<u>51.1</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Kenora (2)	<u>551</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Rainy River	<u>1,371</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Thunder Bay	<u>1,863</u>	<u>1,231</u>	<u>66.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>
TOTAL	<u>149,920</u>	<u>110,595</u>	<u>73.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>

(1) One or more sources of power.

(2) Includes Patricia Portion.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

SECTION *D*

MANUFACTURING—GENERAL

MOTOR VEHICLES

MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS

PULP AND PAPER

PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING

NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS

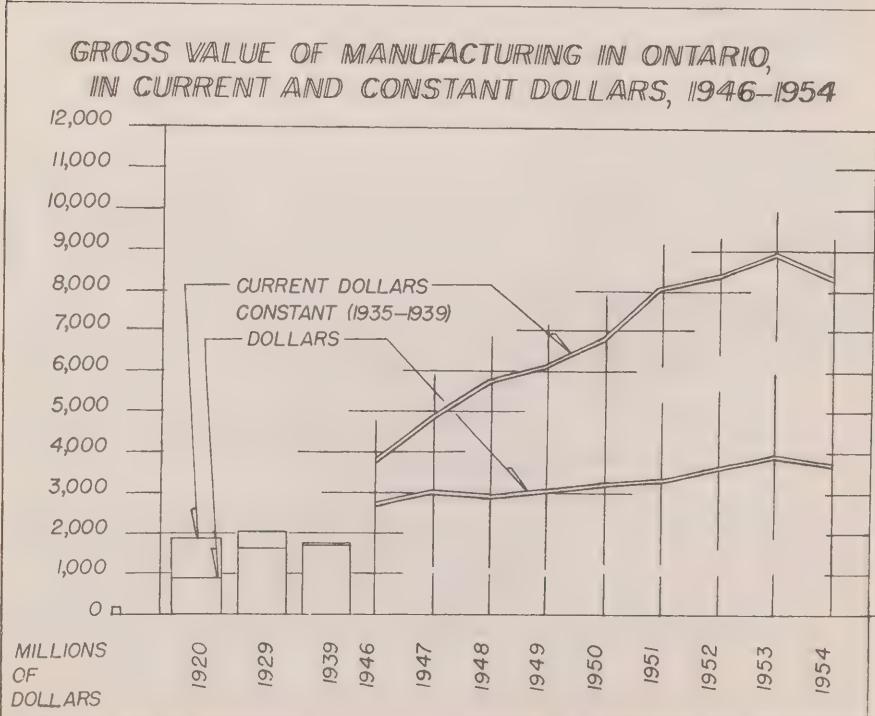
MANUFACTURING

Almost one in every three members of Ontario's labour force is engaged in some branch of manufacturing and, in 1953, these workers produced 50 percent of all goods manufactured in Canada. Their salaries and wages constituted 28 percent of the total of all personal income, in the Province. Ontario has always been the country's leading producer of manufactured products. This pre-eminence has been based on many factors among which may be included an abundance of raw materials, strategic location with respect to the rest of Canada and to the United States of America, an adequate supply of cheap hydro-electric power and a comprehensive net-work of water, rail, highway and air transportation routes.

The agricultural, forest and mineral wealth of the Province provides the raw materials for a large number of Ontario industries. The food and beverage industry is largely dependent on Ontario farm produce including dairy products, meat, canning crops, grains and tobacco. The pulp and paper industry depends on the stands of coniferous timber in the northern regions and the non-ferrous metal products industry utilizes the mineral wealth found in the precambrian shield.

The postwar period has witnessed a rise in the gross value of Ontario's manufactures from \$3.8 billion in 1946 to \$8.9 billion in 1953, an increase of 136.2 percent. This rate of growth exceeds that of any other province in Canada and is a reflection of the record amount of new investment in the manufacturing industries which, in the period from 1946 to 1954, reached an estimated total of \$3 billion. The latter figure represents about one-half of all the manufacturing investment in Canada.

Estimates indicate a slightly lower gross value of manufacturing production in 1954. In terms of 1935-39 dollars, it represents a total second only to that for 1953. The increase in the deflated value of Ontario's manufacturing production from 1946 to 1954 amounted to 36 percent.



Almost 55 percent (52.8 percent in 1946) of the value of all Ontario's manufactured goods emanates from the area surrounding the western end of Lake Ontario from Ontario County (Oshawa) to Welland County. This is one of the most highly industrialized areas on the North American continent. A further 10 percent of all the Province's manufacturing output has its origin in the Border Region (Essex and Kent Counties) in the southwestern tip of Ontario.

While specialized manufacturing is characteristic of certain areas of the Province, the overall picture is one of wide diversification. This has lent a strong element of stability to the economy and has made possible the maintenance of a relatively steady level of employment in the manufacturing field as a whole in spite of temporary recessions in some sectors.

The rate of postwar expansion has varied from Region to Region within the Province. In Ontario as a whole, manufacturing employment and value of production increased by 22.4 percent and 123.0 percent, respectively, during the period 1946 to 1952. Five regions of Ontario recorded rates of growth considerably greater than the provincial average:

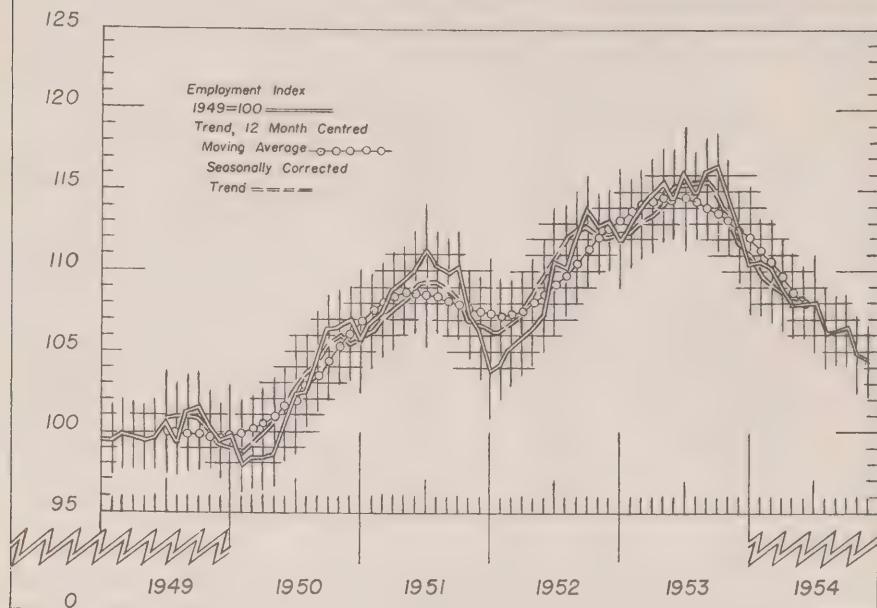
<u>Region</u>	Growth in Employment %	Growth in Value of Production %
1. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Sudbury)	62.0	247.9
2. <u>Kawartha</u> (Oshawa - Peterborough)	43.9	212.2
3. <u>Sault</u> (Sault Ste. Marie)	62.5	170.4
4. <u>Border</u> (Windsor - Chatham)	20.1	153.7
5. <u>Burlington</u> (Hamilton - Brantford)	24.6	145.2

Estimates for 1954 indicate that manufacturing employment in the Province as a whole was slightly below 1953. All Regions recorded declines with the exception of the Upper St. Lawrence where preliminary activity related to the commencement of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project together with the establishment of new industries combined to raise employment in 1954 5.2 percent above the previous year. There was no change in employment in the Nickel Range Region. The largest declines in employment over the year occurred in the Sault (-21.4 percent), and Border (-16.6 percent) Regions. Reduced demand for primary iron and steel and a lower level of motor vehicle production accounted for these declines.

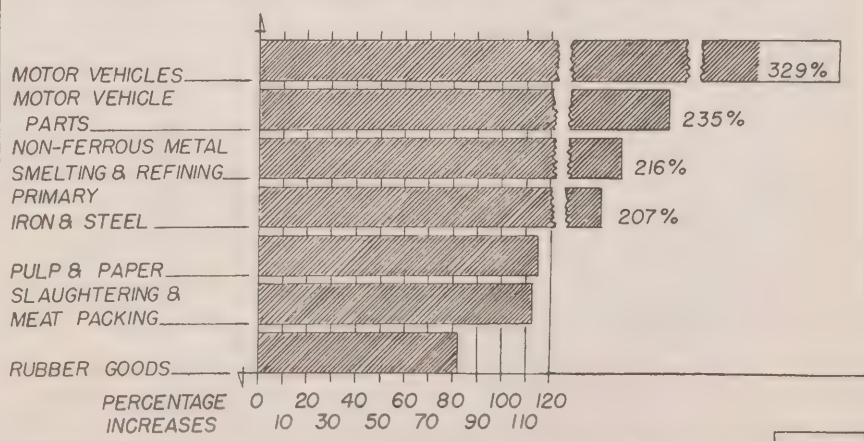
Manufacturing payrolls in 1954 in the province as a whole fell slightly below the 1953 level (-2.7 percent) while average weekly earnings rose by 3.2 percent, reaching an all-time high of \$64.00.

Over the postwar period (to 1953), the leading manufacturing industries of Ontario made spectacular advances in terms of value of production, workers employed and total payrolls. In many cases, of course, this growth represented a revival in industries which were still, in 1946, experiencing many war-induced scarcities. The value of motor vehicle production over the period 1946 to 1953 increased by 329.4 percent, motor vehicle parts by 234.9 percent, the smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals by 215.8 percent and primary iron and steel by 207 percent. Employment in these industries grew by 49.8 percent, 53.1 percent, 59.1 percent and 61.7 percent, respectively.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO



GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN SELECTED LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF ONTARIO, 1946-1954



As might be expected in an economy as diversified as Ontario's, some branches of manufacturing have shown much slower rates of growth than others. For example, employment in 1953 was lower than in 1949* in the following main categories: leather products, textiles and clothing. During 1954, employment in these three industries recorded further declines. The agricultural implements industry, a component of the iron and steel category also employed fewer persons in 1953 than in 1949. The series of tables below illustrates some of the highlights in Ontario's manufacturing expansion over the postwar period.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1920 - 1954

<u>Year</u>	<u>Establish- ments</u>	<u>Employees</u> '000	<u>Salaries & Wages</u> \$'000,000	<u>Gross Value of Production</u> (2) \$'000,000	<u>G.V.P. in 1935-39 Dollars</u> \$'000,000
1920	9,113	295.7	362.9	1,864	895
1929	9,348	328.5	406.6	2,020	1,633
1939	9,824	318.9	378.4	1,746	1,713
1946	11,424	498.1	845.2	3,755	2,721
1947	11,860	537.6	1,038.0	4,903	3,019
1948	12,118	551.6	1,210.4	5,742	2,984
1949	12,951	557.2	1,305.5	6,104	3,064
1950	12,809	566.5	1,413.0	6,823	3,234
1951	13,025	599.4	1,669.4	8,075	3,331
1952	13,172	609.7	1,844.2	8,372	3,629
1953	13,400(1)	634.0	2,014.5	8,868	3,876
1954(1)	-	604.0	1,981.9	8,300	3,700

(1) Estimates

(2) Value of factory shipments have been used since 1952.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; 1954 data estimated by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, ESTIMATED NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT
(Millions of Dollars)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Ontario as a percent of Canada</u>
1946	173	337	51.3
1947	277	539	51.4
1948	293	579	50.6
1949	240	536	44.8
1950	218	503	43.3
1951	395	793	49.8
1952	477	973	49.0
1953	499	969	51.5
1954(1)	403	796	50.6
1955(2)	366	816	44.9

(1) Preliminary

(2) Intentions

Source: Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

* Earliest year for which statistics are available on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, EMPLOYEES, 1946, 1951, 1952 and 1954

REGIONS

	1946	1951	1952	Estimates 1954	1954/1946 % Change
1. METROPOLITAN	174,789	213,423	220,000	235,000	34.4
2. BURLINGTON	61,641	76,736	76,774	70,000	13.6
3. NIAGARA	33,342	40,865	42,528	39,000	17.0
4. LAKE ERIE	3,474	3,643	3,623	3,000	- 13.6
5. UPPER THAMES RIVER	24,194	28,109	27,933	28,000	15.7
6. BORDER	40,455	47,528	48,578	42,000	3.8
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	7,265	8,928	9,112	9,000	23.9
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	41,554	44,561	42,747	41,000	- 1.3
9. BLUE WATER	15,287	15,496	15,463	15,000	- 1.9
10. KAWARTHNA	22,669	31,905	32,614	32,000	41.2
11. QUINTE	13,270	15,134	15,618	15,000	13.0
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	11,113	13,050	12,303	14,000	26.0
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	19,596	19,528	19,629	21,000	7.2
14. HIGHLANDS	3,728	4,623	4,557	5,000	34.1
15. CLAY BELT	4,747	5,920	6,161	6,000	26.4
16. NICKEL RANGE	6,460	10,125	10,464	11,000	70.3
17. SAULT	5,567	8,756	9,045	7,000	25.7
18. LAKEHEAD	8,969	11,103	12,547	11,000	22.6
ONTARIO	498,120	599,433	609,696	604,000	21.3

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, PAYROLLS, 1946, 1951, 1952 and 1954

REGIONS

	1946 \$'000	1951 \$'000	1952 \$'000	Estimates 1954 \$'000	1954/1946 % Change
1. METROPOLITAN	300,345	595,803	665,549	788,146	162.4
2. BURLINGTON	107,456	221,707	243,213	235,690	119.3
3. NIAGARA	61,023	127,542	141,388	137,213	124.9
4. LAKE ERIE	4,802	8,098	8,865	9,284	93.3
5. UPPER THAMES RIVER	37,216	71,259	76,110	82,683	122.2
6. BORDER	75,203	144,620	163,779	153,670	104.3
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	13,926	27,965	31,524	33,726	142.2
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	61,066	110,336	115,391	121,044	88.9
9. BLUE WATER	20,772	32,805	36,859	38,827	86.9
10. KAWARTHNA	38,087	93,522	100,056	102,993	170.4
11. QUINTE	19,803	36,123	41,229	42,440	114.3
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	16,304	31,992	31,605	38,246	134.6
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	29,746	45,236	49,113	58,742	97.5
14. HIGHLANDS	5,037	10,026	10,593	11,629	130.9
15. CLAY BELT	9,318	18,165	19,815	19,663	111.0
16. NICKEL RANGE	12,751	32,047	36,928	39,944	213.3
17. SAULT	11,235	26,858	31,319	27,207	142.2
18. LAKEHEAD	18,128	35,282	40,850	40,765	124.9
ONTARIO	845,217	1,669,387	1,844,186	1,981,910	134.5

Note: Because of rounding figures may not add to totals.

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 1951-1954

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>1954⁽²⁾</u>
Food and beverages	69,531	70,677	70,213	71,000
Rubber products	15,825	15,403	16,267	15,000
Leather products	13,378	12,926	13,580	13,000
Textiles	30,107	28,051	27,840	24,000
Clothing	38,800	38,453	38,858	36,000
Wood products	36,657	36,320	37,811	35,000
Paper products	32,445	32,514	33,189	34,000
Printing and publishing	32,969	32,190	33,749	34,000
Iron and steel	117,135	120,132	120,434	108,000
Transportation equipment	70,188	79,948	88,104	81,000
Non-ferrous metal products	27,692	26,862	27,419	28,000
Electrical supplies	47,681	48,533	54,735	54,000
Non-metallic mineral products	16,510	15,756	17,538	17,000
Chemical products	22,762	23,503	24,421	24,000
Other	27,753	28,428	29,880	30,000
 TOTAL MANUFACTURING	 <u>599,433</u>	 <u>609,696</u>	 <u>634,038</u>	 <u>604,000</u>

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, PAYROLLS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 1951-1954

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1951</u> \$'000	<u>1952</u> \$'000	<u>1953⁽¹⁾</u> \$'000	<u>1954⁽²⁾</u> \$'000
Food and beverages	165,908	181,321	190,584	199,272
Rubber products	46,833	49,084	53,290	53,273
Leather products	28,367	30,185	32,913	31,547
Textiles	71,445	70,813	72,304	65,038
Clothing	80,496	84,986	89,447	84,375
Wood products	79,857	85,106	93,806	88,010
Paper products	106,324	111,523	117,993	125,047
Printing and publishing	91,256	98,338	108,277	117,170
Iron and steel	362,391	402,148	423,335	388,925
Transportation equipment	225,573	279,900	330,882	304,182
Non-ferrous metal products	82,907	88,922	93,552	102,508
Electrical supplies	138,733	154,293	177,721	187,640
Non-metallic mineral products	47,742	49,455	58,187	61,392
Chemical products	67,420	75,360	82,312	85,449
Other	74,135	82,752	89,909	88,063
 TOTAL MANUFACTURING	 <u>1,669,387</u>	 <u>1,844,186</u>	 <u>2,014,512</u>	 <u>1,981,891</u>

(1) Preliminary

(2) Estimated on the basis of employment and payrolls indexes.

Note: Comparable data for 1946 not available.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT, 1953 and 1954

BY REGIONS

(1949 = 100)

Date 1953	1. METROPOLITAN			2. BURLINGTON			3. NIAGARA		
	Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings \$	Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings \$	Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings \$
Jan.	116.4	148.6	57.30	106.7	132.2	59.77	113.9	142.6	61.83
Feb.	117.4	161.0	61.55	106.9	141.8	63.44	114.7	156.2	67.26
Mar.	118.1	163.3	62.01	106.0	142.0	63.85	115.3	157.6	67.64
Apr.	118.9	164.0	62.21	106.2	142.7	64.26	115.9	158.1	67.55
May	118.9	164.7	62.16	105.6	142.1	63.99	116.2	159.1	67.73
June	119.0	165.5	62.34	105.5	141.8	63.90	116.5	159.7	67.76
July	120.8	168.5	62.54	105.3	139.4	63.05	118.4	160.7	67.11
Aug.	119.7	166.9	62.56	105.2	139.2	62.92	116.8	156.6	66.33
Sept.	122.0	170.6	62.77	104.5	136.1	61.90	121.2	156.7	63.96
Oct.	122.9	174.3	63.66	104.9	139.1	63.02	121.2	161.5	65.94
Nov.	123.7	175.0	63.51	102.5	138.2	61.09	118.5	159.2	66.57
Dec.	122.7	173.6	63.52	101.7	138.1	64.60	113.9	153.9	66.97
1953 Average	120.0	166.3	62.18	105.1	139.4	63.23	116.9	156.8	66.39
1954									
Jan.	120.0	165.1	61.76	98.5	128.6	62.07	109.3	147.0	66.64
Feb.	120.2	170.8	63.75	99.0	134.6	64.68	107.6	149.1	68.65
Mar.	120.4	173.1	64.54	98.4	134.1	64.77	107.1	149.4	69.10
Apr.	119.7	172.4	64.61	97.1	134.7	65.92	106.1	147.5	68.88
May	119.4	172.5	64.79	95.7	133.2	66.18	104.5	146.5	69.46
June	119.2	170.8	64.27	95.8	131.9	65.43	105.2	145.9	68.74
July	119.3	172.8	64.92	96.4	132.7	65.44	106.6	147.4	68.47
Aug.	117.3	171.2	65.37	94.3	128.9	64.94	105.7	146.8	68.78
Sept.	118.7	173.5	65.43	94.1	126.5	63.96	111.9	151.8	67.16
Oct.	118.3	174.1	65.81	95.8	132.2	65.59	110.3	149.9	67.22
Nov.	116.5	171.6	65.85	94.0	131.0	66.24	108.3	151.2	69.07
Dec.	116.1	171.0	65.85	92.4	127.7	65.73	107.5	150.0	69.03
1954 Average	118.8	171.6	64.75	96.0	131.3	65.08	107.5	148.5	68.43
% Change 1954/1953			3.2	-1.0	-5.8	-8.0	-8.7	-5.3	3.1

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT, 1953 and 1954 (Cont'd.)

4. LAKE ERIE		5. UPPER THAMES RIVER		6. BORDER	
Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Pay- rolls
Date 1953	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan.	1	98.8	117.9	44.16	110.1
Feb.	1	104.7	132.7	46.87	111.9
Mar.	1	102.9	130.1	47.54	113.3
Apr.	1	103.4	131.2	47.72	114.6
May	1	95.6	124.1	48.79	113.8
June	1	94.9	126.0	49.09	116.3
July	1	99.0	131.9	50.15	118.0
Aug.	1	101.6	133.6	49.45	114.4
Sept.	1	110.9	158.8	53.83	115.2
Oct.	1	112.4	164.0	54.83	112.7
Nov.	1	104.7	136.0	48.82	114.1
Dec.	1	92.1	121.1	49.41	113.0
1953 Average		101.8	133.8	49.22	114.0
1954					
Jan.	1	91.7	108.9	44.63	110.4
Feb.	1	89.1	118.4	49.94	112.1
Mar.	1	90.2	121.5	50.64	111.2
Apr.	1	82.3	115.6	52.80	108.6
May	1	86.5	114.3	49.70	107.6
June	1	86.2	119.3	52.03	106.4
July	1	89.6	134.0	56.24	108.1
Aug.	1	95.5	140.5	55.32	103.5
Sept.	1	105.1	154.0	55.11	103.5
Oct.	1	107.5	150.5	52.67	105.9
Nov.	1	103.6	135.7	49.25	105.2
Dec.	1	101.4	135.4	50.21	103.1
1954 Average		94.1	129.0	51.55	107.1
% Change 1954/1953		-7.6	-3.6	4.7	-6.1
				-3.7	2.5
					-16.5
					1.3

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT, 1953 and 1954 (Cont'd.).

7. ST. CLAIR RIVER

Date 1953	Employ- ment		Average Weekly Earnings \$		Employ- ment		Average Weekly Earnings \$		Employ- ment		Average Weekly Earnings \$	
	Pay- rolls	Pay- rolls	Pay- rolls	Pay- rolls	Pay- rolls	Pay- rolls	Pay- rolls	Pay- rolls	Pay- rolls	Pay- rolls	Pay- rolls	Pay- rolls
Jan.	112.4	154.8	67.16	102.1	126.2	50.12	100.3	122.5	43.44	46.60	43.44	46.60
Feb.	110.4	160.4	70.96	102.4	137.2	54.34	101.3	132.8	46.3	47.91	46.3	47.91
Mar.	111.3	160.4	70.82	102.3	137.6	54.80	102.6	136.3	48.14	48.31	48.14	48.31
Apr.	111.8	162.9	71.41	102.6	138.6	54.87	103.0	139.5	48.17	48.31	48.17	48.31
May	113.0	170.2	74.23	101.7	137.4	54.72	102.2	138.9	48.17	48.31	48.17	48.31
June	114.1	167.3	72.63	101.9	138.0	54.88	103.5	140.4	48.29	49.09	48.29	49.09
July	116.8	169.5	72.72	102.3	138.3	54.81	104.9	142.8	49.53	50.45	49.53	50.45
Aug.	117.8	172.6	73.51	101.3	134.6	53.81	106.1	142.1	47.57	48.27	47.57	48.27
Sept.	114.9	170.2	74.45	103.3	138.6	54.36	105.9	148.0	48.84	49.64	48.84	49.64
Oct.	113.7	171.5	75.71	104.1	142.0	55.30	107.7	150.9	49.09	50.45	49.09	50.45
Nov.	112.7	174.0	77.46	103.6	141.8	54.45	109.2	150.9	49.53	50.45	49.53	50.45
Dec.	113.1	171.8	76.18	102.3	138.8	54.97	106.5	142.8	47.76	48.45	47.76	48.45
1953 Average	113.5	167.1	73.10	102.5	137.4	54.37	104.4	140.5	47.76	48.45	47.76	48.45
1954												
Jan.	112.0	165.0	73.89	96.2	123.5	52.02	103.0	134.4	46.38	49.20	46.38	49.20
Feb.	112.9	168.0	74.65	96.6	130.7	54.84	104.6	144.8	49.37	52.35	49.37	52.35
Mar.	111.7	167.3	75.16	95.6	131.1	55.52	103.3	143.5	49.37	52.35	49.37	52.35
Apr.	111.6	168.7	75.86	94.1	129.3	55.65	102.9	144.5	49.93	52.91	49.93	52.91
May	110.4	173.5	78.86	93.9	127.4	54.97	101.5	143.2	50.15	53.02	50.15	53.02
June	111.8	167.3	75.08	92.6	126.5	55.34	99.2	136.5	48.91	51.82	48.91	51.82
July	113.1	174.1	77.27	91.9	127.2	56.09	98.1	135.2	48.97	51.82	48.97	51.82
Aug.	113.1	174.4	77.38	91.3	126.6	56.18	94.9	131.1	49.12	51.97	49.12	51.97
Sept.	107.9	165.4	76.86	93.2	129.8	56.38	95.3	133.0	49.60	52.44	49.60	52.44
Oct.	109.4	164.5	75.39	93.1	131.0	56.99	97.1	136.4	49.89	52.55	49.89	52.55
Nov.	106.7	165.6	77.88	93.9	132.4	57.07	97.4	138.6	50.45	53.32	50.45	53.32
Dec.	105.4	162.9	77.53	93.7	132.0	57.08	98.5	139.9	50.45	53.32	50.45	53.32
1954 Average	110.5	168.1	76.32	93.8	129.0	55.68	99.7	138.4	49.38	52.25	49.38	52.25
% Change 1954/1953	-2.6	0.6	4.4	-8.5	-6.1	2.4	-4.5	-1.5	3.4			

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT, 1953 and 1954 (Cont'd)

10. KAWARTHIA		11. QUINTE		12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	
Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Employ- ment	Pay- rolls
Average Weekly Earnings	\$	Average Weekly Earnings	\$	Average Weekly Earnings	\$
116.1	135.3	55.59	107.3	142.6	52.65
123.0	168.0	65.13	107.6	149.9	55.23
126.4	175.2	65.83	106.5	150.2	55.89
Jan.	1	116.1	135.3	100.9	116.9
Feb.	1	123.0	168.0	101.5	131.9
Mar.	1	126.4	175.2	103.5	135.6
Apr.	1	126.7	174.1	105.7	149.0
May	1	127.7	172.2	107.8	151.1
June	1	126.6	171.2	108.4	152.6
July	1	126.8	173.1	116.7	159.8
Aug.	1	126.2	166.2	114.9	158.8
Sept.	1	126.5	164.7	116.6	158.7
Oct.	1	126.1	168.2	121.2	165.3
Nov.	1	121.1	161.1	109.8	156.1
Dec.	1	104.9	137.1	104.7	149.5
1953 Average		123.2	163.9	110.6	153.6
Jan.	1	121.4	163.6	100.2	136.8
Feb.	1	123.2	171.8	98.3	98.3
Mar.	1	122.3	169.5	98.1	142.6
Apr.	1	121.6	164.0	97.0	143.1
May	1	120.5	165.6	96.7	142.0
June	1	119.4	158.7	95.8	140.2
July	1	119.8	149.1	101.0	144.4
Aug.	1	108.4	145.8	104.9	146.1
Sept.	1	99.8	124.2	108.8	153.2
Oct.	1	94.4	124.1	115.9	162.4
Nov.	1	107.8	152.1	108.0	155.5
Dec.	1	110.8	157.4	105.2	155.2
1954 Average		121.4	163.6	100.7	135.3
Jan.	1	121.2	171.8	110.5	143.8
Feb.	1	64.09	66.27	57.82	57.44
Mar.	1	65.84	65.84	108.0	108.0
Apr.	1	64.09	64.09	109.7	109.7
May	1	65.27	65.27	111.1	111.1
June	1	63.12	63.12	110.4	110.4
July	1	63.91	63.91	112.7	112.7
Aug.	1	63.91	63.91	111.1	111.1
Sept.	1	59.13	59.13	105.5	105.5
Oct.	1	62.44	62.44	112.3	112.3
Nov.	1	67.06	67.06	108.0	108.0
Dec.	1	67.53	67.53	105.2	105.2
1954 Average		110.8	157.4	102.5	147.1

% Change
1954/1953

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT, 1953 and 1954 (Cont'd.)

13. OTTAWA VALLEY			14. HIGHLANDS			15. CLAY BELT		
Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings \$	Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings \$	Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings \$
Date 1953								
Jan.	104.9	129.9	97.3	122.7	51.37	102.9	129.9	67.63
Feb.	102.8	130.2	96.9	134.0	56.17	103.1	138.4	71.12
Mar.	103.8	137.8	96.4	134.5	56.49	103.6	136.2	70.12
Apr.	104.5	139.3	102.0	137.0	54.22	104.8	136.2	69.10
May	107.5	143.6	118.4	154.4	52.95	106.0	135.8	67.98
June	110.2	146.9	120.4	159.8	53.57	110.4	143.4	68.82
July	112.3	150.4	121.4	162.0	53.95	120.8	155.0	68.65
Aug.	111.6	150.0	123.6	164.0	53.89	122.9	155.7	67.71
Sept.	112.1	151.8	123.3	162.5	53.53	123.1	157.8	68.43
Oct.	110.1	150.8	116.5	155.8	54.33	117.4	150.0	68.31
Nov.	109.6	151.0	115.9	145.8	56.02	110.2	143.4	69.66
Dec.	108.1	149.4	105.7	138.5	56.63	105.5	140.5	71.22
1953 Average	108.1	144.9	99.4	138.5	54.43	110.9	142.5	69.14
				147.6				
1954								
Jan.	104.8	143.3	97.2	129.2	53.99	99.2	124.8	67.29
Feb.	102.0	144.9	96.3	130.4	54.98	101.9	141.4	74.28
Mar.	100.7	144.4	97.0	131.9	55.20	101.3	139.3	73.08
Apr.	100.4	143.3	97.38	130.2	55.81	100.6	135.2	71.87
May	101.0	146.0	103.5	142.4	55.83	100.9	135.5	71.87
June	105.0	150.9	116.4	158.5	55.27	108.3	144.7	71.49
July	107.3	155.8	120.3	167.3	56.43	114.7	148.5	69.28
Aug.	108.9	158.4	119.2	162.5	55.32	118.8	151.9	68.14
Sept.	107.5	156.8	58.63	114.0	56.41	119.6	151.6	67.85
Oct.	107.6	156.7	58.50	112.5	56.10	113.0	149.2	70.69
Nov.	105.1	156.0	59.65	103.7	57.82	107.0	147.6	73.81
Dec.	103.8	153.1	59.30	97.9	56.76	102.9	141.1	73.41
1954 Average	104.5	150.8	58.00	106.1	55.83	107.4	142.5	71.11
% Change 1954/1953	-3.3	4.1	7.5	-3.6	-1.2	2.6	-3.2	-0.7
								2.8

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT, 1953 and 1954 (Cont'd.)

16. NICKEL RANGE				17. SAULT				18. LAKEHEAD			
Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings \$	Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings \$	Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings \$	Employ- ment	Pay- rolls	Average Weekly Earnings \$
Date 1953											
Jan.	122.5	161.9	73.84	115.2	153.1	70.57	117.8	147.4	66.13	152.6	68.36
Feb.	121.0	162.5	75.02	113.8	151.2	70.66	117.2	151.6	69.07	120.5	68.49
Mar.	119.7	159.2	74.33	116.8	157.1	71.70	120.5	157.5	68.66	121.4	69.79
Apr.	119.9	158.5	74.00	122.7	156.1	67.94	119.6	155.1	69.79	127.1	69.79
May	121.6	159.4	73.14	128.3	158.7	65.78	127.1	167.5	68.71	130.7	68.71
June	122.9	171.0	78.02	136.4	179.3	69.97	127.1	169.5	67.61	133.3	67.79
July	122.9	176.5	80.46	137.8	178.6	69.02	127.1	170.3	67.79	130.3	68.70
Aug.	122.6	178.3	81.50	144.3	185.8	68.46	127.2	165.6	68.70	127.2	68.70
Sept.	133.3	178.1	74.88	143.5	179.5	66.69	129.0	165.4	68.70	129.0	68.70
Oct.	130.6	175.3	75.20	137.2	174.5	67.62	127.2	165.4	68.70	124.7	68.44
Nov.	123.9	166.5	75.26	131.1	168.5	68.32	127.2	165.4	68.70	129.3	70.77
Dec.	125.1	169.4	75.87	123.2	157.9	68.14	119.0	159.3	70.77	124.7	68.44
1953 Average	123.8	168.1	75.99	129.2	166.7	68.74	124.7	161.4	70.77	129.3	68.44
1954											
Jan.	122.0	166.1	76.29	105.2	140.2	70.86	114.2	148.4	68.67	155.5	71.89
Feb.	119.2	163.0	77.93	105.1	139.7	70.73	114.3	152.5	72.33	136.2	72.33
Mar.	119.1	164.4	76.57	104.2	136.2	69.56	111.5	151.4	74.49	101.3	107.5
Apr.	119.7	163.6	76.78	101.3	119.9	62.97	130.3	146.5	72.20	100.9	107.0
May	119.6	163.6	76.52	107.8	143.6	70.86	112.1	151.4	71.23	107.8	112.1
June	125.2	169.2	75.60	110.1	144.2	69.65	116.4	157.2	71.23	138.2	70.80
July	127.7	173.6	76.07	101.2	131.0	72.63	119.7	160.7	70.80	121.0	72.01
Aug.	128.4	173.9	75.76	99.4	125.9	69.15	116.7	155.2	70.15	120.6	71.60
Sept.	130.5	177.0	75.89	96.9	120.6	69.35	122.6	152.9	71.60	127.1	72.23
Oct.	127.8	175.2	76.68	92.5	124.9	70.61	107.6	147.2	71.57	132.9	71.57
Nov.	124.2	170.7	76.90	94.1	124.9	69.59	113.4	153.7	71.57	121.7	71.57
Dec.	121.7	167.7	77.11	101.6	123.8	76.51	123.8	153.7	71.57	123.8	71.57
1954 Average											
% Change 1954/1953				0.7	0.7	-20.3	1.2	-9.1	-4.8	-	4.6

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT, 1953 and 1954 (Cont'd.)

PROVINCIAL TOTAL

<u>Employ- ment</u>	<u>Pay- rolls</u>	<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>
<u>Date 1953</u>		<u>\$</u>
Jan. 1	111.9	57.25
Feb. 1	113.1	61.82
Mar. 1	114.0	62.40
Apr. 1	114.8	62.56
May 1	115.6	62.48
June 1	114.4	62.67
July 1	116.0	62.51
Aug. 1	114.8	62.44
Sept. 1	116.2	61.53
Oct. 1	116.5	62.56
Nov. 1	114.7	62.87
Dec. 1	112.4	63.06
1953 Average	114.5	61.99
<u>1954</u>		
Jan. 1	110.4	61.16
Feb. 1	110.6	63.60
Mar. 1	110.1	63.99
Apr. 1	108.8	64.13
May 1	107.9	64.48
June 1	107.8	63.72
July 1	108.1	64.21
Aug. 1	106.1	64.27
Sept. 1	106.2	63.91
Oct. 1	106.4	64.41
Nov. 1	104.9	65.11
Dec. 1	104.6	65.04
1954 Average	107.7	64.00
<u>% Change</u>		
1954/1953		-5.9
		3.2

(1) Not available on base 1949 = 100

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO - TWENTY LEADING INDUSTRIES(1)
PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1953 (PRELIMINARY)

	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages \$'000	Cost of Fuel and Electricity \$'000	Cost of Ma- terials \$'000	Value of Factory Shipments \$'000
1. Motor Vehicles	31,943	127,776	4,129	551,268	824,581
2. Non-Ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining	9,712	37,527	16,841	197,567	376,501
3. Primary Iron and Steel	24,383	93,900	26,143	163,324	350,871
4. Pulp and Paper	18,622	74,971	21,681	153,553	349,543
5. Slaughtering and Meat Packing	8,705	29,115	1,941	265,638	329,025
6. Motor Vehicle Parts	22,107	77,533	3,947	159,459	297,770
7. Rubber Goods	16,267	53,290	3,009	93,586	237,739
8. Aircraft and Parts	20,431	80,282	1,414	72,333	233,670
9. Heavy Electrical Machinery	23,723	82,805	1,848	81,189	229,605
10. Petroleum Products	5,048	20,654	9,684	143,364	193,371
11. Agricultural Implements	12,778	46,504	1,629	84,330	148,827
12. Sheet Metal Products	10,891	35,674	1,640	71,501	137,439
13. Fruit and Vegetable Preparations	9,488	21,155	1,733	75,138	135,360
14. Butter and Cheese	7,396	20,275	2,749	97,990	135,327
15. Miscellaneous Electrical Apparatus	10,189	33,119	1,529	60,890	134,488
16. Industrial Machinery	12,609	43,116	1,280	46,773	131,693
17. Printing and Publishing	13,169	45,082	1,062	32,703	120,428
18. Flour Mills	2,172	6,807	682	101,413	119,536
19. Bakery Products	14,728	36,554	3,553	51,001	114,610
20. Iron Castings	10,141	36,156	2,414	50,167	111,513

(1) Ranked according to preliminary value of factory shipments.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, SELECTED LEADING INDUSTRIES, 1946 and 1953

	EMPLOYEES 1946 No.	% Change 1946-53 No.	SALARIES AND WAGES		GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION (1)	
			\$ 1946 1000	\$ 1953 1000	% Change 1946-53	\$ 1946 1000
1. Motor vehicles	21,322	31,943	49.8	43,456	127,776	194.0
2. Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	6,103	9,712	59.1	12,691	37,527	195.7
3. Primary iron and steel	15,078	24,383	61.7	34,065	93,900	175.6
4. Pulp and paper	14,529	18,622	28.2	32,974	71,971	127.4
5. Slaughtering & meatpacking	7,214	8,705	20.7	13,391	29,115	117.4
6. Motor vehicle parts	14,444	22,107	53.1	26,179	77,538	196.2
7. Rubber goods, inc. footwear	15,894	16,267	2.5	28,762	53,290	85.3
8. Aircraft and parts	n.s.	20,431	-	n.a.	80,282	-
9. Machinery, heavy electrical	n.s.	23,723	-	n.a.	82,805	-
10. Petroleum products	3,252	5,048	55.2	6,872	20,654	200.6
TOTAL ten leading industries in Ontario	-	180,941	-	-	677,858	-
TOTAL all industries in Ontario	198,120	634,038	27.3	845,217	2,014,512	138.3
TOTAL all industries in Canada excluding Nfld.	1,058,156	1,315,622	24.3	1,740,687	3,921,745	125.2
Newfoundland, total all industries	-	10,198	-	-	26,294	-
						106.457
Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.						-
n. a. not available						
(1) From 1952 the basis of collection has been "Value of factory shipments" instead of gross value of products.						
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.						

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.
 n. a. not available
 (1) From 1952 the basis of collection has been "Value of factory shipments" instead of gross value of products.
 Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

MANUFACTURING IN CANADA, SELECTED PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1946 and 1953

PROVINCES

PROVINCE	EMPLOYEES 1946 No.	1953 No.	SALARIES AND WAGES		GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION ⁽¹⁾ 1946 \$'000		% Change 1946-53	% of Total 1946-53
			1946 \$'000	1953 \$'000	1946 \$'000	1953 \$'000		
1. Prince Edward Island	1,755	1,798	1,651	3,027	11,200	22,954	104.9	0.1
2. Nova Scotia	29,724	31,948	43,060	76,917	178,793	324,839	81.7	2.2
3. New Brunswick	22,732	24,500	33,152	60,018	170,754	294,754	72.6	1.8
4. Quebec	357,276	439,667	565,986	1,216,894	2,497,912	5,370,729	115.0	1.7
5. ONTARIO	498,120	634,038	845,217	2,014,512	3,754,524	8,868,369	136.2	30.4
6. Manitoba	38,367	43,772	61,018	121,819	351,887	583,268	65.8	56.2
7. Saskatchewan	11,957	11,622	17,956	32,357	168,357	265,178	57.7	4.4
8. Alberta	22,649	33,503	34,939	92,506	257,032	548,340	113.3	3.5
9. British Columbia	75,484	94,617	137,507	303,100	644,528	1,384,477	114.8	1.5
10. Yukon & Northwest Territories	92	157	201	595	646	2,493	285.2	3.2
TOTAL EXCLUDING NEWFOUNDLAND	1,058,156	1,315,622	1,740,687	3,921,745	8,035,693	17,665,301	119.8	7.1
NEWFOUNDLAND	-	10,198	-	26,294	-	106,457	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	-	1,325,820	-	3,948,039	-	17,771,758	-	-

(1) From 1952 the basis of collection has been "value of factory shipments" instead of "gross value of products".
 Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.
 Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION, 1946 and 1952

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Employees No.	Gross Value of Production \$1000	1946		1952		Percent Change 1952 over 1946 Employees %
			Employees No.	Gross Value of Production(\$1) \$1000	Employees No.	Gross Value of Production(\$1) \$1000	
1. METROPOLITAN	174,789 4,004	1,271,253 31,500	220,000	2,673,293 52,723	25.9	110.3	
	3,457	33,920	15,676	171,439	22.7	67.4	
	167,328	1,205,833	199,411	2,449,131	353.5	405.4	
	61,641 13,673	394,885 76,114	76,774 74,960	968,198 166,585	19.2	103.1	
2. BURLINGTON	318,771	47,968	61,814	801,612	24.6	145.2	
	47,968				28.9	118.9	
						151.5	
3. NIAGARA	325,023 12,229	73,012 252,011	42,528 16,119	713,545 184,124	27.6	119.5	
	21,113		26,409	529,421	31.8	152.2	
					25.1	110.1	
4. LAKE ERIE	3,474 1,443	45,989 12,595	3,623 1,643	70,012 20,763	4.3	52.2	
	2,031	33,393	1,980	49,244	13.9	64.9	
					-	2.5	
5. UPPER THAMES	24,194 2,210	168,772 16,717	27,933 2,999	366,772 51,148	15.5	117.3	
	15,965 6,019	102,515 49,539	18,063 6,871	218,773 96,851	35.7	266.0	
					13.1	113.4	
6. BORDER	40,455 34,383	338,554 287,060	48,578 40,237	858,988 724,815	20.1	123.7	
	6,072	51,494	7,641	134,173	25.8	160.6	
						125.7	
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	7,265 7,265	29,171 99,171	9,112 9,112	223,790 223,790	25.4	125.7	
					25.4	125.7	

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION, (Cont'd.)

	Employees No.	Gross Value of Production \$'000	Employees No.	Gross Value of Production(\$) \$'000	Percent Change 1952 over 1946 Employees %	
					Employees No.	Gross Value of Production(\$) \$'000
- - - - - 1946 - - - - -						
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	41,554	256,768	42,747	479,553	2.9	86.8
Perth	5,280	34,149	4,880	51,071	-	49.6
Waterloo	28,608	177,528	29,981	348,933	4.8	96.6
Wellington	7,666	45,092	7,886	79,549	2.9	76.4
9. BLUE WATER	15,287	90,199	15,463	136,550	1.2	51.4
Bruce	2,509	14,185	2,226	17,236	-	21.5
Dufferin	300	2,535	180	2,140	-	15.6
Grey	5,335	24,482	4,701	35,976	-	47.0
Huron	1,827	20,061	1,808	18,771	-	6.4
Simcoe	5,316	28,936	6,548	62,427	23.2	115.7
10. KAWARTHA	22,669	181,065	32,614	565,238	43.9	212.2
Durham	2,075	14,175	2,269	25,901	9.4	82.7
Ontario	66,563	66,563	16,476	377,759	106.3	467.5
Peterborough	9,667	81,316	9,959	125,533	3.0	54.4
Victoria	1,311	7,508	1,988	15,522	51.6	106.7
Northumberland	1,630	11,502	1,922	20,523	17.9	78.4
11. QUITME	13,270	91,044	15,618	185,261	17.7	104.3
Frontenac	5,464	39,072	6,442	85,067	17.9	117.7
Hastings	6,098	39,957	7,468	83,668	22.5	109.4
Lennox and Addington	806	5,528	815	9,207	1.1	66.5
Prince Edward	902	6,487	893	8,020	-	23.6
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	11,113	78,101	12,303	164,730	10.7	110.9
Dundas	515	6,062	633	13,170	22.9	117.3
Glengarry	358	2,922	387	3,864	8.1	32.2
Grenville	1,363	9,479	1,613	21,016	18.3	121.7
Leeds	2,693	23,797	2,994	49,100	11.2	106.3
Stormont	6,184	35,845	6,676	77,580	8.0	116.5

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION, (Cont'd.)

	Employees No.	Gross Value of Production \$'000	1946		1952		Percent Change 1952 over 1946 Employees %	G.V.P. %
			Employees No.	Gross Value of Production(1) \$'000	Employees No.	Gross Value of Production(1) \$'000		
13. OTTAWA VALLEY								
Carleton	19,596	112,513		19,629		190,155	0.2	69.0
Lanark	10,717	61,713		11,048		107,832	- 3.1	74.7
Prescott	3,762	18,883		2,850		29,567	- 24.2	56.6
Renfrew	1,029	9,453		1,081		10,226	5.1	8.2
Russell	3,835	20,371		4,468		40,010	16.5	96.4
	253	2,093		182		2,520	- 28.1	20.4
14. HIGHLANDS								
Haliburton	3,728	23,225		4,557		43,172	22.2	85.9
Muskoka	322	1,288		410		2,983	27.3	131.5
Nipissing	1,262	8,158		1,005		8,355	- 20.4	2.4
Parry Sound	1,271	7,792		2,019		19,188	58.9	146.0
	873	5,980		1,123		12,646	28.6	111.5
15. CLAY BELT								
Cochrane	4,747	21,502		6,161		93,214	29.8	81.0
Timiskaming	3,570	45,221		4,907		81,591	37.5	80.4
	1,177	6,281		1,254		11,622	6.5	85.0
16. NICKEL RANGE								
Manitoulin	6,460	78,210		10,464		272,110	62.0	247.9
Sudbury	84	511		88		811	4.8	58.5
	6,316	77,599		10,376		271,300	62.7	249.2
17. SAULT								
Algoma	5,567	53,153		9,015		143,742	62.5	170.4
	5,567	53,153		9,045		143,742	62.5	170.4
18. LAKEHEAD								
Kenora(2)	8,969	25,098		12,547		223,145	32.9	134.6
Rainy River	1,686	31,133		2,070		48,637	22.8	56.2
Thunder Bay	1,107	9,750		1,043		19,388	- 5.8	98.0
	6,176	54,215		9,434		155,200	52.8	186.3
TOTAL	498,120	3,754,524		609,696		8,372,174	22.4	123.0
		=====			=====		=====	=====

(1) In 1952 the basis of collection was "value of factory shipments" instead of "gross value of products". (2) Includes Northern Portion
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Geographical Distribution.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, LEADING CENTRES
PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1952

<u>Centres</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value of Products \$ '000</u>
1. Toronto	3,825	149,020	1,790,369
2. Hamilton	575	59,257	781,597
3. Windsor	330	36,628	646,949
4. Sarnia	49	8,172	198,879
5. Kitchener	205	14,768	189,466
6. London	279	15,927	180,716
7. New Toronto	50	7,221	158,289
8. Welland	61	9,337	157,543
9. Brantford	161	13,305	150,351
10. Leaside	61	10,572	137,843
11. Sault Ste. Marie	57	8,196	136,357
12. St. Catharines	104	11,975	134,364
13. Peterborough	101	9,758	122,972
14. Niagara Falls	84	6,950	100,851
15. Chatham	76	3,868	97,970
16. Ottawa	294	10,561	97,725
17. Cornwall	49	6,437	71,949
18. Galt	99	6,637	63,849
19. Guelph	111	5,910	58,265
20. Fort William	69	4,171	58,251
21. Kingston	72	3,819	51,333
22. Woodstock	60	3,796	49,635
23. Port Arthur	62	3,111	44,739
24. Thorold	23	2,633	42,304
25. Belleville	61	3,166	39,023

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYEES AND PRODUCTION, 1952

SELECTED URBAN CENTRES

-1952-				G.V.P. % Change 1952/1946
	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Gross Value of Production(1) (\$'000)	
1. METROPOLITAN				
Acton	19	902	9,718	-13.1
Aurora	15	603	7,217	34.2
Brampton	31	1,100	10,534	89.5
Georgetown	16	933	8,691	49.2
Leaside	61	10,572	137,843	247.8
Long Branch	29	1,675	22,146	532.2
Milton	15	667	6,404	80.9
Mimico	34	629	6,868	460.7
Newmarket	24	921	10,378	55.9
New Toronto	50	7,221	158,289	135.3
Oakville	54	1,379	14,991	151.2
Streetsville	13	366	7,263	173.9
Swansea	13	841	12,318	224.8
Toronto	3,825	149,020	1,790,369	72.7
Weston	62	2,830	33,141	219.9
2. BURLINGTON				
Brantford	161	13,305	150,351	121.4
Burlington	24	870	10,987	253.9
Dundas	35	1,801	11,113	90.5
Hamilton	575	59,257	781,597	153.7
Paris	25	1,376	12,246	86.8
3. NIAGARA				
Beamsville	13	198	1,382	103.1
Fort Erie	28	1,533	19,914	322.4
Grimsby	14	458	3,367	29.9
Merritton	16	2,145	30,952	127.6
Niagara Falls	84	6,950	100,851	79.4
Port Dalhousie	3	142	1,071	1.2
St. Catharines	104	11,975	134,364	171.0
Thorold	23	2,633	42,304	80.9
Welland	61	9,337	157,544	202.0
4. LAKE ERIE				
Caledonia	12	342	5,131	32.9
Dunnville	21	1,060	9,277	76.5
Port Dover	8	85	1,136	42.8
Simcoe	30	1,344	28,781	58.1
Waterford	5	127	1,155	50.4
5. UPPER THAMES				
Ingersoll	26	1,264	16,872	82.6
London	279	15,927	180,716	99.4
St. Thomas	47	2,170	21,921	159.6
Strathroy	18	432	3,967	10.0
Tavistock	8	180	2,899	47.8
Tillsonburg	28	891	15,263	82.1
West Lorne	7	234	2,152	37.7
Woodstock	60	3,796	49,635	142.7
6. BORDER				
Amherstburg	13	1,012	17,520	175.6
Chatham	76	3,868	97,970	187.1
Dresden	11	166	2,972	250.7
Essex	15	292	3,414	47.3
Harrow	10	123	1,915	28.3
Leamington	18	1,311	30,481	43.3

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYEES AND PRODUCTION, (Cont'd.)

	Establishments	Employees	1952		G.V.P. (\$'000)	% Change 1952/1946
			No.	No.		
6. BORDER (cont'd.)						
Ridgetown	12	142		1,768		37.4
Riverside	5	106		1,087		-
Tilbury	3	167		1,256		-26.3
Wallaceburg	28	2,370		22,990		96.9
Windsor	330	36,628		646,949		164.1
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER						
Forest	11	192		1,338		-6.7
Petrolia	12	241		2,560		-
Sarnia	49	8,172		198,879		123.2
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER						
Ayr	7	99		1,492		273.2
Elmira	21	765		8,573		44.1
Elora	7	293		1,592		20.2
Galt	99	6,637		63,849		128.2
Guelph	111	5,910		58,265		84.5
Harriston	17	230		2,605		216.1
Hespeler	18	1,810		14,300		55.8
Kitchener	205	14,768		189,466		100.6
Listowel	11	331		2,654		-36.2
Milverton	10	242		1,650		76.7
Mitchell	11	116		1,999		223.8
Mount Forest	14	246		1,716		106.7
New Hamburg	12	286		1,943		37.6
Preston	36	2,556		21,249		73.6
St. Mary's	12	555		10,511		85.9
Stratford	65	3,459		28,639		64.8
Waterloo	59	2,506		37,904		94.1
9. BLUE WATER						
Barrie	28	863		13,583		95.5
Blyth	5	36		1,392		210.4
Chesley	14	339		2,272		47.1
Clinton	11	168		1,135		25.3
Collingwood	20	1,288		10,463		182.3
Durham	12	163		1,022		-26.9
Exeter	8	116		1,442		35.9
Goderich	18	627		7,845		-7.7
Hanover	24	985		7,134		45.4
Kincardine	14	402		2,308		-4.0
Lucknow	8	48		1,429		14.9
Meaford	17	447		3,659		106.4
Midland	23	1,308		16,031		195.7
Mildmay	11	100		1,073		102.5
Orangeville	12	131		1,341		-26.0
Orillia	55	2,149		14,867		81.9
Owen Sound	50	2,656		19,328		54.5
Penetanguishene	11	415		2,706		81.5
Port Elgin	7	184		1,099		4.8
Seaforth	9	224		1,293		-50.8
Southampton	8	335		2,521		69.9
Walkerton	15	402		2,411		23.6
Wingham	17	369		2,839		9.0
10. KAWARTHA						
Bowmanville	18	977		12,757		98.4
Brighton	14	294		3,548		106.2
Campbellford	19	356		3,613		41.5
Cobourg	29	953		9,683		106.2

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYEES AND PRODUCTION, (Cont'd.)

	1952			G.V.P. % Change 1952/1945
	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Gross Value of Production(1) (\$'000)	
10. KAWARTHA (cont'd.)				
Havelock	11	77	1,158	32.7
Lindsay	36	1,711	13,233	179.4
Peterborough	101	9,758	122,972	55.3
Port Hope	27	1,041	11,065	80.1
Uxbridge	12	99	1,577	302.4
Whitby	14	369	2,900	26.8
11. QUINTE				
Belleville	61	3,166	39,023	245.9
Bloomfield	10	167	1,823	18.2
Deseronto	6	279	1,805	195.4
Kingston	72	3,819	51,333	38.0
Napanee	14	401	4,051	107.9
Picton	16	228	1,491	43.2
Trenton	30	1,315	16,288	42.1
Tweed	12	171	1,474	168.5
Wellington	6	170	1,717	15.2
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE				
Alexandria	14	247	1,466	67.5
Brockville	41	1,288	13,077	-25.4
Cornwall	49	6,437	71,949	130.1
Gananoque	18	816	7,906	80.7
Kemptville	10	93	1,786	757.4
Prescott	18	741	4,297	94.2
Winchester	7	78	1,778	88.1
13. OTTAWA VALLEY				
Almonte	11	144	4,437	43.7
Arnprior	20	697	6,674	113.4
Carleton Place	12	645	4,277	13.8
Eastview	22	380	9,145	138.6
Eganville	12	113	1,365	121.5
Ottawa	294	10,561	97,725	83.3
Pembroke	36	1,445	12,187	71.5
Perth	24	873	9,344	62.3
Renfrew	30	1,078	7,696	41.4
Smith's Falls	23	922	8,868	110.4
14. HIGHLANDS				
Cache Bay	3	140	2,226	-
Gravenhurst	8	252	1,916	-7.7
Huntsville	17	384	4,329	-9.5
North Bay	31	606	5,521	80.9
15. CLAY BELT				
New Liskeard	16	549	5,108	83.2
Timmins	27	698	6,649	121.9
16. NICKEL RANGE				
Sudbury	56	1,114	13,771	-
17. SAULT				
Sault Ste. Marie	57	8,196	136,357	174.7
18. LAKEHEAD				
Fort William	69	4,171	58,251	86.2
Port Arthur	62	3,111	44,739	178.7

(1) In 1952 the basis of collection was "Value of factory shipments" instead of "Gross value of products".

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Geographical Distribution.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Seven percent of Canada's labour force, approximately 375,000 people, owe their jobs either directly or indirectly to the motor vehicles industry. At May 31st 1954, there were over 36,000 manufacturing, sales and services employees of motor vehicle companies.(1) A total of 31,943 men and women, with wages and salaries of \$127,776,000, manufactured cars, trucks and buses in Ontario in 1953.(2) The industry draws heavily on primary producers and hundreds of feeder plants for its raw materials, amounting to \$551.3 million in 1953. The iron and steel, textile, rubber, glass, leather and electrical apparatus industries are important suppliers.

In addition, in 1953, the motor vehicle parts industry employed over 22,000 in Ontario. In 1951, the latest date for which official figures are available, there were 22,000 persons engaged in motor vehicle and accessory wholesale and retail trade, and 15,400 selling gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases.

In terms of employees, wages and salaries, cost of materials used, and both net and gross value of the product, the motor vehicles industry is Ontario's leading manufacturing industry. In 1953, the most recent year for which comparative statistics are available, motor vehicles accounted for 9.3 percent of the gross value of all manufacturing in Ontario. Including motor vehicles parts, the proportion was 12.7 percent.

The Canadian motor vehicles industry is centralized in Ontario. Some trucks are built in Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia, but Ontario produced 98.7 percent of the value of factory shipments of motor vehicles and employed 96.9 percent of the total engaged in the industry in 1953. Twelve of the nineteen establishments listed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (3) as manufacturing cars, trucks or buses in 1953 were located in Ontario. Two Ontario factories have ceased production since that time.

Within Ontario, the industry is concentrated largely in Windsor, Oakville, Hamilton and Oshawa. These centres are located in the Border, Metropolitan, Burlington and Kawartha Regions, respectively.

The Canadian automobile industry started in 1904 when the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited began to manufacture automobiles for the Canadian market and for export. In that year, 17 employees were paid \$12,000 to help assemble 117 cars. All the parts were ferried across the river from Detroit. In 1953, Ford of Canada employed an average of 25,000. Ten thousand of these were employed in wholly-owned subsidiaries which operate sales branches and assembly plants in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Malaya, and India, and a manufacturing plant in Australia.

Three years after Ford entered the field, the McLaughlin Motor Car Company was established at Oshawa, building automobiles powered with Buick motors. As well as motor cars, the McLaughlin company continued to make carriages and wagons. Since 1912, when the company became General Motors Corporation of Canada, Chevrolet, Pontiac, and Oldsmobile have been added to Buick and the manufacture of horsedrawn vehicles discontinued.

Another famous carriage and wagon builder, Studebaker, began building motor cars at its Walkerville plant in 1909 but did not concentrate on automobiles to the exclusion of other vehicles until 1920. The Studebaker plant in Walkerville closed in 1936 and, in 1948, production was resumed at a new plant in Hamilton.

The Chrysler Corporation of Canada began production in 1924. This company recently doubled the size of its passenger-car plant at a cost of \$20 million and by the fall of 1955 will have completed a \$21 million expansion of its engine plant. The number of employees has increased from an average of 6,000 in 1954 to more than 9,000 early in 1955. The decision to expand in Windsor, rather than decentralize its activities, has made the company very popular locally.

(1) Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Toronto.

(2) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Preliminary Statement of Manufactures 1953.

(3) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; The Motor Vehicles Industry, 1953.

Although they have never been large producers in Canada, both Packard and Hudson are important names in the automobile industry. Packard motor cars were built in Windsor from 1931 until the plant was turned over to the government in 1941. In 1954 the company joined Studebaker to become Studebaker-Packard, with the headquarters of its Canadian activities located at Hamilton. Hudson motor cars for the Canadian market have been built at Tilbury since 1932 by Chatco Steel, under an agreement with the parent company in Detroit. Following the amalgamation of Hudson with Nash in 1954 this agreement was terminated and the operations of both companies are now concentrated at the Nash plant in Toronto.

For various reasons many pioneer motor cars are no longer in production. The names of some were changed as improved designs superseded earlier models. Some firms lacked the funds necessary to underwrite modern production methods or lost interest in a project which, in its early days, seemed to promise more headaches than profits. Thus the automotive industry in Ontario today consists of four companies producing both passenger cars and trucks, one company producing passenger cars only and five companies engaged exclusively in the production of commercial vehicles.

There have been four main historical phases in the manufacture of cars and trucks in Canada. The establishment of the industry, depression, war, and the period from 1946 to the present are reflected in production figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the first twelve years after establishment of the industry in 1904, 135,000 motor vehicles were built. The number produced annually continued to rise until 1929, when the depression was reflected in annual declines of more than 40 percent in both 1930 and 1931. In 1933, production began to rise again, surpassing the 1929 high of 263,000 cars and trucks in 1941.

During the war, the Canadian automotive industry discontinued manufacturing for the civilian market and placed its facilities and personnel at the government's disposal. Enormous quantities of troop-carrying and supply line vehicles, shells, rocket tubes, aircraft parts and other munitions continued to pour out of automobile factories until the war was over. The ratio of cars to trucks manufactured, about 70:30 in the five years 1934 to 1938, changed to 5:95 in 1942. In the two following years, no cars at all were produced. Since 1946, cars have again made up the larger part of motor vehicles manufactured, and the proportion is now slightly above the pre-war ratio.

Factory shipments of both cars and trucks increased from 1946 until 1953, when they totalled 480,959.(4) Production continued to increase in the first four months of 1954, but declined in May. The decline continued and, by the year's end, only 350,152 vehicles had been produced, a drop of 27 percent from 1953.

One reason for the decreased production is the decline in exports. Exports accounted for 32 percent of the industry's business in the five years before the war, allowing Canadian manufacturers to spread their fixed operating costs over a larger output than the domestic market required. Furthermore, the overseas demand was not subject to seasonal variations and cushioned Canadian firms against the peaks and dips in production which have always plagued American plants. Owing partly to the backlog of domestic demand, exports did not assume their former importance after the war, but they did make up 17.5 percent of total shipments in 1952.

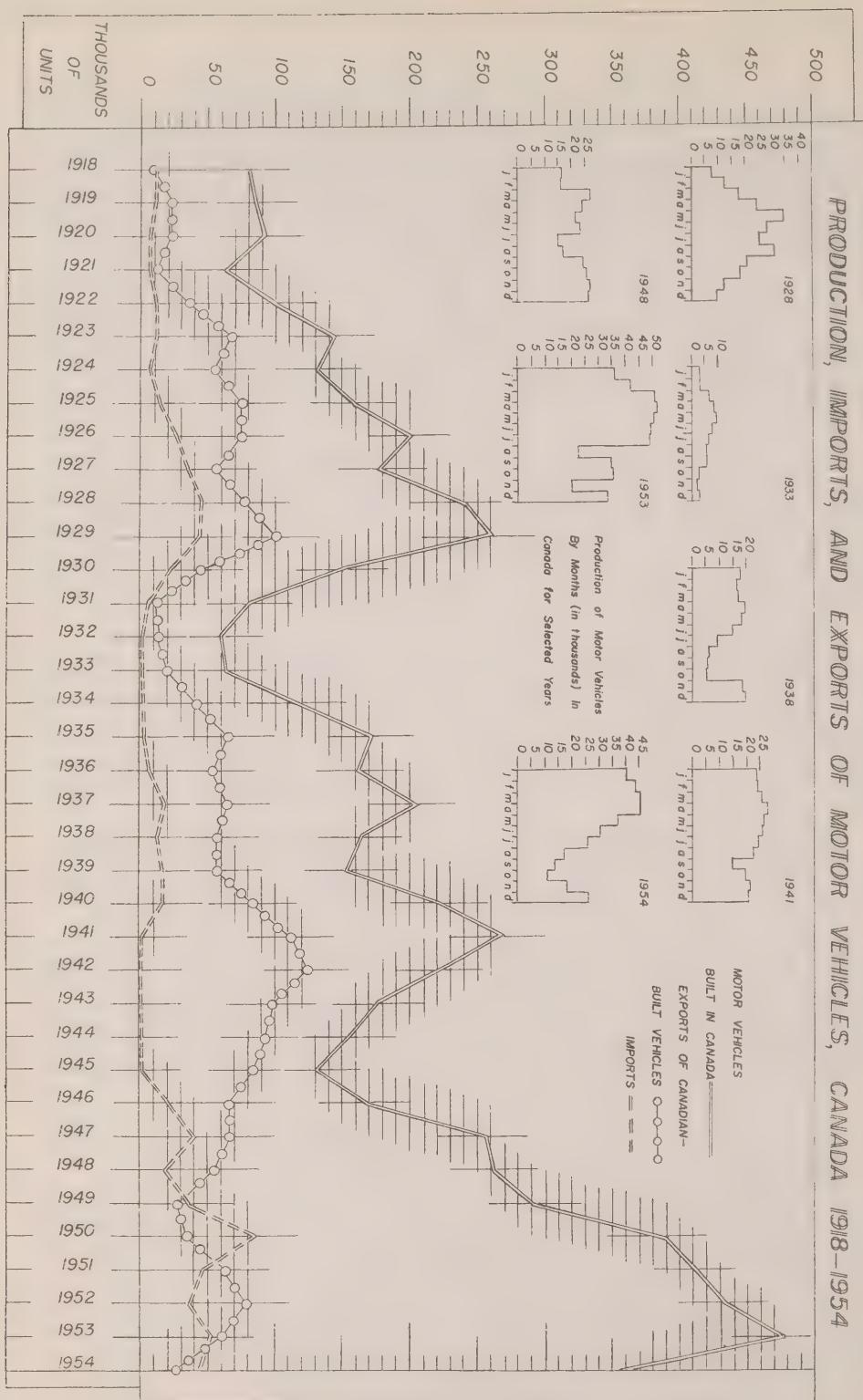
While production rose in 1953, exports declined from 79,934 in 1952 to 45,222 in 1953, only 9.4 percent of total shipments. The decline continued in 1954 when exports made up only 3.1 percent of total factory shipments.

One reason for the drop in exports is the return to the United States of overseas markets previously taken over by Canadian manufacturers from parent firms because of metal scarcities. Another is the development of automotive industries in customer countries as part of a dollar conservation program.

The motor vehicles industry in Canada has the advantage of a 99 percent drawback on customs duties paid on imported materials and components which go into vehicles produced for export, and has accepted a lower profit on export units. However, import restrictions set up by all commonwealth countries have curtailed

(4) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Motor Vehicles Industry, 1953.

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, CANADA 1918-1954



exports. The industry in Britain has taken over part of the Canadian market in the sterling area. In 1939, Canada exported 58,500 motor vehicles compared to 46,500 exported from the United Kingdom. In 1951, Canadian vehicle exports totalled 60,489, but U. K. exports had grown to 507,000.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN CARS AND TRUCKS TO PRINCIPAL BUYERS

	1952	1953	1954
Australia	21,965	7,122	4,804
Brazil	17,724	1,073	1
Mexico	9,457	7,104	25
Union of South Africa	7,184	10,389	3,054
Belgium	6,017	6,973	66
Venezuela	4,402	4,172	76
Malaya	1,597	158	201
Morocco	1,334	1,329	7
New Zealand	1,250	12	967
Pakistan	1,195	147	29
Switzerland	541	1,453	138
All Other Countries	7,268	5,290	1,625
TOTAL	79,934	45,222	10,993

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Trade of Canada.

Canada ranked second only to the United States as a motor vehicle exporter in 1939, but in 1951 the United Kingdom, the United States, France and Germany surpassed this country.

While export markets have been dwindling, imports of motor vehicles into Canada have increased. However, imports are not an important part of domestic consumption. When Canadian-made cars were in short supply immediately after the war, some British and European cars were imported. In the peak import year, 1950, 88,492 cars and trucks were imported, over 95 percent of them from Great Britain. Over 96 percent of the 58,475 motor vehicles imported in 1953 came from the United Kingdom and the United States, each in about the same proportion. The export during 1954 of 10,993 motor vehicles, valued at \$11,728,367 was overshadowed by the importation of 43,482 vehicles with a value of \$75,980,902. In fact, imports from the United States, amounting to 22,040 vehicles valued at \$55,457,596, were greater than the total of Canadian exports. There is a 17.5 percent tariff on motor vehicles imported from the U. S., while automobiles from the United Kingdom are admitted free under British preference agreements.

Production within the last five years has shown a sharp seasonal pattern, with a peak in the early part of the year and two annual low points, in August and in November or December. In 1953, nearly 60 percent of the total production took place in the first six months of the year. An even greater imbalance occurred in 1954. Production is high at the beginning of the year, as deliveries of new models to dealers are made in time for an early spring rise in the market. The year-end decline is a result of retooling of the assembly line for model changeover.

Variations in the number employed in the industry have not followed variations in production in the last five years. This is because a large amount of overtime is worked during periods of high production in the early winter, and reduced production has been achieved partly by cutting hours of work rather than by extensive lay-offs. Generally, the average number employed declines sharply during the annual model changeover in November or December.

Extensive lay-offs in automobile factories in 1954 were a result of sharp production cuts by major manufacturers, beginning in April. About 3,500 men were on indefinite lay-off in the middle of June, and another 5,300 were on temporary lay-off for five to ten days.

Fluctuations in the number of hours worked per week have been common in the past. Partly to compensate for this characteristic of the industry, wages have been higher than in most manufacturing industries. Only the aircraft and parts, primary iron and steel, smelting and refining, and pulp and paper industries paid higher than the average wage of \$1.71 an hour in 1953. Average weekly wages of hourly-rated employees in the motor vehicles industry were \$69.30, compared to \$58.65 for all manufacturing in the Province. The average weekly hours in the same year were 40.6, compared to 40.9 hours in all manufacturing. During 1954, average weekly wages in the motor vehicles industry were \$67.54, with an average 39.1-hour week.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MOTOR VEHICLES INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1946-53

Average No. of Employees	Total Salaries and Wages \$'000	Cost of Fuel & Electricity at Works \$'000	Cost of Materials at Works \$'000	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works* \$'000
1946	21,647	43,969	1,969	135,556
1947	23,837	58,408	2,332	226,845
1948	24,703	68,478	2,701	249,754
1949	27,022	76,684	2,996	300,705
1950	29,355	94,415	2,586	388,497
1951	30,479	101,343	2,668	469,114
1952	31,102	113,607	2,781	497,474
1953	32,973	131,316	4,247	557,709

* Includes Value of Parts and any other products made in auto factories. The total under this heading for 1952 and 1953 refers to factory shipments.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; The Motor Vehicles Industry, 1953.

The industry is dominated by the "Big Three" - Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler. These companies together produced over 90 percent of the nearly 500,000 motor vehicles made in Canada in 1953. General Motors led production, with an estimated 45 percent of the total. Ford accounted for an estimated 32 percent, Chrysler for about 16 percent.

These three companies have undertaken extensive expansion programs recently, so that their production shares may vary in the future. General Motors in 1953 completed a passenger car assembly plant which brought production capacity to 1,350 vehicles a day. Combined production of the Windsor and Oakville plants of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, is 900 passenger cars and trucks daily. The Chrysler Corporation is completing an expansion program which will increase production capacity to 512 passenger cars and 100 trucks a day.

Of the remaining motor vehicle companies, The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Limited, is the largest producer, manufacturing 10,615 units in 1953 with an average of 750 hourly-rated employees. Studebaker is also contemplating expansion from its factory in Hamilton to a site near Burlington.

Nash Motors of Canada, Limited, began manufacturing in its Toronto plant in 1950. Its average working force was 287 in 1953.

Welles Corporation Limited, Windsor; International Harvester Co. of Canada Limited, Chatham; Fitzjohn Coach of Canada, Limited, Brantford; Four Wheel Drive Auto Co. Ltd., Kitchener; and the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Ltd., Fort William, all manufacture a small number of motor vehicles. Their operations are mainly confined to trucks and buses.

The importance of the "Big Three" implies centralization of the industry. In the Border and Kawartha Regions, the automobile industry dominates the entire economy.

The Border Region is more completely dependent on the automobile

industry than the Kawartha. More than three-fifths of the population of Windsor depend directly on the payrolls of Ford, Chrysler and General Motors subsidiaries, and perhaps another one-fifth upon supplier industries.(5) Three other, smaller companies manufacture trucks, buses and parts in the Region. There are thirty other establishments at Windsor, Chatham, Kingsville, and Harrow, making metal parts and accessories as their main products.

Almost a third of the manufacturing employees in the Kawartha Region, and over 90 percent of those in Oshawa, work at the General Motors plant. Many of the products manufactured by other establishments in the city, including safety glass, castings, stampings, textiles and leather, are used in the fabrication of motor vehicles, and firms producing them are wholly or partially dependent on the automobile industry. Factories manufacturing parts in the Region are also situated in Uxbridge, Peterborough, and Ajax.

The recent move of a large part of Ford's operations to the Oakville plant may indicate a trend away from centralization.

The industry in Canada is, of course, closely linked to that in the United States. The main manufacturers now operating in this country were established by American parent companies. Some are now separate Canadian companies, but all still work closely with their American counterparts.

Their concentration near Detroit emphasizes their dependence, as indicated by E.C. Row, president of Chrysler Corp. of Canada:

The benefit of being within a few miles of the Detroit plant where engines and body stampings are being turned out, and being able to drive there in 20 minutes to discuss production and supply problems with officials of the parent company outweighs the advantage of being closer to the market as the plant would be if it moved to the Toronto-Hamilton area.(6)

Ford, similarly, followed American production of body stampings from Detroit to Buffalo by moving its assembly operations from Windsor to Oakville.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada is a separate company. The General Motors Corporation operates four subsidiaries in Canada from its head office in Detroit. These include General Motors of Canada, Limited, The McKinnon Industries, Limited (a motor vehicle parts manufacturer), Frigidaire Products of Canada, Limited, and General Motors Diesel, Limited. The Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, is wholly owned by the American company.

In the field of design and technique of manufacture the motor vehicle companies are also closely allied to the American industry. The first Canadian establishments imported parts from their American owners to assemble in this country. To-day, 70 percent of the material and labour content of Ford motor vehicles is of Canadian origin.(7)

Because of the relatively small volume, it is uneconomical for Canadian manufacturers to make certain parts in Canada or to assume independently the cost of research and related overhead items. All the designing is done at present in the United States, and Canadian firms pay only in proportion to Canadian volume. Every Canadian automobile manufacturer imports body panels and vehicle frames from the United States(7) and these make up a large part of the foreign content. The body panels are made from a type and width of steel which is not made in Canada, and the stamping process entails expensive dies and presses.

In addition, certain materials, such as natural rubber, tin and cotton, are not produced in Canada.

(5) W. A. Wecker, Presentation to the "Rump" of the House of Commons, by the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, February 1953.

(6) Financial Post, February 28, 1952.

(7) Rhys M. Sale, Presentation to the House of Commons, op.cit., Part III.

On the basis of an annual demand of 100,000 cars, it was estimated in 1948⁽⁸⁾ that the retail price of a car would increase by one third if the Canadian industry manufactured all its own parts. Since annual production is now between four and five times that assumed in the 1948 study, increased cost per car would be considerably less. Total American passenger car production is over twenty times as great as Canadian, but there are more models produced, and some assembly line runs are small, as are British and European. However, the Canadian industry's efficiency is considered second only to that of the United States.

All the major motor vehicles plants in Canada, as well as many parts plants, are now unionized. U.A.W. membership in Canada stood at 57,905 at January 1, 1953.

A 10 percent excise tax (reduced from 15 percent April 5, 1955) and a 10 percent sales tax are levied on the sale price of the automobile when manufactured or imported. Nine major motor vehicle manufacturers remitted a total of \$137,993,445⁽⁹⁾ in sales and excise taxes to the Federal Government in 1954. The Department of National Revenue shows receipts of \$78,200,000 in excise taxes from automobiles for the fiscal year 1952-53. An estimated \$70 million, 11 percent of the total collected for Canada, was turned over in sales tax in the same period. In addition, corporation taxes on companies manufacturing automobiles, parts and equipment totalled \$55,619,000, eight percent of this type of revenue from all manufacturers, in the 1952 taxation year.

The Provincial Government's revenue from motor vehicles depends mainly on their use. Net revenue from the Ontario tax on gasoline to cover use of highways by motor vehicles in the fiscal year 1953-54 was \$86.2 million, while registration of motor vehicles accounted for revenue of \$25.4 million.

THE MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS INDUSTRY

Directly dependent on the automotive industry for their existence are a number of related industries and services. Among these are the manufacturers of parts and accessories and those which supply the material used in their production. The wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories, gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases are vitally concerned. Motor vehicle dealers and salesmen, retailers of automobile parts, tires, batteries, etc., and gasoline, are all affected by the well-being of the automotive industry itself. Also somewhat dependent on this industry are the companies which insure and finance the sale of motor vehicles.

Related to the main industry is the motor-carrier industry, carrying both passengers and freight in equipment which includes buses, trucks, trailers and tractors.

Most of Canada's primary and many of her secondary industries are necessary to the manufacture of automotive parts and accessories. The mining, lumbering, iron and steel, chemical, pulp and paper, textile, and glass industries all contribute. Many men are employed in these activities, not only directly, but also in making the materials and articles used in them: the fuel for heating steel for rolling and forging, the forging dies, the cutting and grinding tools. There must also be labour to supply the necessary power, transportation and other services. In addition, the investment in machinery and equipment must be taken into account.

Of the carbon and alloy steel shipped by the Canadian primary iron and steel industries, 6.6 percent and 55.3 percent, respectively, went to the automotive industries in 1953. Nearly 24 percent of the radio receiving sets produced in Canada during 1954 were for installation in automobiles. Electric storage batteries for automobile engines accounted for 76 percent of the value of factory sales of all

(8) Ronald Williams, The Financial Post, January 17, 1948.
(9) Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Toronto.

types of batteries in 1954. Tires and tubes produced for motor vehicles by the Canadian rubber products industry in 1953 were valued at \$131.7 million, 45.3 percent of the total gross value of production for the industry.

In terms of employment, an estimated 375,000 people, 7 percent of the labour force, owe their jobs directly or indirectly to the automotive industry in Canada. The motor vehicles industry itself accounts for less than a tenth of this estimated total. A rough breakdown shows the distribution among dependent industry groups at the 1951 Census:

<u>Manufacturing:</u>	motor vehicle parts and accessories	16,600
	petroleum refining and products	12,700
	auto repair and garages	57,500
<u>Trade, Retail and Wholesale:</u>		
	motor vehicles, parts, tires, batteries, and accessories	50,300
	gas, lubricating oil, and greases	32,700
<u>Transportation:</u>	truck	60,600
	taxi and interurban bus and coach	30,100
<u>Construction:</u>	highway, bridge and street	52,400

Another estimated 26,000 may be added to this for employees of iron and steel and other metal industries, rubber, textile and glass industries, and finance and insurance companies serving the automotive industry.

Considered as a separate manufacturing industry, the motor vehicle parts industry, as measured by gross value of products, is the sixth largest in Ontario. The most recent comparative statistics, for 1953, show gross value of products as \$297.8 million, 3.4 percent of the total for all manufacturing industries.

In 1953, 179 plants in Canada manufactured metal parts and accessories for motor vehicles as their chief products. One hundred and five of these were in Ontario. Although this represents only 58.7 percent of the plants in Canada, 95 percent of the 23,335 persons employed and 95.5 percent of the salaries and wages earned in the industry were attributable to this Province. Almost 97 percent of the gross selling value of the goods manufactured by the industry was produced in Ontario.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

	Number of Plants	Average No. of Employees	Total Salaries & Wages \$'000	Cost of Materials at Works \$'000	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works \$'000
1947	82	16,424	34,661	63,201	126,539
1948	92	15,532	37,457	67,909	135,300
1949	97	17,191	44,153	86,524	167,724
1950	96	18,999	54,502	120,300	222,116
1951	94	20,205	62,844	139,052	255,217
1952	98	20,479	68,925	141,537	266,351
1953	105	22,177	77,566	158,542	297,766

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; The Motor Vehicle Parts Industry.

Products made by over 100 parts establishments in Ontario include axles, bodies and cabs, chassis springs, spark plugs, engine parts, radiators, car heaters, headlights, brakes, and automobile hardware. Fifty-seven percent of the metal automobile parts and accessories made in Canada in 1952 came from the 172 plants. The remainder were manufactured in factories making other commodities as plants.

their chief products. Other automobile materials such as lacquers and upholstering are not recorded separately.

In 1953, \$226.7 million worth of motor vehicle parts were imported. Many parts imported are in a semi-finished state and go to the Canadian parts industry to be used as components of the final product. Except for 1.9 percent from the United Kingdom and 0.1 percent from other countries, all imports were from the United States.

Every Canadian automobile manufacturer imports parts for its cars. The Canadian parts industry is protected from U. S. imports by a complicated tariff system. Under this system automobile parts which have been declared "made in Canada" are subject to a $17\frac{1}{2}$ percent tariff. A large number of parts not "made in Canada" are admitted free from the United States if the importing car maker incurs a stated percentage of his factory production costs in the British Commonwealth, which means, for practical purposes, in Canada. The required Canadian content varies according to the number of passenger cars produced annually. Factories producing less than 10,000 units must have 40 percent, 10 to 20,000 units, 50 percent, and over 20,000 units, 60 percent Canadian content in order to import American parts not "made in Canada" duty-free.

Most imported truck parts which are also "made in Canada" are dutiable at 25 percent. If they are not declared "made in Canada" they are admitted at $17\frac{1}{2}$ percent tariff, or, if the importing manufacturer achieves the required Canadian content, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Factories producing yearly less than 10,000 trucks must have 40 percent, and over 10,000 units, 50 percent Canadian content to take advantage of the reduced tariff. Forty-six percent of specified motor vehicle parts imported from the United States in 1952 were admitted duty free.

Only \$17 million worth of Canadian-made motor vehicle parts, 5.5 percent of total Canadian production, was exported in 1953.

The cost of materials used in the motor vehicle parts industry in Canada amounted to \$162.3 million in 1953, an increase of 11.4 percent over the previous year. In Ontario the cost of materials amounted to \$158.5 million, 97.7 percent of the total for Canada, and 53.2 percent of the gross value of products.

An estimated 17,900 persons were employed in the Ontario motor vehicle parts industry in 1954. A peak in employment was reached in 1953, with an estimated average employment of 22,000. Seasonal fluctuation is evident in this industry. High employment periods occur in the early summer, with a drop to a low in November and December. In the automotive industry proper, high employment normally occurs in the spring and early summer with model change-over layoffs in the late fall. Following decreased employment in the former industry, employment in the parts industry dropped below the 1951 level in 1954.

Wages and salaries in the motor vehicle parts industries are slightly lower than in the motor vehicles industry. Both average hourly earnings and average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage earners were 8 percent lower in 1953. The differential had declined to about 6 percent in 1954. Labour in parts plants is under the jurisdiction of the United Automobile Workers (U.A.W. - C.I.O.) Union and agreements generally follow those made in the automobile plants.

ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR HOURLY-RATED EMPLOYEES
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES, ONTARIO

	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings ¢	Average Weekly Wages \$
1951	41.7	138.4	57.71
1952	40.3	153.0	61.66
1953	40.3	157.9	63.63
1954	39.1	163.0	63.77

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Annual Review of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings.

More than half of the Ontario metal parts and accessories plants are located in and around two cities - Toronto, with 30 establishments, and Windsor, with 22. However, the largest plant in the industry, employing about 4,600 persons, is situated in St. Catharines, where there are three other parts' plants.

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS INDUSTRY
ONTARIO - BY REGIONS**

<u>Region</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1952</u>
Metropolitan	27	34	Blue Water	1	3
Burlington	2	2	Kawartha	2	6
Niagara	9	5	Quinte	1	1
Upper Thames	3	7	Upper St. Lawrence	1	1
Border	16	30	Ottawa Valley	1	1
St. Clair River	1	1			
Upper Grand River	4	7	TOTAL	68	98

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; The Motor Vehicle Parts Industry.

The tendency toward centralization of establishments in the Border, Metropolitan and Kawartha Regions, where the "Big Three" of the automobile industry are located, has accentuated recent unemployment problems in these areas. Other enterprises, in Oshawa and Windsor, manufacture products used in the fabrication of motor vehicles but are not included in the statistics of the parts industry.

Sales and Services

In 1951, there were 4,030 persons engaged in the wholesaling of motor vehicles and accessories and 6,861 in wholesaling gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases in Ontario. In 1953, 61 companies, 25 of which were in Ontario, were wholesaling parts and accessories in Canada. Average sales per firm in Ontario in 1953 were \$554,564.

At the retail level in Ontario in 1951 there were 15,664 persons engaged in selling motor vehicles, 8,590 in selling gasoline, lubricating oils and greases, and 2,304 in the sale of automobile parts, tires and batteries. The estimated 1954 retail sales in Ontario for motor vehicle dealers amounted to \$768.7 million, and for garages and filling stations, \$240.7 million, 37 and 43 percent, respectively, of the Canadian total. In 1952, there were more than 12,600 retail gasoline outlets in Ontario. This figure includes all retail outlets having gasoline pumps and licensed to sell gasoline. There were also 3,319 garages engaged in servicing and repairing motor vehicles, and 6,850 storage garages, parking lots, used car lots, etc. During 1953, 783.8 million gallons (1) of gasoline were sold in the Province, an increase of 88.4 million gallons over the previous year.

**ESTIMATED RETAIL SALES IN ONTARIO
(Thousands of Dollars)**

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>% Change 1954/1953</u>
Motor Vehicle Dealers	699,243	769,255	845,623	768,715	- 9.1
Garages & Filling Stations	212,560	223,400	240,128	240,681	0.2

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Retail Trade.

(1) This figure is net sales, i.e., gross sales less sales of gasoline which is exempt from tax or on which tax was refunded.

Ontario retail sales for motor vehicles and for garage and filling stations were, respectively, 9.1 percent lower and 0.2 percent higher in 1954 than in 1953. During 1954, 140,727 new passenger cars with a retail value of \$361.2 million, and 24,951 new commercial vehicles retailing at \$68.2 million, were sold in Ontario. During 1954, 165,678 new motor vehicles, with a retail value of \$429.4 million, were sold in Ontario, a drop of 14.4 percent in number and 11.9 percent in value from 1953.

Although it is not known exactly how many persons are engaged in the financing of motor vehicle purchases, it is interesting to note that 38.3 percent, 63,443, of the new motor vehicles sold in Ontario during 1954 were financed to the amount of 26.7 percent of their total value. Eighty-six percent of these were passenger cars. In Canada as a whole, 40.4 percent of all new motor vehicles sold were financed to an amount equal to 29.6 percent of their total value. In Ontario, 160,943, and in Canada 384,663 used car sales were financed in 1954. During 1954, the number of new cars financed dropped to 63,443, an 11.1 percent decline from 1953. The value financed declined by 6.1 percent.

Motor Transport

The motor transport industry in Canada and in Ontario has increased markedly since the end of World War II, both as to the number of trucks in use and the variety of services which they perform. Many different types of goods are carried by trucks, including farm and market garden produce, raw materials, waste and garbage, and manufactured articles.

About one in every five motor vehicles on the road in Ontario is a commercial vehicle. The Provincial Department of Highways issued licences to 5,983 firms operating 19,673 trucks and trailers for public commercial purposes in 1953. The truck transportation industry in Ontario employed over 20,000 at the 1951 Census.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 677 establishments transported 6.8 million tons of freight between cities and rural areas in Ontario in 1951. This is estimated by the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario to be approximately one-third of the actual tonnage hauled. In the same year, 69 million tons of railway freight was carried from points in the Province.

Over 64 million passengers were carried on intercity and rural bus routes in Ontario in 1951.

The number of commercial motor vehicles registered in Ontario during 1953 reached a total of 261,923, an increase of 7.5 percent over the previous year. This figure includes 3,848 motor buses, 201 trolley buses and an unknown number of tractors. Trailers registered totalled 80,673.

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN ONTARIO

	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Other Vehicles	Total
1951	958,082	225,271	21,745	1,205,098
1952	1,024,816	243,591	23,346	1,291,753
1953	1,117,175	261,923	27,021	1,406,119
1954	1,187,722	268,258	33,986	1,489,966

Source: Motor Vehicles Branch, Ontario Department of Highways.

The rapid expansion in the number of motor vehicles in Ontario, from 178 to 1,489,966 in just fifty-two years, has been an important factor in the development of more and better roads. In 1953, there were 80,819 miles of road in Ontario. The building of new roads and the maintenance and improvement of old roads, plus the planning and general staff work which must precede these operations, provide employment for many persons.

It may be seen that the effects of the automotive industry on the economy of the Province and of the country as a whole are not limited to the actual production of motor vehicles, but spread far out through secondary and related industries.

THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Ontario has been generously endowed by nature with two vital natural resources - wood and water - but in order to derive full benefit from these gifts, man had to give of his imagination, energy, courage and capital. Thus was he able to bring together these two resources and so make possible the large-scale production of cheap paper.

It was not until the 1860's that wood was used in Canada as a basis for the manufacture of paper. Prior to that time almost all paper was made from linen and cotton rags. (A small amount of straw and of other fibres was used in the manufacture of board and other coarse materials.) The supply of rags was limited, however, and as a result of the growing demand, became very expensive. After much experimentation with the fibres of various plants, it was decided that spruce, balsam and hemlock were the most suitable for the production of paper. Today, approximately 94 percent of all Canadian pulp is made from wood.

Coniferous trees, especially black spruce and balsam, are the species most generally used in the production of pulp. The increased use of the sulphate process and the manufacture of kraft paper, however, have made it possible to use jack pine and certain hardwood species more extensively. It is estimated that in 1954, Ontario had 62.4 billion board feet of accessible softwood saw timber and 495 million cords of smaller but still merchantable softwoods.

The pulp and paper companies must obtain most of their pulpwood from lands leased from the Crown. In 1954, they had some 87,000 square miles of forest land under lease from the Provincial Government. The pulpwood taken from these lands, together with the small amount taken from the companies' freehold lands makes up about two-thirds of the pulpwood supply. The remaining third is purchased from farmers and others with small woodlots. In many cases such purchases provide the main portion of the farmer's cash income.

A pulp and paper mill is usually located close to abundant sources of pulpwood and of water. Once established it is not easily moved. It is therefore of vital importance to the companies to maintain the yield of their limits. The Provincial Government is particularly concerned and is responsible for preventing the depletion of this important natural resource.

In 1953, Ontario produced 3.3 million cords of pulpwood (one-quarter of the total for Canada), valued at \$92.4 million, of which some 709,000 cords, valued at \$17.9 million, were exported.

Water, too, played its role in the development of what is today a leading industry. Not only does it provide a cheap and practical means for transporting logs from the limits to the pulp mill, but vast quantities are used in the processes by which wood is converted into pulp, and pulp into paper. In addition, it is used to produce the hydro-electric power of which the industry uses so much. It is estimated that some 250 tons of water may be used to produce one ton of paper.

The pulping process, either mechanical or chemical, reduces the wood to the cellulose fibres which make up almost half its content. The basic principle in paper-making is that wet cellulose fibres stick to each other as water is removed from them. The mechanical method reduces the logs to pulp by pressing them against large grindstones. More than half of all the pulp produced is of this type. In the chemical process, wood chips are cooked at high temperatures and under pressure in either an acid or an alkaline solution, thus dissolving everything but the cellulose fibres. The pulp yield by this method is about half the weight of the wood.

The characteristics of chemical pulp, which contains only cellulose fibres, are quite different from those of mechanical pulp which has all the components of the original wood. Paper made from the mechanical type is weaker, tends to become brittle with time and is more opaque than that made from chemical pulp. It is used chiefly for making newsprint. The proportions are usually about 85 percent mechanical and 15 percent chemical.

Wood pulp is not the only raw material used in the manufacture of

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS, ONTARIO

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Pulp and paper mills	67.20	67.63	70.09	72.32
Other paper products*	45.45	49.72	53.26	54.97
All paper products	58.55	61.16	63.72	65.67
All manufacturing	51.09	56.03	58.65	59.60

* paper boxes and bags; roofing papers; miscellaneous paper products.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Annual Review of Man-hours and Hourly Earnings.

The pulp and paper industry is one of the largest users of electricity in Canada. In Ontario, in 1953, the industry consumed 3.9 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy. Fifty-six percent of this amount was purchased, at a cost of \$7.1 million. This is an increase of 112.6 million kilowatt hours, and \$563,300 over 1952. The remaining energy was generated by the industry for its own use.

A large amount of fuel other than electricity is required. This is of importance to the coal mining and fuel oil industries, for in 1953, the Ontario pulp and paper industry consumed \$14.6 million worth of fuel.

The farming population is also touched by the pulp and paper industry. About 34 percent of all pulpwood in Canada is purchased from farmers and owners of small woodlots. Many farmers cut pulpwood during the winter and so add to their cash income.

Other industries are also affected by the activities of the pulp and paper industry. For example, in 1953, the value of chemicals, pulp stones and similar items used in the manufacture of wood pulp, in Ontario, amounted to \$15.2 million. In that same year, over \$19 million was spent in the Province, on chemicals, fillers, dyes, colours and other materials and supplies used in the manufacture of paper. An additional \$8.3 million went to purchase fibre and stock other than wood. These included rags, waste paper, straw and flax fibre and pulp.

From the above it may be seen that the activities of the pulp and paper industry are felt throughout the economy, and that the prosperity of this industry is of concern to all Canadians.

PRODUCTION OF PAPER IN ONTARIO, 1953

	<u>Quantity</u> '000 tons	<u>Value</u> \$'000
Newsprint	1,298	144,360
Paperboards	435	51,985
Book and writing	170	38,899
Wrapping	62	14,980
Tissue	37	10,028
All Other	17	3,159
 TOTAL	 2,019	 263,410
 =====	 =====	 =====

Note: Totals may not add, due to rounding.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; The Pulp and Paper Industry, 1953.

paper. The finest grades are made from cotton or linen rags. Some grades of paper and paperboard use a pulp which contains a large percentage of waste paper which has been reprocessed. Wheat, rye, oat and barley straw are used in the manufacture of some types of paperboard. A special type of pulp for use in making cigarette paper is made from flax straw.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, ONTARIO

	Average Number of Employees*	Salaries and Wages*	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials Used	Gross Value of Products**	Net Value of Products
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949	16,793	51,577	18,833	113,685	264,183	131,665
1950	16,977	55,131	20,398	121,452	299,446	157,596
1951	18,348	69,105	20,980	152,196	387,042	213,866
1952	18,883	72,580	19,673	148,362	342,613	174,578
1953	18,631	74,971	21,681	153,554	352,414	177,180

* Does not include woods workers. ** Value of Factory Shipments since 1952.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; The Pulp and Paper Industry.

In Ontario, pulp and paper in 1953 ranked fourth in gross value of production, and sixth in salaries and wages and number of employees. The gross value of production in the industry in Ontario was 2.9 percent higher in 1953 than it was in 1952.

In 1953, there were 127 pulp and paper mills in Canada, and 43 in Ontario. The largest Canadian-owned pulp and paper company is Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited. In Ontario, it has newsprint mills at Iroquois Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William and Port Arthur; sulphite plants at Smooth Rock (bleached) and Sault Ste. Marie (unbleached); and also manufactures paper board at Sturgeon Falls and fine paper at Georgetown, Port Arthur and Thorold. In addition, there is one newsprint mill in Manitoba and one in Quebec. The company's earnings are derived largely from the sale of newsprint, about 80 percent of which is sold in the United States.

The Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited is one of the more diversified companies in the pulp and paper group. It ranks as one of the largest producers of fine and specialty papers in Canada. In Ontario, the company has a plant at Cornwall, and a subsidiary, Alliance Paper Mills, Limited, has plants at Merriton, Georgetown and Toronto.

The Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company manufactures newsprint at Kenora and Fort Frances, and groundwood specialty papers at Fort Frances. Other products are made at International Falls, Minnesota.

Employment in the pulp and paper industry in Ontario tends to fluctuate with a high in September and a low in March, with the number employed at the peak about seven percent greater than the number employed at the slackest period. This seasonality is due largely to fluctuations in the supply of pulpwood which in turn is caused by the effect of climatic conditions on transportation. Seasonal changes in demand for the products of the industry, especially building paper and paperboard also affect employment, but to a lesser extent.

As of December, 1954, the average weekly wage for hourly-rated employees in Ontario pulp and paper mills was \$73.41. This is the second highest rate in the Province and compares with \$76.10 for aircraft and parts, and \$60.42 for the whole of manufacturing.

In both volume and value of production, the manufacture of newsprint is the most important section of the pulp and paper industry. In Ontario, in 1953, it accounted for 64 percent, by volume, and 55 percent, by value, of total paper production in the Province that year. The value of newsprint production in 1953 was 5.4 percent greater than the value recorded for 1952.

Expansion of newsprint capacity in the United States, part of which is designed to make use of southern pine and north-eastern hardwood, is adding to American supplies of domestic newsprint. As demand is increasing rapidly, however, the market for Canadian newsprint in that country should continue to grow. In addition, the constantly growing demand for newsprint in both Canada's domestic and overseas markets, should ensure a continual expansion of the industry in Ontario.

The manufacture of paperboards forms the second largest division of Ontario's paper industry. Output of paperboards, in 1953, totalled 435,000 tons, (21.5 percent of total paper output in the Province that year), and had a value of \$51,985,000 (or 20 percent of the value of all paper produced in Ontario in 1953). Moreover, paperboard production in Ontario in 1953, was up 6.5 percent in volume, and 8.4 percent in value, over 1952.

The growth of paperboard production has been fairly steady since the mid-1930's, reflecting the growing use of this product for cartons and containers, for packing and shipping, and for various construction purposes.

Next in importance, both in volume and value of output, is the manufacture of book and writing paper. Production in Ontario totalled 170,000 tons in 1953 (up 11 percent from 1952), and was valued at \$38,899,000 (an increase of nine percent). The output of wrapping paper (62,000 tons valued at \$14,980,000) and of tissue paper (37,000 tons valued at \$10,028,000) was also higher than in 1952. Wrapping paper production showed an increase of about nine percent in both volume and value, while tissue paper was up approximately 18 percent in both respects.

Closely related to the pulp and paper industry are those industries which use paper as the raw material in their manufacturing processes. Included in this category are the paper box and bag industry, the roofing paper industry, and the manufacture of various miscellaneous paper goods. In Ontario, there were 13,631 employees in these industries in 1952, earning almost \$39 million and turning out products with a gross value of over \$190 million.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF PAPER-USING INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO, 1952

	No. of Establishments	Average No. of Employees	Value of Factory Shipments \$'000	Ontario as % of Canada	Net Value of Production \$'000
Paper Boxes and Bags	101	6,924	93,422	54.3	37,770
Roofing Paper	6	508	10,746	25.7	5,770
Miscellaneous	112	6,199	86,139	62.3	40,317

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The roofing paper industry includes all establishments which manufacture asphalt shingles, sidings and roll roofings, and tar and asphalt saturated felts and sheathings. The category, "miscellaneous paper goods industry", includes those establishments engaged in coating, treating or otherwise converting paper and paper-board, for purposes other than paper boxes, bags and roofing paper. Among the most important of these "miscellaneous" paper products are waxed paper, packaged toilet paper, envelopes, gummed sealing tape, paper napkins and paper towels.

PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Ontario's primary iron and steel industry in 1953 was second only to the automobile industry in terms of employees and salaries and wages, and ranked third in value of factory shipments. It accounted for about four percent of the total employees and value of factory shipments, and around four and one-half percent of total salaries and wages for all manufacturing industries in the Province.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

	<u>Number of Plants</u>	<u>Average Number of Employees</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages</u> \$'000	<u>Cost of Fuel & Electricity at Works</u> \$'000	<u>Cost of Materials at Works</u> \$'000	<u>Gross Selling Value of Products at Works</u> \$'000
1953	26	24,383	93,901	22,529	162,584	352,408(*)
1952	24	23,479	87,661	22,606	189,474	386,834(*)
1951	24	22,670	77,428	23,779	178,221	359,410
1950	23	19,618	59,963	19,874	123,458	259,660
1949	24	18,981	56,947	16,624	112,718	226,993
1948	26	19,395	53,691	18,463	103,335	214,419
1947	26	17,658	42,692	14,292	83,205	164,756
1946	27	15,078	34,065	9,415	52,830	114,304

(*) Value of factory shipments have been used since 1952.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; The Primary Iron and Steel Industry.

The primary iron and steel industry as defined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, whose figures are used throughout this article, includes two main types of establishments:

1. Blast furnaces primarily engaged in manufacturing pig iron, blast-furnace ferro-alloys and castings made direct from the furnace, and
2. Steel works and rolling mills engaged in converting pig iron, scrap iron and scrap steel into steel and in hot and cold rolling of steel into blooms, billets, rails, bars and rods. In many cases, the processes of conversion and rolling are performed in the same plant and in many establishments, the manufacturing processes are carried beyond the rolling stage. (1)

Thirteen of the sixteen blast furnaces in Canada are situated in Ontario, where they produced 85.4 percent of the total pig iron in Canada in 1953. The remaining three blast furnaces are in Nova Scotia. Of the 130 steel furnaces in the country, the 75 in this Province produced 79.3 percent of the steel ingots and castings.

The history of the iron and steel industry in Canada follows the history of general industrial conditions. For many years it struggled on in spite of the undeveloped nature of the country. With the development of Canadian manufacturing and the opening of new markets through increased transportation facilities, the iron and steel industry established itself more firmly during the first decades of the twentieth century. Railway and building construction, the expansion of agriculture, and continued manufacturing development increased the demand for iron and steel products. Immigration supplied the necessary labour, and the discovery of coal and iron ore the raw materials.(2)

(1) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Standard Industrial Classification Manual.
 (2) W.J.A. Donald, The Canadian Iron and Steel Industry, Houghton and Mifflin Company, Boston 1915, p. 18.

The first attempt to manufacture iron in Ontario was made in 1800 at Lyndhurst, in Leeds County. This and a number of later projects failed because of inferior ore, lack of fuel, shortage of skilled workers and managers, or expensive transportation.⁽³⁾ Until near the end of the 19th century, Ontario still had no pig iron producing plants and no important rolling mills. In 1895 a blast furnace with a capacity of 200 tons a day was built in Hamilton, and two years later a steel plant was added. The project was a success from the beginning. The equipment later was taken over by the Steel Company of Canada.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited was formed in 1910 by the amalgamation of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company "and practically all the important hardware producing firms in Canada".⁽⁴⁾ It thus covered the whole range of production from pig iron and steel ingots to finished consumer products. During its steady growth, it has absorbed over 50 companies and has added equipment until it now has nearly half the pig iron capacity and more than half the capacity of steel ingots and castings in Ontario. By continuing to produce light goods and to supply steel to the manufacturers of light consumer goods, the company has been able to maintain a high degree of stability. Its Hamilton plants are situated midway between coal and iron resources; the eighteen United States ore and coal companies in which it has an interest furnish a large part of its requirements, while limestone is obtained from a subsidiary fifty miles from Hamilton. Its largest markets are in the immediate vicinity.

The establishment of an iron and steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie in 1897 was incidental to the production of nickel, which left a residue of superior alloy steel. The Algoma Iron, Nickel and Steel Company was formed by American interests to produce iron and steel, build bridges, railway cars, locomotives and other heavy goods. The enterprise, dependent on the needs of a new and expanding economy, began auspiciously. However, as a result of over-capitalization, technical mistakes in the early years, and over-specialization of production, the company went through several bankruptcies and financial reorganizations before it attained its present prosperity. Since 1909 the company has been largely controlled by British and Canadian capital. In December, 1934, it was incorporated as the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited.

This company imports coking coal from its own mines in West Virginia and limestone from its deposits in Michigan. It owns and operates ore properties in the Sault area and is near Lake Superior iron ore reserves. The oil boom and western economic expansion have placed it in a strategic geographical position and recent broadening of production has lessened the risk of over-specialization. In 1954, the Algoma Steel Corporation employed about 5,000 persons.

Of the eighteen active firms listed in the primary iron and steel industry in Ontario in 1953, only three, the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, the Steel Company of Canada, Limited and Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited, Hamilton, produce both pig iron and steel ingots and castings. These three also manufacture hot-rolled iron and steel. The other establishments rely for pig iron on those listed above, plus the Canadian Furnace Company, a subsidiary of Algoma in Port Colborne, Dominion Iron and Steel, Limited in Nova Scotia, or foreign imports, which made up 1.0 percent of the apparent Canadian supply of pig iron in 1953.

The most important raw materials used in making pig iron are, in order of weight: air, iron ore, coke, limestone and scrap. The raw materials are processed in blast furnaces. These have increased in size from the oversized fireplaces of a century ago to present day giants (100 feet high and 28 feet across), as a result of efforts to supply the increasing demand at the lowest possible cost to the producer.

(3) *Ibid.* p. 49-55.

(4) *Industrial Canada*, vol. XI, p. 331 in *ibid.* p. 249.

RAW MATERIALS FOR A MODERN BLAST FURNACE

	<u>Tons</u> <u>per Day</u>	<u>Tons</u> <u>per Minute</u>
Solids charged at the top		
Iron ore and ore bearing materials such as scrap and sinter	2,880	
Fuel-coke	1,370	
Flux-limestone and dolomite	<u>610</u>	
 TOTAL	4,860	3.3
Air at the bottom	5,050	3.5
 PRODUCT tapped at the bottom	1,440	1.0
Slag	860	0.6
Gas produced at the top	7,500	5.5

Note: Raw materials and products do not balance as figures are only approximations.

Source: The ABC of Steelmaking, Fenton Publishing Company, Cleveland, 1950.

Of the 16 blast furnaces in this country, only three, all in Ontario, have capacities approximately the same as the example given in the table above. There has been a great increase in the size of blast furnaces since 1922, when Algoma's four furnaces, for example, had a combined daily capacity of only 1,450 tons of iron, compared to its present annual capacity of 1.5 million tons for 6 furnaces. Even then, the very small furnaces in Parry Sound, Midland and Deseronto with daily capacities of 60-120 tons apparently could not compete with larger, more efficient units. Blast furnaces are efficient to the extent that they do their work in a predictable fashion, making the best use of labour and wasting very little iron. They are more wasteful of coke, since modern furnaces are too large to make the best use of this material.

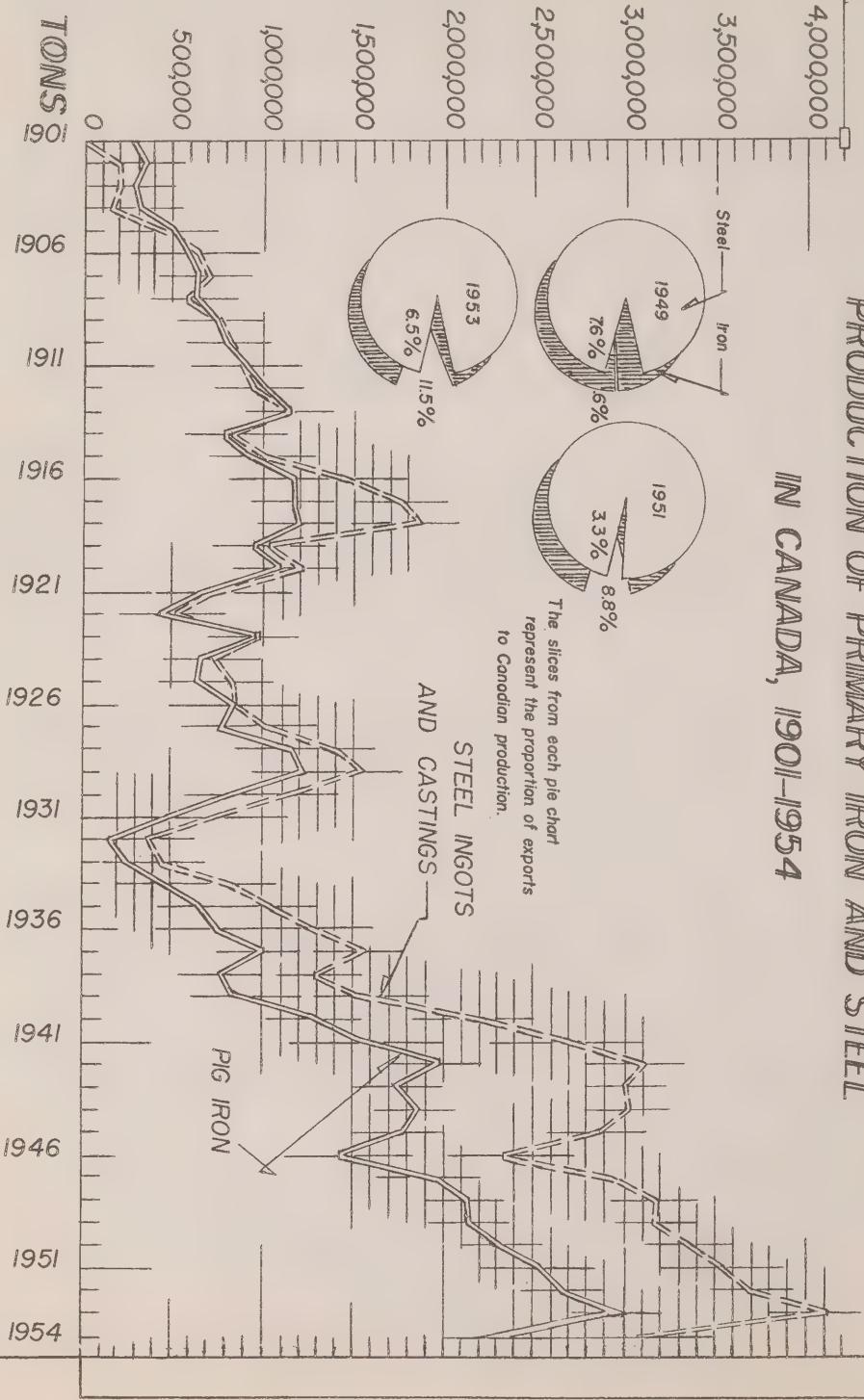
The process of reducing ore to iron is difficult to analyse because of the bulk of materials involved and the great heat (2,500-3,000 F in the hottest zone of the furnace). However, the basic process seems to be as follows: the coke provides the heat required for the reactions. Carbon dioxide, formed as a result of the burning, combines with the hot coke to form carbon monoxide which, in turn, combines with the oxygen in the hematite ore to form pure iron and more carbon dioxide. Air is pumped under pressure (15-30 pounds per square inch) through great furnaces which heat it to 1,000-1,500 F and is then delivered to the blast furnace.

There are many minerals containing iron, but interest is confined to a few. Hematite is the mineral from which most of the world's iron comes. Magnetite, the only magnetic iron ore, is less commonly used. Both ores contain about 70 percent iron, a higher proportion than other minerals such as limonite, siderite (mined by Algoma), pyrites, etc. Ore comes in many physical forms ranging from soft, claylike particles, to hard, dense rock. Other minerals, including useless ones (water) or harmful ones (sulphur) may be mixed with ore, so that treatment or beneficiating, is necessary before any smelting is done. As a result of the varying quality of ore from different mines, furnace operators buy and mix several different grades. This, in part, accounts for the export of Ontario ore to the United States and the manufacture of most of Ontario's steel from American ore.

Coke seems to be relatively the scarcest of the major ingredients. While there are large reserves of coal on most of the continents, Africa and South America excepted, coal suitable for metallurgical purposes is not so common. The coke produced must not only be reasonably pure chemically, but strong physically to hold up the great weight of ore and limestone. Other fuels have been used: charcoal was used in American furnaces until about 1855, and is still used in a few South American furnaces; anthracite and raw bituminous coal have also been used. However, for large scale production coke remains the best and cheapest fuel.

Most of the 4,430,942 tons of coke used in Canada in 1953 was produced

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL IN CANADA, 1901-1954



in this country, all imports, 311,711 tons, and exports, 162,631 tons, nearly all to or from Ontario, were more important. Domestic blast furnaces used about 63 percent of the coke supply. About three-quarters of the coking coal is imported.

Alternative smelting processes using low shaft furnaces (the low shaft means a light load of ore which low grade coke can support) and electricity or oil seem to be more the product of necessity than of advancing technology.

Limestone causes fusion of the 'gangue', or worthless material in the ore, which would otherwise clog up the furnaces. Sulphur found in the ore and coke would readily combine with the liquid iron, making a weak and brittle metal, except that the lime is more 'attractive' to it.

In 1953, Canadian blast furnaces used about 3 percent of the industry's scrap. Most of it went into steel furnaces and foundries.

A large part, 41.4 percent, of the scrap used came from the companies' internal operations, the rest being purchased. Scrap iron and steel made up 47.5 percent of the value of materials used in steel furnaces.

The primary mills use a great deal of gas to heat the air going into blast furnaces, to heat steel ingots, run steam engines, etc. Some of this gas comes from coke ovens and some from blast furnace tops. There is also a small chemical industry based on coke-oven by-products but no definite percentage of this production can be listed as originating with the iron and steel industry.

In Canada in 1953, most of the pig iron and scrap went into 46 open hearth furnaces (31 were in Ontario), two converters in Ontario and 82 electric furnaces (44 in Ontario). Eighty-six percent of the steel capacity came from the open hearth furnaces. Pig iron contains carbon, silicon, and phosphorus in large enough quantities to make it brittle. Most of these are removed in the open hearth by combination with oxygen. The old-fashioned Bessemer converter did this by blowing air through the liquid metal but nitrogen in the air effected steel adversely. The open hearth furnace uses about 300 pounds of iron ore, which contains considerable oxygen, to the ton of steel. As in blast furnaces, the gangue in the ore causes trouble. Dofasco, in Hamilton, has recently introduced a method of forcing oxygen under pressure into the steel furnaces. This is slightly reminiscent of the Bessemer converter but the process is much more easily controlled. Company engineers claim that the energy used in making oxygen is about one-quarter of that used in smelting and refining steel by the open hearth method. Various materials are charged to steel furnaces including limestone, fluorspar and manganese. Very small amounts of alloy metals, chrome, tungsten, nickel, etc., are also added.

Production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings have shown a steady and almost parallel increase since 1932. The rise during the war was followed by a decline in 1946. However, with expansion programs in all the main plants, production of pig iron and of steel in 1953 increased 53 percent and 32 percent, respectively, above the 1942 wartime peak. The steel companies were operating at between 95 and 100 percent capacity in 1953 to achieve this production. Production declined again in 1954. Pig iron production was 26.5 percent lower and steel ingots and castings 22.4 percent lower than in 1953.

The decline in pig iron production is explained by the fact that 87 percent of the total consumed in Canada in 1953 went into steel ingots and castings. Another eight percent went to make iron castings. The remainder is used in the production of machinery, agricultural implements, boilers, motor vehicles and parts, railway rolling stock, heating and cooking apparatus, etc. Exports of pig iron made up 11.5 percent of Canadian production in 1953, but only 9.2 percent in 1954.

Although exports of primary iron and steel shapes other than pig iron, are well below the 1953 level, showing a drop of 78.2 percent in 1954, they make up too small a portion of total production to account for the overall decline. In 1953, these exports made up 6.3 percent of Canadian production, less pig iron. The proportion declined to 1.8 percent in 1954.

The reason for the drop in steel production lies rather in domestic consumption. Average monthly domestic shipments of primary iron and steel shapes in

SHIPMENTS OF IRON AND STEEL SHAPES TO
CONSUMING INDUSTRIES (CARBON AND ALLOY)
BY MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1946-1954

275

IN THOUSANDS
OF TONS

250

200

150

100

50

0

Automotive
IndustriesAgricultural
ImplementsBuilding
Construction

Containers

Machinery
and Tools

Merchant

Trade Products

Mining

and Lumbering

National Defence

Pressing ,Forming
and Stamping

Public Works

and Utilities

Railway

Operating

Railway Cars

and Locomotives

Shipbuilding

Wholesalers

and Warehouses

Miscellaneous

1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954

Canada will 10.5 percent from 1953, 0. tons in 1954 to 1955, in tons. In 1954, domestic shipments, with exports and tonnage shipped to producers' own works for further processing, make up total shipments of iron and steel shapes.

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL SHAPES
TO DOMESTIC CONSUMING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

	Average 1949-1952	1953	1954
Automotive industries	7.4	9.4	5.6
Agricultural implements	4.8	3.4	3.0
Building construction	13.2	14.1	14.1
Containers	9.3	8.8	10.9
Merchant trade products	13.6	11.6	13.9
Railway operating	14.7	13.7	12.3
Railway cars and locomotives	5.4	6.7	4.8
Wholesalers and warehouses	11.9	13.7	14.0
Miscellaneous*	19.7	18.7	21.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes machinery and tools, mining and lumbering, national defence, pressing, forming and stamping, works and utilities and shipbuilding, all of which have been relatively stable in the period shown.

Source of original figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Canadian Statistical Review.

Among those whose consumption has declined, the automotive and agricultural implements industries themselves suffered production cutbacks in 1954. Building construction remained high, but the rate was sustained mostly by residential construction. The value of contracts awarded for industrial construction, which uses more steel than residential, declined to \$170 million in 1954, 26.5 percent below the value of 1953. Recovery of the high level of steel production depends on improvement in these consuming industries. Production of steel ingots and steel castings during January, 1955 totalled 316,900 net tons compared with 298,900 tons in January, 1954. Pig iron production however, was down over the same period.

Of all the many industries which rely on adequate and continuing supplies of iron and steel to remain in existence, probably the most dependent is the bridge building and structural steel industry which in 1952 paid 82.3 percent of all its material costs for the purchase of various forms of iron and steel. Nearly 11,000 persons throughout Canada, including 5,000 in Ontario, were employed by this industry. The iron castings industry spent 80.0 percent of all its outlay for materials to buy iron and steel. This industry employed 16,000 people in Canada, 10,000 of whom were in Ontario. The largest user is the transportation equipment industry which in 1952 spent more than \$104 million for iron and steel forms. More than 146,000 persons were employed in this industry which includes motor vehicles and parts, aircraft and parts, railway rolling stock, shipbuilding etc.

Over 300,000 persons who in 1952 earned more than one billion dollars, were employed in the major iron-and steel-using industries in Canada.

Canada's total requirements of iron and steel are only partially met by domestic production. In 1953, 1.4 million tons of primary iron and steel were imported, 20 percent of total Canadian consumption. One million tons came from the United States. Imports, which were over 1.6 million tons in 1951 and 1952, have declined in the last two years and during the first 11 months of 1954 were 17.6 percent lower than in the same period of the previous year. Some primary forms of iron and steel are not manufactured in Canada and must be imported.

SPECIFIED IRON AND STEEL-USING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1952
(1953 figures, where available, shown below 1952 figures)

	Cost of Iron & Steel Used \$'000	Percent of Total Materials Used %	Average No. of Employees	Salaries & Wages \$'000
Bridge Building & Construction	51,109 (54,257)	82.3 (84.5)	10,824 (11,243)	37,419 (42,534)
Iron Castings	61,447 (54,529)	78.3 (78.9)	15,937 (15,346)	51,142 (52,986)
Boilers & Plate Work	24,927 (25,162)	69.2 (67.5)	8,159 (8,958)	28,269 (32,481)
Agricultural Implements	44,505 (34,562)	40.5 (38.3)	18,046 (14,161)	62,424 (50,302)
Machinery	35,318	27.7	34,651	110,982
Electrical Apparatus	41,469 (42,506)	13.2 (11.1)	69,200 (76,856)	217,565 (250,647)
Transportation Equip.	104,831	10.4	146,360	473,118

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Employment in the industry has fallen with the drop in production. It is estimated that in Ontario during 1954, slightly over 20,000 persons were employed in the industry, a drop of 16.5 percent from the peak of 24,380 during 1953. Average employment in the industry had increased steadily to this maximum from 1950. However, it did not recover from the usual slight end-of-the-year decline in 1953, and continued to decrease throughout 1954.

The average hourly earnings of wage-earners in the industry were higher than for any of the major industrial groups in the Province in 1953, and were exceeded only by those of employees in the aircraft and parts and smelting and refining industries, during 1954.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE EARNERS IN ONTARIO

-----PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL-----

Average:	1951	1952	1953	1954	All Manufacturing 1954
Hours per week	40.9	40.9	40.2	39.6	40.3
Hourly earnings ¢	149.1	167.1	176.7	177.4	148.1
Weekly wages \$	60.98	68.34	71.03	70.27	59.60

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Man Hours and Hourly Earnings, Annual Review, 1951-1954.

Some seasonality in employment is evident in the industry. High employment occurs in the late summer, and low in February and March, with a range of about five percent between the peaks.

The industry is highly unionized. The United Steelworkers of America, a Canadian Congress of Labour affiliate, is active in the primary iron and steel industry as well as in steel fabricators, foundries, shipyards and mines. Canadian membership in the union was 70,000 in September, 1954, of which 50,000 were in Ontario. Nearly 30 percent of the Ontario membership, 14,000, was in primary iron and steel plants.

Total new investment in the primary iron and steel industry in Canada rose sharply during 1951 and 1952, following a long period with relatively little expansion. In 1951, new investment was 146 percent higher than the average of the previous three years, and in 1952 was 32 percent higher than in 1951. Preliminary estimates for 1953, (\$91.5 million) however, indicate a drop of 17 percent from the

previous year. Capital investment in construction and machinery made up 66 percent of the total in 1952 and 60 percent in 1951 compared with 36 percent of the total during 1948 to 1950, during which time expenditures on repair and maintenance comprised the largest part of new investment. Estimates for 1953 show a slight reversal of trend, with 53.5 percent of new investment going towards capital expenditures, and 46.5 percent to repair and maintenance. The decrease in investment in the primary iron and steel industry is also seen in Ontario, where steel furnace capacity increased only 3.6 percent during 1953 compared with 29.1 percent in the previous year.

To increase the availability of basic steel during and after the war, the federal government passed money votes "To provide for Production and Transportation Subsidies on Steel and Iron under such terms as may be approved by the Governor-in-Council". Federal government expenditures in this connection from 1947-48 to 1950-51 are shown below:

FISCAL YEAR	EXPENDITURE
1947 - 48	7,950,284
1948 - 49	7,062,390
1949 - 50	4,662,252
1950 - 51	1,514,398

Source: Queen's Printer, Ottawa; Public Accounts of Canada.

Of the amounts shown above, 29 percent went to the Steel Company of Canada, 10 percent to Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, 2.5 percent to Atlas Steel, Hamilton, and 2.1 percent to Algoma Steel.

The three major Ontario companies, Stelco, Algoma and Dofasco, had an annual capacity in 1953 of 3,449,000 net tons, 92 percent of the capacity of steel furnaces in the Province, and 69 percent of the capacity of the whole country. The dominance of these companies which initiated the steel making process is reflected in the centralization of the industry in the Province. More than one-half of the labour force in Ontario's primary iron and steel industry at the 1951 Census was in Hamilton, employed by the Steel Company of Canada, Dominion Foundries and Steel, and the four smaller steel processing establishments in the city. Another fifth was employed at the Algoma Steel Corporation and the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation, Limited at Sault Ste. Marie. Forty percent of this city's labour force was employed by these companies in 1951. Two establishments are located in Welland, two in Orillia, and one each in Owen Sound, Kitchener and Guelph. In addition, the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited has eighteen steel furnaces in Windsor with a capacity of nearly 100,000 net tons per year.

The location of primary iron and steel industries is influenced, of course, by the availability of ore and other raw materials, power, transportation and markets. The major companies have the advantage of water transport for both the product and raw materials. Most of the transport of iron ore, coke and limestone is by lake freighter. Rail transport of iron ore is used between the Steep Rock mines at Atikokan and the lakehead, where it is loaded on board ship.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL
AND ITS RAW MATERIALS IN CANADA, 1953.

	BY RAIL		BY SHIP		
	(estimated)		'000 tons		
	'000 tons	Total	Coast-wise	For Export	For Import
Iron ore	2,844	10,213	921	4,907	4,385
Iron and steel scrap	n.a.	369	7	322	39
Limestone	n.a.	699	7	109	583
Primary iron and steel	818	546	104	367	74

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The iron and steel producers appear to have specialized according to the proximity of the market. The Algoma Company, dominating the market for Western Canada, concentrates on heavy capital goods, particularly rails. This company is now producing materials for equipment to transport crude oil from the west. From its formation, the Steel Company of Canada has allocated a large part of its production to lighter goods for consumption in Central Canada.

In spite of the pre-war difficulties in establishing the iron and steel industry, it is now an integral part of the Canadian economy. The expansion program of the last few years, bringing capacity of blast furnaces to 3.9 million and of steel furnaces to 5 million tons a year, has provided the facilities for producing a much larger proportion of the present needs of Canadian manufacturing, although there are some steel shapes not yet made for the limited domestic market. Further expansion will be affected by the enormous cost of building coke ovens, blast and smelting furnaces and steel rolling mills, the availability of ore and coal, (a problem of the U.S. industry not yet felt in Canada), and changes in the market. The partial replacement of steel by other products is possible. Light metal alloys such as aluminum or plastics, may eventually take the place of cold rolled steel for some purposes. The process of replacement is, however, gradual and new uses, such as high tensile steel wires in prestressed concrete, may limit the effect of substitutes.

THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Slaughtering and meat packing was Ontario's fifth industry in terms of value of factory shipments in 1953. The large gross value of the product, ranking close behind pulp and paper and primary iron and steel, is due, however, to the high cost of materials rather than to value added during the manufacturing process. Cost of materials made up 81 percent of the gross value of the finished product, while salaries and wages and cost of fuel and electricity came to only nine percent and one percent, respectively. This is fairly typical of the foods and beverages industries as a whole, in which cost of materials, labour costs, and fuel and electricity accounted for 63 percent, 14 percent and 1 percent of the gross value, compared to 51 percent, 23 percent and 2 percent for all Ontario manufacturing. The major part of the value of raw materials used is, of course, made up of livestock slaughtered. In 1953, the proportion was 73 percent.

The industry includes abattoirs and meat packing plants. Important products are fresh meats, cured and smoked meats, animal oils and fats, sausages and sausage casings. The industry also includes poultry dressing, packing and canning.(1)

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

<u>Employees</u>	<u>Salaries & Wages</u> \$'000	<u>Cost of Materials</u> \$'000	<u>Gross Value of Production*</u> \$'000
1953	8,706	29,117	327,326
1952	8,724	27,773	340,734
1951	8,073	24,186	355,624
1950	7,878	21,019	292,709
1949	7,907	20,149	265,292
1947	7,661	16,709	186,481
1945	7,474	13,517	153,058

(*) Value of factory shipments used since 1952

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; The Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industries, 1953.

(1) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

The industry really began in Ontario in 1854, when William Davies established a packing house in Toronto. No slaughtering was done on the premises. Hogs were brought in dressed from the country during the cold weather, defrosted and salted down.(2) Before this, livestock was slaughtered on the farms or by a local butcher and sold, in season, in nearby towns for immediate consumption or storing by the individual buyer.

Several events in the next 50 years encouraged the firm establishment of the industry in Ontario. During the American Civil War, men were withdrawn from agriculture in the United States, and at the same time demand for meat to feed the army was created. As demand from the United States declined, a market began to develop in Great Britain. The opening of the west by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 and the subsequent production in the Prairie Provinces of a better grade of grain at lower prices, encouraged the diversification of farming and relatively more dependence on livestock in the east.

The fresh beef trade was established between 1900 and 1914. The industry expanded during 1914-18 to replace sources of supply made inaccessible by the war. It suffered from overdevelopment following the first World War and other periods of abnormal demand in 1928-29 and 1942-45. The value of production in Ontario, deflated by the General Wholesale Price Index, showed a decline of four percent from 1945 to 1947, a steady rise from 1948 to 1952 of 16 percent, and a decline in 1953 of one percent.

The 61 slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Ontario in 1953 produced 39 percent of the industry's total value of factory shipments in Canada. Quebec, Alberta and Manitoba followed in that order. Only a small number of these establishments is engaged in all phases of the industry. Some are only fat rendering stations; some, retail or wholesale establishments which have a licence for the small amount of slaughtering they do. On the other hand, there also exist constantly changing numbers of small, uninspected slaughter houses for which statistics are not available. At the present time, slaughtering done in these establishments is negligible.

Twenty-eight percent of the factory value of products sold is from fresh and frozen beef, 15 percent from fresh and frozen pork, while by-products make up 20 percent of the total.

As storage and preservation facilities have become more elaborate, large enterprises with centralized operations extending into the purchasing, processing, storage and marketing phases of the industry have replaced local butchers who had close contact with raw supplies and a custom clientele. In Ontario nearly half the establishments, 30 in 1953, were incorporated companies. Twenty-nine of the companies had an annual production value of over one million dollars. Two were cooperative associations, and the remainder of the 61 were operated by individuals and partnerships.

In Canada, in the 1952 taxation year, 89 meat packing companies, with combined assets in land and buildings of \$107 million, reported a profit of \$14 million. Seventy-three of these companies reported a profit, and 16 a loss.(3)

Centralization is also encouraged by the concentration on by-products in the industry. Profits depend partly on use of the entire animal. The "dress-off" on beef, for instance, is about 45 to 50 percent. That is, from a 1,000 pound steer only 450 to 550 pounds of edible meat is realized from the carcass. More efficient use of the hide, inedible parts, fancy meats and other by-products can be made by large operators. The activities of the larger firms also include the processing of other foods, and fertilizer and soap manufacturing.

(2) The Story of Our Products, Canada Packers Limited, Jackson Press, Kingston, 1943.

(3) Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, Ottawa; Taxation Statistics, 1954.

Dependent industries comprise the sausage and sausage casing industry and the animal oils and fats industry. Thirty-six Ontario establishments with 667 employees produced \$9.3 million worth of sausages and sausage casings, exclusive of those made in the industry proper, in 1953. Factory shipments by the animal oils and fats industry amounted to \$3.4 million for Canada, with nine of fifteen establishments operating in Ontario. In addition, the soap industry obtains about ten percent of its materials, by value, from by-products of slaughtering, and the fertilizer industry is also partially dependent.

One of the complicating factors of the industry is its seasonality, which, however, has become less marked over the last few decades. Cattle slaughtered in inspected establishments in the years from 1949 to 1952 showed a seasonal range of 37 percent, with two high points, around May and October, and a low point at the beginning of the year. Hogs slaughtered show a seasonal range of 47 percent. They also have two high points, in May and November. Slaughterings of sheep and lambs are much more highly seasonal, but they make up a less important proportion of the total.

The amount of meat in cold storage and packers and wholesale warehouses in Ontario also fluctuates seasonally. In general, it follows by a month or two the pattern for slaughterings, with a wider seasonal range. Seasonality in the industry depends on consumer demand as well as on livestock production.

Labour costs are low compared to the value of products in slaughtering and meat packing. Six Ontario establishments, only, employed over 300, and over half employed fewer than 20, in 1953. Although the industry in Ontario accounted for 23.5 percent of the value of factory shipments of the food and beverages industry in 1953, the 8,706 employees represented only 12 percent of the total labour force in that industry group.

Employment rose steadily from 1949 until the beginning of 1953, and then remained relatively constant to the end of 1954. There is a seasonal range in employment, with high average employment in the late summer and low in the late winter.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS IN ONTARIO

	MEAT PRODUCTS				All Manu-facturing
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954
<u>Average:</u>					
Hours per week	41.7	42.1	41.3	41.4	40.3
Hourly earnings \$	125.9	136.1	142.3	146.2	148.0
Weekly wages \$	52.50	57.30	58.77	60.53	59.60

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Man Hours and Hourly Earnings, Annual Review, 1945-53; and 1954.

Average hourly earnings of the 5,974 reported(4) wage earners in the industry for 1954, were slightly lower than for all manufacturing in the Province, although weekly wages, because of the longer average work week, were a little higher. In the larger plants the division of labour, which implies the use of semi-skilled and unskilled labour, is worked out in great detail. About 30 operations are involved in the slaughter of cattle in large packing house procedure, exclusive of housing and storing. These are all manual jobs.

The United Packinghouse Workers of America, C.I.O. - C.C.L., has a membership of about five thousand in eight large meat packing plants in Ontario, and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A.F.L.-T.L.C., have less than a thousand members. The Packinghouse Workers have had a master

(4) This represents the number of wage-earners in reporting firms only; it does not represent total wage-earners.

agreement with the "Big Three," Canada Packers Limited, Burns and Company Limited and Swift Canadian Company, Limited since 1946. Wages vary to some extent from plant to plant among these companies in Canada, and even within the Province. Agreements with the smaller meat packers usually follow the lead of the "Big Three".

A guaranteed minimum of 36 hours work per week, exclusive of overtime, has resulted in a more uniform spread of work hours and of buying operations.

From its beginning a century ago, the industry has become an important processor in its own right, and has extended its influence into many phases of agriculture in Ontario and to the eating habits of the public.

Forty-six percent of the farm cash income earned in Ontario in 1954 was derived from the sale of livestock and poultry. Over one-third of the beef cattle and swine on farms in 1953 and over one-half in 1954 was in the Upper Grand River, Blue Water and Kawartha Regions, surrounding the Metropolitan Region.

One function of livestock in the agricultural economy is to utilize feed resources for a high return. The principal grain used for Ontario feeders is oats. Of the value of oats grown in the Province in 1954, 35.5 percent came from the Upper Grand River, Blue Water and Upper Thames Regions. The same proportion of the value of hay grown came from these Regions and the Kawartha Region.

There are several alternative ways of marketing livestock. An increasingly important means is by sale direct to the large packing plants. About half the cattle and 80 to 90 percent of the hogs are now sold by the farmer to the packing plant.

Others are sold by auction at the public stockyards operated in Toronto by the Ontario Government and at community sales barns licenced and inspected by the Provincial Government. These privately operated establishments usually hold auctions one day a week. There are fifty sales barns throughout Ontario, 21 of them in the Blue Water, Upper Grand River, Upper Thames and Kawartha Regions.

There are also some direct sales to local butchers for slaughter. The proportion sold in this way fluctuates.

In spite of the large, though varying, export trade, livestock production, slaughtering and meat packing have been aimed at providing meat for domestic consumption. About one-fifth of all urban consumer income that was spent on food in 1953 went toward buying meat. The demand for meat in relation to price is relatively inelastic. It is a staple in the Canadian diet, and there is no important substitute for it. There is more variation in demand, however, at the consumer level than at the processing level, as the packing plants must maintain operations at an optimum. Retail meat markets in Ontario sold \$57 million worth of meat in 1954. This does not include a large amount sold by grocery and combination and department stores.

Exports of the products of slaughtering and meat packing, \$66 million in 1953, made up eight percent of the total value of factory shipments in Canada. This represents a steady decline from 37 percent in 1944, when the United Kingdom imported \$95 million worth of bacon and \$37 million of beef and veal. U.K. purchases of Canadian pork products are negligible at present, and only 28.5 percent of the beef and veal exported in 1953 went to that country, compared with 56.9 percent to the United States. The U.S. took nearly 83 percent of the beef and veal, pork, bacon and ham, which make up 69 percent of total exports of the industry.

Imports amounted to \$52 million, six percent of the value of factory shipments, in 1953, a little lower than the average for the last decade. Most of this trade is with the United States, which exports pork shoulders and other low priced cuts to Canada in exchange for high quality Canadian bacon.

THE NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS GROUP IN ONTARIO

The non-ferrous metal products group in this Province consists of a small number of firms which are classified into six different industries as shown in the table below. Many of these firms have little in common except their use of some non-ferrous metal as a main raw material. Some manufacturers of non-ferrous products, such as electrical equipment, are excluded. Brass foundries which are minor parts of other industries are also not included. For security reasons no figures are available as to production of pitchblende products (radium and uranium) at the Port Hope refinery. Magnesium and calcium production figures are restricted to a lesser degree, apparently for the same reasons.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS GROUP
IN ONTARIO, SHOWING PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRIES

	No. of Plants	Number of Employees No.	Average Salaries And Wages		Gross Value* of Production \$'000	% \$'000	Net Value of Production \$'000	% %
			%	\$'000				
Aluminum Products	1953	58	5,310	19.4	17,181	18.4	57,959	9.5
	1952	56	4,907	18.3	15,851	17.8	51,617	8.8
	1937	15	1,021	7.1	1,204	6.1	5,448	2.3
Brass & Copper Products	1953	87	5,250	19.1	18,316	19.6	94,425	15.4
	1952	86	5,642	21.0	18,595	20.9	103,307	17.8
	1937	78	3,159	22.1	3,982	20.2	22,171	9.3
Jewellery & Silverware	1953	104	3,547	12.9	9,989	10.7	37,850	6.2
	1952	114	3,347	12.4	9,188	10.3	32,094	5.4
	1937	69	2,351	16.5	2,819	14.3	10,318	4.3
White Metal Alloys	1953	33	3,040	11.5	9,171	9.9	38,690	6.4
	1952	33	2,654	9.9	7,866	8.8	40,761	7.0
	1937	23	1,036	7.3	1,101	5.6	6,059	2.5
Miscellaneous	1953	8	442	1.6	1,246	1.3	4,827	0.8
	1952	11	294	1.1	878	1.0	3,814	0.7
	1937	15	315	2.2	377	1.9	1,479	0.6
Non-Ferrous Smelting & Refining	1953**	-	9,712	35.4	37,527	40.1	376,501	61.6
	1952	7	10,018	37.3	36,544	41.1	348,740	60.1
	1937	7	6,380	44.7	10,223	51.9	192,249	80.9
TOTAL	1953**	-	27,419	100.0	93,552	100.0	610,859	100.0
	1952	307	26,862	100.0	88,922	100.0	580,332	100.0
	1937	207	14,262	100.0	19,705	100.0	237,723	100.0

* Figures under Gross Value of Production for 1952 and 1953 are Factory Shipments.

** Preliminary. 1953 figures therefore will not add to totals.

Source of original figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

In 1953, the group ranked fifth among Ontario industries in the Standard Industrial Classification according to the value of factory shipments. According to net value of production (or value added by manufacture) the group ranked sixth. The total of \$262.3 million was 6.3 percent of the net value of all Ontario manufacturing, while the value of factory shipments (which has replaced "gross value of production" statistically since 1952) was 6.9 percent of the Provincial total.

In comparing this group with all manufacturing in Ontario, the percentages show a general pattern with approximately 4.5 percent of the employees receiving a slightly higher ratio of wages and salaries. The values of production, net and gross, are also high. Since 1926 approximately one-half of the Canadian group has been in Ontario. Few earlier figures are available.

The earliest metal recovered in Ontario was copper, mined by Indians several centuries ago. The first non-ferrous metal mining in Ontario in modern times was the Montreal Mining Company's works at Bruce Mines, about 40 miles south and east of the Sault. In spite of inefficient methods, considerable copper was mined and shipped at great expense between 1847 and 1876. At first, the metal ore was treated in Wales, which was then the world's great smelting and refining centre for non-ferrous metals, the skill of its workmen not yet having been made obsolete by science.

In 1848, Sir William Logan, the first geologist of the old Province of Canada, made a report indicating that the north shore of Lake Huron was well supplied with copper minerals. In 1856, a land surveyor stumbled on the Creighton Mine. Nearly thirty years went by before transportation improved enough to make mining practical. The Sudbury deposits were re-discovered in 1883 when the Canadian Pacific built its transcontinental line through the area.

The nickel industry in Ontario owes its start to the world's best supply of raw materials on one hand, and to a new-born demand for nickel to toughen armour plate, on the other. One of the founders of the industry, Mr. S.J. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio, succeeded with his Canadian Copper Company against obstacles that ruined other companies. The Company found itself in the nickel business by accident, as copper was believed to be the only metal in the Sudbury area (evidently the report of 1856 had been overlooked). Among the Company's problems were the difficulty of treating the ore economically and the limited market for the new metal, due partly to a trade prejudice in favour of New Caledonia Nickel.

In 1889, 830,000 pounds of nickel were produced in Ontario. Production rose to 45.5 million pounds in 1914, nearly all for armaments, and 92.5 million pounds in 1918. Mining declined sharply at the end of the War. The International Nickel Company closed its mines for 12 months during 1921-22. However, the wartime level was exceeded by 1929. Most nickel now went into civilian industry, for motor cars or heavy machinery. Production declined sharply during the early years of the depression but reached a new high of 128.7 million pounds in 1934. The Second World War increased demand to about the present level. Copper production has tended to follow that of nickel, being considered a by-product. A mine producing principally copper would probably have closed down during the early 1930's.

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited is the largest producer of nickel in the world. It is partly a holding and partly an operating company. It owns approximately 100,000 acres in the Sudbury area and has options or claims on many other nickel deposits in this country. Exploration rights are held on property in Venezuela, and a producing nickel mine in Finland, since taken over by the U.S.S.R., was owned by International at one time. Sudbury area operations consist of one open pit, five underground mines, and the crushing, concentrating and smelting plants at Copper Cliff. There is also an extensive electric railway and several hydro-electric plants. In 1952 an average of 13,992 people were employed in Ontario by the Company, approximately one-half in the mines and several small quarries, the rest in other operations. The largest number, 4,502, were in the Copper Cliff smelter and refinery while 1,406 were in the Port Colborne refinery. International has large mills at Huntingdon, West Virginia (rolling mill, extrusion press, and refinery), and at Bayonne, New Jersey (foundry, welding electrodes and research laboratory). Gold, silver and platinum metals are refined in London, England and nickel at Clydach, Wales. There are several other plants in Birmingham and Glasgow.

Among the few successful nickel producers have been the Mond Nickel Company, which amalgamated with International in 1929, and Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, which began operations in 1928. Several smaller producers have opened up within the last few years and ship their ore to Falconbridge for treatment.

Prospects for the Canadian smelting and refining industry appear bright, according to the 'Paley Report'(1). The authors of this report expect that consumption of all the non-ferrous metals will rise sharply in the United States during

(1) Resources for Freedom, the report of the President's Materials Policy Commission, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, June, 1952. Predictions in the Report are for 1975 as compared to 1951.

ing the next 20 years. Much of this expected increase will depend on the rise in population, a figure which may vary more than was believed possible a few years ago. The United States was a large exporter of copper and zinc 30 years ago, but is now a large importer. Consumption of nickel may be expected to double and cobalt to triple in the period under review. Cobalt is an 'additive' metal used in machine tools and most of it comes from the Belgian Congo or Ontario. Lead consumption may also be expected to rise.

Predictions for any single metal may be questionable, as some substitution is always possible, yet non-ferrous metals as a group are probably irreplaceable. Aluminum production will probably rise about five times, as it is relatively the least scarce of these metals. The limiting factor is hydro-electric power, which may be needed for other purposes in the United States.

The average hourly earnings of wage earners in the smelting and refining industry were the highest of those in any industry (i.e. including mining, services etc., as well as manufacturing) in 1952, second highest in 1951 and 1953, and were in third place by December 1, 1954. Average weekly wages, while high, ranked sixth in 1951, fifth in 1952, third in 1953, and fifth in December of last year. There is no seasonality of employment in the smelting and refining industry, although employment varies more than it does with the total non-ferrous group.

AVERAGE HOURS AND
EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED
WAGE EARNERS - ONTARIO

<u>Average:</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>All Manu-</u> <u>facturing</u>
-----NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS-----					
Hours per week	41.1	41.2	40.5	39.8	40.3
Hourly earnings $\frac{\$}{h}$	130.5	149.3	155.4	161.5	147.3
Weekly wages $\frac{\$}{w}$	53.64	61.51	62.94	64.27	59.64
-----NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND REFINING-----					
Hours per week	40.7	39.2	40.2	39.4	
Hourly earnings $\frac{\$}{h}$	145.6	167.4	174.5	178.6	
Weekly wages $\frac{\$}{w}$	59.26	65.62	70.15	70.43	

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Man Hours and Hourly Earnings, Annual Review, 1945-53; Monthly Bulletins, 1954.

New investment in the non-ferrous metal group has risen considerably in the last few years. Repair and maintenance figures have also risen but are now less than new investment. The figures for 1951 and 1952, as shown in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report on non-ferrous metal products, indicate that most of this investment went into the smelting and refining industry. Out of a total new capital expenditure of \$71.3 million in 1952, the Canadian smelting and refining industry accounted for \$62.3 million. According to the Financial Post's "Survey of Industrials", International Nickel's capital expenditures were \$21 million in 1953, and an estimated \$30 million in 1954. Some of this was for the Company's new plant, and new process, to extract the iron ore which had previously been wasted in smelting other metals. Eldorado's proposed \$2.5 million addition to its plant at Port Hope may also have been reflected in 1954 totals.

Smelting and Refining

The most important part of the non-ferrous metal products group is the non-ferrous smelting and refining industry. This consists of "establishments primarily engaged in the smelting and refining of copper ores, silver-lead-zinc ores, nickel-copper ores, silver-cobalt ores and the smelting of bauxite ores for aluminum ingots and bars", according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Some gold is included in this industry, due mainly to the complexity of non-ferrous ores. For example, about 14 percent of all gold in 1953 came from lead smelters or copper refineries in Canada or from ores, matte, etc., refined abroad.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE NON-FERROUS SMELTING
AND REFINING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Year	No. of Plants	Average		Cost of Materials \$'000	Gross Value of Production \$'000	Net Value of Production \$'000
		Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages \$'000			
1953	-	9,712	37,527	197,567	376,501*	162,093
1952	7	10,018	36,544	181,561	348,740*	150,509
1951	7	9,539	31,493	176,377	353,411	161,482
1943	7	8,053	15,480	136,259	186,601	38,095
1939	7	6,045	9,997	83,022	134,727	44,638
1932	6	1,718	2,796	9,930	22,026	12,096

* Value of Factory Shipments.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Manufacturing Industries of Canada.

The gross value of production has less meaning for this industry than for some others since it "... should not be interpreted as the ultimate sales value of finished metals only, as it represents the combined figures for smelters and refineries, and the usual duplication occurs when the product of one plant is shipped to, and becomes the material for, another plant. For example, blister copper is given a value at the smelter since it is the final product for that works; it is then shipped to the refinery for which it is the principal material, where values are placed on the refined products".(2)

In Ontario, the industry consists of the following establishments: Deloro Smelting and Refining Company Limited in the Quinte Region, Dominion Magnesium Limited at Haley, in the Ottawa Valley, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited and International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited at Coniston and Copper Cliff near Sudbury in the Nickel Range and International Nickel at Port Colborne in the Niagara Regions.

The techniques of changing rocks into metals vary with each metal, are generally rather complex, and are constantly being improved. Usually, the first step in processing ore is the 'dressing' or 'beneficiating', i.e. removing as much waste rock as possible by physical means. Ore is crushed, then often ground up as fine as flour. Metal particles are scattered through this material and are removed in various ways. Some iron ores are attracted by magnets. However, most non-ferrous metals are removed by the 'flotation' process, in which the heavy metal particles float to the top of large tanks while the lighter rock sinks to the bottom. The metals rise through the water on a froth created by air pressure and various oils. Metals may be combined with oxygen (oxides), sulphur (sulphides), carbon and oxygen (carbonates), or may be free (native). Nickel-copper ores are generally sulphides and are changed to oxides by roasting. Sulphur dioxide gas is given off in this process.

The oxidized metals must be 'smelted' or reduced to fairly pure metals, usually by some kind of furnace. Oxygen must be induced to leave the metals and recombine with other materials such as carbon, calcium, or quartz. Iron blast furnaces do all this on a huge scale but non-ferrous furnaces, only a few of which are blast furnaces, are much smaller operations. The finished products usually require further refining. Formerly all metals were refined with heat and something was thrown in to absorb impurities. Steel is still refined in this way in the open hearth furnace. However, the electrolytic process, invented in the 1860's, produces a metal of greater purity. It depends on the ability of an electric current to carry a metal in solution and deposit it on an electrode in pure form. It is also the only way in which impurities such as gold and silver can be recovered from the complex nickel-copper ores. Separation and refining of gold from ordinary ores is comparatively simple since the metal rarely combines with other elements.

(2) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry, 1952.

Aluminum makes up about one-eighth of the earth's crust but, as it is hard to isolate, was not discovered until 1808, by Sir Humphrey Davy. While most metals are probably cheaper today than in the past, no really accurate comparison can be made. Aluminum has had the most dramatic price reductions, from \$545 a pound a century ago, twice the price of gold at that time, to about 23 cents a pound now, or less than the price of copper. The difficulty in smelting aluminum is that more heat is required than ordinary furnaces can supply. Electrolytic processes somewhat similar to electrolytic refining, however, work efficiently.

Without exports, it is doubtful if the smelting and refining industry would exist, since Canadian consumption of these metals is quite small. Non-ferrous metals have been an important part of the country's exports for some time. In 1936, non-ferrous metal products accounted for 22.2 percent of all exports. The proportion dropped to 9.0 percent by 1945, but rose steadily since then to 15.6 percent in 1952 and 1953. The total value increased about three times, from \$208 million in 1936 to \$644 million in 1953. A large proportion of this amount was produced in the non-ferrous smelting and refining industry and exported without further manufacture.

The United States and the United Kingdom together dominate Canada's export market for unmanufactured non-ferrous metals. Of the most important exports, the U.S. and the U.K., respectively, took 50.0 and 41.0 percent of aluminum in primary forms by value, 58.4 and 26.4 percent of primary copper, 66.5 and 22.1 percent of all nickel, and 78.8 and 18.3 percent of zinc in ore and its semi-refined state in 1953.

Nearly all the nickel produced in 1953 was exported. In 1946, most of the exported nickel, 80,797 tons, was refined, and less than one-third, 30,625 tons, semi-refined. By 1953, refined nickel exports dropped to 79,909 tons, while partly refined nickel rose to 63,909 tons. Total nickel exports accounted for 25.2 percent of all non-ferrous metals and their products exported in 1953.

Exports of primary copper have amounted to about two-thirds of Canadian production of this metal since the end of the war. In 1953, exports of copper, excluding manufactured forms, amounted to \$114 million. A considerable proportion, between 15 and 35 percent, of copper exported in this period has been in a crude or semi-refined state. Copper exports might decline considerably if Canadian consumption rose from the present 18 pounds, compared to the United States rate of 25 pounds per capita.

Exports of lead and zinc and their products declined from \$146 million in 1952 to \$96 million in 1953. Part of this decline is accounted for by 23.8 percent and 40.3 percent drops, respectively, in the wholesale prices of lead and its products and zinc and its products. Partly refined zinc made up 66 percent, and refined lead in pigs, 34 percent, of total lead and zinc exports in 1952. Imports of lead, tin and zinc and their products amounted to \$14 million in 1953, a 12.7 percent drop from the previous year. Tin made up two-thirds of total imports.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and their products amounted to \$166 million in 1953, with the emphasis on manufactured forms. They made up only 3.9 percent of all imports in that year, but included such important items as bauxite (aluminum ore), valued at \$16.6 million, one-tenth of total non-ferrous metal imports.

The Brass and Copper Products Industry

This industry, which in 1953 comprised 153 plants in Canada, included 111 foundries and 42 fabricating plants which were engaged chiefly in manufacturing products, with the exception of electrical equipment and wire cloth, from brass, bronze or copper. It is believed that there are actually about 300 brass foundries in Canada, the additional ones being operated by iron foundries or by manufacturers of machinery, farm implements, etc., as a secondary or minor part of their operations. Among the commodities manufactured by all plants were ingots, bars, rods, plates, sheets, tubing, and such further fabricated products as valves, kettles and tanks, plumbing supplies, gas and water meters, fire extinguishers, lightning rods, metal fasteners, hardware, etc.

Eighty-seven plants were located in Ontario. Forty of these were in the Metropolitan Region, 13 in the Upper Grand River, 11 in Burlington and 6 in the Border Regions. One of the largest of the companies located in Ontario is Anaconda American Brass Limited, which has its head office and plant in New Toronto. In June, 1954, about 1,300 persons were employed here. Also of importance are Phillips Electrical Works in Brockville, and the Empire Brass Manufacturing Company Limited with head office in London.

In 1952, the average weekly wage for hourly-rated wage earners in the brass and copper products industry was \$58.38 in Ontario compared to \$56.03 in all manufacturing. Average weekly wages and salaries in the industry were \$64.34 and \$61.90 for 1953 and 1952, respectively. In 1954 the average of weekly wages and salaries stood at \$66.63.

In December, 1954 employment was estimated to be about 5,350 or 1.9 percent above the 1953 average. The peak year for the industry, both in Canada and Ontario, occurred in 1943, at which time gross selling value totalled \$193.0 million and \$123.7 million, respectively. Since 1941, more than half the total value has come from Ontario. In 1944, the proportion rose as high as 69 percent, but has since declined steadily, and in 1952 stood at 55.9 percent.

During the early war years the value of brass and copper products rose sharply from \$20.5 million in 1939 to a peak of \$123.7 million in 1943. As prices for brass and copper products were relatively stable during the period, a large increase in physical production is thus indicated. Gross value of production then declined, until in 1946 it stood at \$46.5 million. It rose again, however, and in 1952 stood at \$103.3 million. From 1947 on, prices jumped sharply, being 80 percent higher than the 1935-39 average in 1947 and 170 percent higher in 1952. The rise in value, therefore, does not indicate a corresponding rise in real production.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE BRASS
AND COPPER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Average Number of Employees</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages</u> \$'000	<u>Cost of Materials</u> \$'000	<u>Gross Value of Production</u> \$'000	<u>Net Value of Production</u> \$'000
1953	87	5,250	18,316	59,219	* 94,425	34,140
1952	86	5,642	18,595	65,445	* 103,307	36,681
1951	87	6,033	18,116	66,850	101,713	33,715
1943	98	14,339	26,644	69,639	123,672	53,017
1939	81	3,267	4,295	11,893	20,514	8,266
1932	79	2,249	2,455	2,670	6,395	3,725

* Value of Factory Shipments.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Manufacturing Industries of the Province of Ontario 1932 and 1939, The Brass and Copper Products Industry, 1943, 1951, 1952.

In the domestic market, the brass and copper products industry itself probably used more of its own products in the manufacturing process than any other industry. In 1953, for example, copper products costing \$69.4 million and brass and bronze costing \$23.7 million, were used, making a total of \$93.1 million. This was four-fifths of the total cost of material used.

The electrical apparatus and supplies industry used a fairly important, though much smaller, share of the output of this industry. In 1953, the copper products used cost \$55.2 million and brass and bronze products, \$9.0 million. During the previous year, the transportation equipment industry paid out \$10.8 million for brass and bronze products and \$4.3 million for copper products.

The Aluminum Products Industry

Included in this industry are all factories which are primarily concerned with the casting, rolling or fabricating of aluminum for the manufacture of such commodities as ingots, bars and rods, sheets, wire and cable, tubing, foil, hollow-ware and kitchenware. Not included are primary aluminum smelters and brass or iron foundries which make aluminum products only as a secondary part of their output.

In 1953, there were 96 such factories in Canada. These employed 7,738 persons and produced aluminum products valued at \$92.7 million. This output value was 3.4 percent greater than that of 1952. Nearly two-thirds, 58, of all the plants were located in Ontario. These employed 5,310 persons and produced products valued at \$58.0 million, 62.5 percent of the total value of production. Thirty of the Ontario plants were in the Metropolitan Region, 7 in the Border, and 5 in the Burlington Regions.

The largest producer of aluminum products in Ontario is the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, principal subsidiary of Aluminium Limited. As well as two fabricating plants in Ontario, the Company has four smelting plants, one fabricating plant and several power plants in Quebec, and is completing a new power plant and smelter in British Columbia. In January, 1954, the Aluminum Company of Canada employed about 3,100 persons in its Kingston fabricating plant. It is estimated that about 7,000 persons were employed in the aluminum products industry throughout Canada at that time. The parent company, Aluminium Limited, is a holding company which, through subsidiaries, engages in the mining of bauxite, production of primary aluminum and the fabrication and sale of aluminum and aluminum products. Operations are carried on in 20 different countries and sales activities in more than 70 countries.

Historically, the aluminum products industry in Ontario recovered gradually from the slump of the early nineteen-thirties, and by 1939 the gross value of production stood at \$5.5 million. At the end of 1940, value of production had risen to \$9.9 million, an increase of 82 percent over 1939. The war-time high of \$29.9 million in 1943 was followed by a decline to \$17.9 million in 1945. This situation has since improved, however, and by the end of 1953, the value of factory shipments had reached an all-time peak of \$58.0 million. Part of this increase can be accounted for by the increase in prices since 1947.

The development of the industry throughout Canada has been similar to that which occurred in Ontario, i.e. value of production reached a high (\$32.9 million) in 1943 and was followed by a decline to \$26.7 million in 1945 and a subsequent rise to \$92.7 million in 1953.

Average weekly wages and salaries for the industry in Canada were \$64.27 in 1953 compared with \$62.39 in 1952 and \$54.55 in 1951. In 1954, average wages and salaries were \$66.33. Employment, at the beginning of December, 1954, was somewhat lower than in 1953.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE ALUMINUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Year	No. of Plants	Average Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages \$'000	Cost of Materials \$'000	Gross Value of Production \$'000	Net Value of Production \$'000
1953	58	5,310	17,181	25,630	* 57,959	30,973
1952	56	4,907	15,851	19,501	* 51,617	30,791
1951	51	4,873	13,844	19,070	48,277	27,958
1943	13	4,891	7,527	13,442	29,862	15,723
1939	17	1,042	1,265	3,087	5,456	2,242
1932	14	661	678	1,376	2,703	1,327

* Value of Factory Shipments.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Manufacturing Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1930-1946, The Aluminum Products Industry, 1947-1952.

It has been estimated that aluminum to-day has about 4,000 uses.(3) Usage has increased tremendously both because of its favourable properties and because of its favourable price relative to ferrous and other non-ferrous metals. With regard to its properties, the combination of lightness with strength has led to its widespread use in the manufacturing of transportation equipment. It plays an important part in the food processing and chemical industries because of its high resistance to corrosion. Aluminum is also a good conductor of heavy electrical current and is now being used extensively in the electrical apparatus industry. Further, when aluminum is combined with other metals such as magnesium and copper, a number of important alloys which possess a wide range of properties can be made.

Concerning the price, it is estimated that for a given volume, copper now costs five times as much as aluminum, while lead and zinc cost about twice as much. (3)

Aluminum and its products to the value of \$16.6 million (bauxite ore had the same value) were imported into Canada during 1953. Most of this, \$12.5 million, came from the United States. In 1951 and 1952, imports were valued at \$9.7 million and \$11.5 million, also mostly from the United States.

Exports were mostly primary forms or semi-fabricated. The remainder comprised aluminum foil, kitchen utensils, hollow-ware, other manufactures, and a small amount of scrap. Exports of aluminum and its products reached a high of \$177.8 million in 1953, an increase of 9.6 percent over the previous year. The United States purchased one-half of this amount. Shipments to all countries amounted to about one-quarter of all non-ferrous metal exports in 1953.

In the domestic market, \$44.7 million worth of aluminum products was used in the aluminum products industry itself in 1953. During the same year, the electrical apparatus and supplies industry purchased aluminum products valued at \$6.7 million while the transportation equipment industry (in 1952) used \$3.1 million worth of all forms of aluminum in the manufacture of aircraft, motor vehicles, ships, etc.

White metal alloys industry

The manufacture of white metal alloys such as babbitt, solders, type and type metal, the refining of scrap, and the manufacture of products such as lead sheet, lead pipe, antimonial lead, collapsible tubes, castings, metal foil, etc., in which white metals or their alloys are the principal materials, employed 3,040 persons in Ontario in 1953 to produce \$38.7 million dollars worth of goods. This represented seven percent of the total value of factory shipments for the non-ferrous metal products group. Of the 33 Ontario establishments, 14, most of them type foundries or casting plants, were in the Metropolitan Region. Five were in the Ottawa Valley, four in the Border and three in the Burlington Regions.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE WHITE METAL ALLOYS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Average Number of Employees</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages \$'000</u>	<u>Cost of Materials \$'000</u>	<u>Gross Value of Production \$'000</u>	<u>Net Value of Production \$'000</u>
1953	33	3,040	9,171	21,683	* 38,690	16,376
1952	33	2,654	7,866	24,828	* 40,761	15,285
1951	31	2,830	8,057	33,790	49,620	15,135
1943	20	2,429	3,482	8,641	16,675	7,760
1939	22	1,157	1,312	3,395	6,557	3,068

* Value of Factory Shipments

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Manufacturing Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1939, 1943; and The White Metal Alloys Industry, 1953.

(3) Davis, Nathaniel V.; Canada: Aluminum Supplier to the U.S.A. Harper's, December, 1954.

Alloys such as babbitt, brass and bronze ingots, solders and type and type metals made up \$12.9 million, 25.5 percent of factory shipments of all white metal alloys produced in Canada in 1953. Lead products were \$14.4 million, or 28.5 percent, reclaimed or remelted refined metals \$9.8 million or 19.4 percent, and castings \$13.3 million or 26.3 percent of the Canadian total. Other industries also manufacture small amounts of these products.

The Jewellery and Silverware Industry

The jewellery and silverware industry was responsible for six percent of the value of factory shipments of all non-ferrous metal products in Ontario for 1953. The industry included plants which made as their main products rings and other jewellery, sterling silverware and silver-plated ware, and dental supplies, gold leaf, gold and silver melted or rolled or otherwise prepared for the arts and industries, and precious metals recovered from old materials, jewellers' sweepings and scrap. Seventy percent of these products came from the 104 plants in Ontario in 1953.

About eighty of the 104 establishments in Ontario were centralized in the Metropolitan Region, with the remainder distributed in the larger cities. A large fraction of the employees in Ontario were in four plants manufacturing silver-plated ware. These were Oneida Limited at Niagara Falls, International Silver Company of Canada Limited with two plants at Hamilton and Niagara Falls, and Canadian Wm. A. Rogers, Limited in Toronto.

Imports of jewellery and precious metal products in 1953, \$35.6 million, nearly equalled the value of factory shipments in Ontario. Platinum, mostly for further manufacture, made up nearly one-half of the total imported. Exports amounted to less than two million dollars, mostly jewellers' sweepings and precious metal scrap.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, BY SUBGROUPS, 1953.

	No. of Plants	Average Number of Employees	Salaries & Wages \$'000	Cost of Materials \$'000	Value of Factory Shipments \$'000
Refined precious metals and dental supplies	7	457	1,325	12,297	14,632
Silver-plated ware	13	1,754	5,112	5,367	13,121
Jewellery	<u>187</u>	<u>3,492</u>	<u>7,979</u>	<u>9,485</u>	<u>23,668</u>
TOTAL - CANADA	207	5,703	14,416	27,149	51,421
TOTAL - ONTARIO	104	3,547	9,989	21,375	37,850

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; The Jewellery and Silverware Industry, 1953.

The Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industry

Statistics for this industry covered the operations of a miscellaneous group of concerns which could not properly be classified with any of the other industries of the non-ferrous metals group. In 1953 there were 8 of these establishments in Ontario. Production from these factories was valued at \$4.8 million, less than one percent of the total for the non-ferrous group. The number of employees was 442; salaries and wages totalled \$1.2 million and cost of materials for use in the manufacturing process was \$2.4 million. Products included electroplating supplies, weather-strip, railway and marine lamps and lanterns, window screens, name plates, metallic packing, stellite, etc.

SECTION *E*

CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION

Out of every one hundred members of Ontario's working force in 1951, seven persons were engaged in the construction industry. In addition, the production of complementary products and fittings such as furniture, electrical and plumbing fixtures, and auxiliary services such as gas and water account for a sizeable number of workers.

The goods and services produced in response to the demand of the construction industry account for a large part of all goods and services produced in the Province. In Canada as a whole, construction provided nineteen percent of the Gross National Product in 1953. The proportion is probably smaller in Ontario, where the value of manufacturing factory shipments was 5.4 times that of estimated construction work performed in 1953, compared to nearly four times in Canada as a whole.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

<u>Year*</u>	Average Number of Employees	Salaries & Wages \$'000	Cost of Materials Used \$'000	Value of Work Performed \$'000
1951	158,552	446,164	700,794	1,349,407
1952	157,666	491,324	778,800	1,458,283
1953	168,894	558,579	872,634	1,640,786
1954	171,242	579,662	911,405	1,710,601

* Figures are actual for 1951 and 1952, preliminary actual for 1953 and intentions for 1954.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Construction in Canada, 1952-1954.

The workmen involved in construction and complementary industries range from highly skilled tradesmen to labourers. Average weekly wages and salaries for Ontario construction workers in 1954 were \$63.44, compared to \$64.01 in manufacturing. The average for workers on building and structures, \$67.40, was considerably higher than for highways, bridges and streets, \$53.58.

There is, of course, high seasonality in employment in the construction industry. An examination of the indices for the last six years shows a range of sixteen percent, with a high point in October and a low in April. A similar range is evident in applications for employment. At the beginning of March, 1954, there were over 17,000 applications for employment from men normally occupied in the construction industry, compared to an average of 4,600 at the beginning of the four busiest months, from July to October inclusive. In 1954, over half the applications for employment were from carpenters, 13 percent from painters, nine percent from bricklayers and tile setters, and eight percent from plumbers and steam fitters.

Climatic conditions are the most important cause of seasonal employment variations in Canada. It is estimated that winter conditions increase construction costs by an amount up to 10 percent. Seasonal fluctuations in supplies of materials such as sand and gravel are a minor cause. The demand for construction of small buildings and homes, largely a matter of custom, is itself influenced by the weather.(1)

An estimated 72 percent of all construction work is carried out by contractors. (2) The remaining work is performed by the labour forces of utilities, manufacturing, mining and logging firms and government departments, and by home owner-builders and other persons or firms not primarily engaged in the construction industry. About \$939.8 million of contracts were awarded in Ontario during 1954, an increase of 10.6 percent over 1953. Nearly half of this amount was for residential building, which increased 36.9 percent over the previous year to establish an all-time record.

(1) Department of Labour, Ottawa; Seasonal Unemployment in Canada.

(2) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Construction in Canada, 1952-1954.

The industry produces both consumer and producer goods and different factors affect activity in each. Although it is difficult to draw a line, residential and institutional building may be considered as resulting in the production of consumer goods and industrial, commercial and a large part of engineering construction in producer goods. In Ontario, since the war, the volume of residential building as indicated by dollar value of work performed has exceeded that of any other category. In 1954, residential construction made up 45 percent of total building construction and 28 percent of all intended construction, including engineering, as shown in the table on page E-6.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

In terms of the value of building permits granted, residential construction accounted for 60.6 percent of proposed building in 1954. The predominance of residential construction is evident in the table on page E-7, which shows that it makes up more than 50 percent of construction activity in nearly all Regions. Residential building is relatively low in the St. Clair River Region, however, where industrial and commercial construction in Sarnia dominate.

The determinants of residential building appear to be building need as measured by the number of families and their incomes, the relative level of rents, material and labour costs and interest rates. Changes in family size and age composition, changes in habits and customs and population movements, also influence residential building activity.

There were 1,293,000 families⁽³⁾ in Ontario at June 1st, 1954, an increase of 4.5 percent over the previous year. At the same time, there were 1,320,000 households⁽⁴⁾, a 4.1 percent increase. The average family size was 3.4 people, compared to 3.8 for the average household. The number of second and subsequent births, which has increased since before the war relative to total births, may have more influence on the demand for housing than the formation of new families and births of first children.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES AND NUMBER OF SECOND AND THIRD BIRTHS IN ONTARIO

<u>Households</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Second and Third Births as Percent of all Live Births</u>
1941	969,267	n.a.
1947	1,110,000	41.1
1948	1,145,000	44.0
1949	1,189,000	46.5
1950	1,140,000	46.5
1951	1,181,125	46.3
1952	1,230,000	45.3
1953	1,268,000	44.1
1954	1,320,000	n.a.

n.a.: Not Available

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Estimates of Households and Families in Canada.

Note:

1941 and 1951 Census figures for households and families are not directly comparable with the estimates shown for intervening years. The Census figures include a small number of households in hotels, camps and lodging houses with 10 or more rooms to let. Estimates exclude households and families in institutions.

(3) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Estimates of Households and Families in Canada, 1953; defined as two or more persons living in a dwelling related to one another either as husband or wife with or without children or as parent and child.

(4) Ibid; defined as a group of persons living in the same dwelling, irrespective of whether they are related to one another by ties of kinship.

Regional distribution of residential construction is closely, but not directly, related to population distribution. Regions with a low proportion of the total population, however, generally have a comparatively low proportion of residential building, and heavily populated areas tend to attract more than their share of residential construction. Over one-half the value of building permits issued for residential construction in 1954 was attributable to the Metropolitan Region, which has less than a third of the total population.

Completions of over 41,000 new dwelling units were made in Ontario in 1954, an increase of 16.8 percent over 1953, when 35,000 were completed. An additional 28,000 units were under construction at December 31st, 1954. Of the dwelling units completed, 82 percent were in urban centres, nearly four-fifths in centres of 5,000 or more. Two-fifths of the total number were built in the Metropolitan Toronto area alone.

Most of the dwelling units constructed in Ontario last year were one-family houses, although the number of apartments or flats completed increased over the previous year. In 1954, 76 percent of the units were one-family houses and 21 percent were apartments, compared to 80 and 18 percent respectively, in 1953. The remainder consisted of two-family detached houses or row houses.

It is estimated that in 1946 on the average, on-site labour costs made up 37.5 percent of total construction costs for all types of structures built in Canada, and 52.5 percent went into materials. The remaining 10 percent was accounted for by overhead and profits of builders and contractors.⁽⁵⁾ Since that ratio was made up, however, labour costs have increased about 89 percent and material costs about 65 percent, thus bringing the proportions closer together.⁽⁶⁾ Average weekly wages and salaries of construction workers (building and structures) in Ontario were \$67.40 in 1954, representing a steady rise and an increase of 47 percent from 1949. In the same period, the price index of residential building materials in Canada rose 21.7 percent, with a slight decline after 1951.

The availability and cost of land and services also influences residential building, especially in densely populated areas. An estimated 34,000 building lots for single and multi-family dwellings were created in Ontario by registered plan during 1954.

ESTIMATED NUMBER AND AREA OF RESIDENTIAL LOTS
CREATED BY REGISTERED PLAN IN ONTARIO, 1954

Services Available	No. of Lots	Area Acres
Municipal Water and Sewers	23,380	3,890
Municipal Water only	6,220	1,570
Neither Municipal Water nor Sewers	4,390	1,870
TOTAL	<u>33,990</u>	<u>7,330</u>

Source: Ontario Department of Planning and Development, Toronto.

These figures represent the bulk of new marketable building lots in 1954; a few are sold by metes and bounds description.

The cost of financing is another important factor in residential construction. When business activity is contracting, investment money is available for housing, while it is less plentiful during boom periods. This was evident during and after the war when money, along with other production factors, was diverted first to war and then to conversion. In the past year, however, the level of residential construction in Ontario was higher than ever before recorded in both value and number of units constructed. At the same time, industrial and commercial construction declined from 1953 levels, showing 16.2 and 9.1 percent decreases, respectively, compared

(5) Department of Reconstruction and Supply, Ottawa; Manpower and Material Requirements for a Housing Program in Canada, 1946.

(6) Hugh C. MacLean, Building Guide, January 1955.

to an 18.7 percent increase in building permits issued for residential construction in Ontario. The large size and perimeter of the house-building industry means that its influence is easily transmitted to other industries, and continued high housing construction activity in Ontario will be reflected in the peripheral industries.

The purchase of the average new dwelling in Canada was 72.4 percent financed from mortgage loans in 1953.⁽⁷⁾ In Ontario, gross mortgage loans by all lending institutions amounted to \$294 million, at least 85 percent of which was on residential property. An additional, unknown amount was lent by private individuals. Of the total mortgage loans on real estate granted by lending institutions in Canada, the largest part, 73.5 percent, was made by life insurance companies. Loan companies followed with 18.2 percent and trust companies with 6.9 percent. Nearly a third, \$1.9 billion, of the admitted assets of lending institutions was held in the form of mortgage loans.

The mortgage lending picture was changed in 1954. An amendment to the National Housing Act, effective March 22nd, included banks as approved lenders for insured mortgages on new residential construction. According to the Hon. R.H. Winters, Federal Minister of Public Works, "the main object of the legislation is to broaden the supply of mortgage money by making that form of investment more attractive, increasing the number of lenders and making more funds available for mortgage lending."⁽⁸⁾ Bank holdings of insured residential mortgages reached \$71 million by the end of 1954, and \$110 million by the end of March, 1955.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION

Industrial and commercial building appear to be influenced by the level of general business activity which affects the desire for enlarged productive capacity, as well as by the costs of building and interest rates. Construction in these two categories accounted for 41 percent of the estimated value of building construction intended in 1954.

Investment intentions for 1955 for new construction in Ontario's manufacturing industry declined to \$107.6 million, 15 percent below 1954. The largest intended expenditure, \$15.2 million in the iron and steel products industry, was five percent lower than the previous year. The chemical products and the electrical apparatus and supplies industries, with intentions of \$13.9 million and \$9.3 million, were 36.3 and 13.4 percent above 1953. The transportation equipment and food and beverages industries, \$13.5 million and \$12.5 million, were 30.8 and 24.7 percent lower than for 1953. Trade, finance and commercial services, with intended investment of \$161.6 million on new construction in 1954, increased three percent.

Non-residential building materials showed a price increase of 21.4 percent between 1949 and 1954, nearly the same as the increase in residential building materials. However, unlike the cost of residential building materials, which declined slightly after 1951, that of non-residential building materials continued to increase until July, 1953, at which time it also began to decline.

Industrial construction in 1954 was highest in the Metropolitan, Border, Burlington, Ottawa Valley, Kawartha and Niagara Regions. The Metropolitan Region alone accounted for slightly more than one-half the value of building permits issued for this type of construction. Increases of 34.0, 46.3 and 57.3 percent were recorded in the Burlington, Ottawa Valley and Niagara Regions, while declines appeared for three regions- 60.1 percent for the Kawartha, and 9.7 percent for both the Metropolitan and Border Regions. The cause of the overall decline of 16 percent was the fall in industrial construction activity in the Metropolitan Region, which outweighed increases elsewhere.

Another indication of industrial construction activity is the value of factory plans approved by the Ontario Department of Labour. Before beginning the erection of any building or the alteration of an existing structure intended for use as a factory, the owner must submit drawings and specifications which the Factory Inspection Branch examines and, if they meet its requirements, approves. The value of manufacturing factory plans approved in 1954 was \$72,053,000, 11 percent below the total for 1953. As shown in the table on page E-8, the regional distribution is

(7) Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa; Mortgage Lending in Canada, 1953.

(8) Hansard, December 16, 1953, p. 998.

similar to that of building permits issued for industrial construction.

Building permits issued for commercial construction in 1954 declined nine percent in value from the previous year. Here again, the Metropolitan Region, which showed a decline of 21.9 percent, was the major influence.

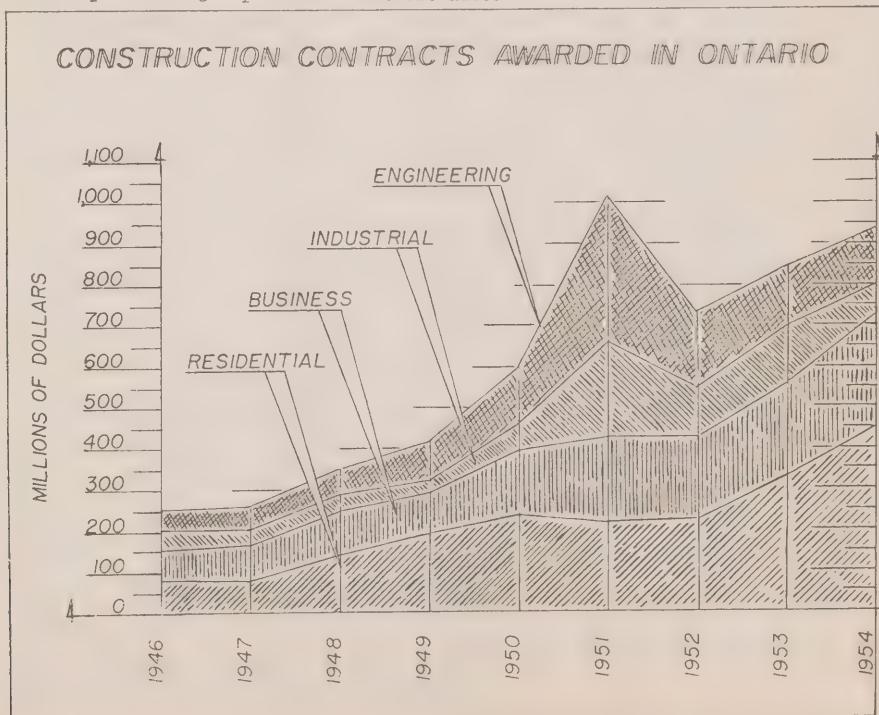
ESTIMATED PROPORTIONAL COST OF MATERIALS USED
IN NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA, as of 1949

	Percent
Plumbing, heating, other equipment	21.4
Steel and metal work	20.1
Electrical equipment and materials	11.5
Aggregate, cement and concrete mix	11.1
Lumber and lumber products	10.5
Blocks, brick and building stone	9.1
Tile	3.8
Hardware	3.7
Roofing materials	2.9
Lath, plaster, insulation	2.3
Paint and glass	1.9
Miscellaneous materials	1.7
TOTAL	100.0

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Non-Residential Building Materials Price Index 1935-1952.

INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION

Institutional building, which made up 13.8 percent of intended building in Ontario, appears to be affected by factors less easy to define than in the case of residential, industrial and commercial construction. Changes in social customs and government policies may have as much long-term influence as size of population and cost of building. The Metropolitan Region dominates the picture with 33.4 percent of the value of building permits issued. One-fifth of the total went to the Ottawa Valley Region where institutional building permits made up 28.2 percent of all those issued compared to 13.8 percent in the Province.



VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK PERFORMED IN ONTARIO
ESTIMATED BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE
(thousands of dollars)

<u>Type of Structure</u>	1953	1954 Intentions		
	Actual Total	New	Repair	Total
<u>Building Construction</u>				
Total Residential	474,200	406,500	79,600	486,100
Industrial				
Factories, plants, work shops	171,062	127,135	35,670	162,805
Warehouses, storehouses, refrigerated storage etc.	40,682	31,295	2,364	33,659
Grain elevators	891	763	417	1,180
Mine and mill buildings	7,091	14,568	1,234	15,802
Railway stations, works offices, roadway buildings	6,363	2,523	4,303	6,826
Railway shops, engine houses, water and fuel stations	4,683	1,629	2,908	4,537
Total Industrial	230,772	177,913	46,896	224,809
Commercial				
Hotels, clubs, restaurants, cafeterias, tourist cabins	8,704	5,474	2,946	8,420
Office buildings	43,606	53,293	6,406	59,699
Stores, wholesale and retail	46,106	49,182	6,691	55,873
Garages and service stations	15,068	17,264	4,129	21,393
Theatres, arenas & recreational bldgs.	5,270	3,487	417	3,904
Farm buildings (excluding dwellings)	41,698	18,503	24,223	42,726
Radio and television broadcasting, relay and booster stations, telephone exchanges.	17,361	18,877	624	19,501
Aeroplane hangars	5,268	5,471	128	5,599
Passenger terminals, bus, boat or air	624	571	365	936
Laundries & dry cleaning establishments	792	739	268	1,007
Total Commercial	184,497	172,861	46,197	219,058
Institutional				
Schools & other educational bldgs.	52,881	58,719	5,360	64,079
Churches & other religious bldgs.	10,241	9,919	1,222	11,141
Hospitals, sanatoria, clinics, first aid stations, etc.	35,010	43,359	3,693	47,052
Other institutional buildings	13,113	12,682	1,223	13,905
Total Institutional	111,245	124,679	11,498	136,177
Other Building Construction				
Armouries, barracks, drill halls, etc.	20,864	20,343	1,693	22,036
Bunkhouses, dormitories, cookeries, etc.	3,840	2,104	733	2,837
All other building construction	1,862	501	73	574
Total other building construction	26,566	22,948	2,499	25,447
Total Building Construction	1,027,280	904,901	186,690	1,091,591
<u>Engineering Construction</u>				
Road, highway, bridge and aerodrome	191,816	141,084	59,147	200,231
Waterworks & sewage systems	41,048	40,010	6,012	46,022
Dams and irrigation	3,477	7,062	515	7,577
Electric power construction	219,244	197,645	20,353	217,998
Railway, telephone & telegraph	90,433	35,351	58,752	94,103
Gas & oil facilities	43,937	14,113	5,583	19,696
Marine construction	13,082	19,318	3,588	22,906
Other engineering construction	10,469	8,681	1,796	10,477
Total Engineering Construction	613,506	463,264	155,746	619,010
TOTAL VALUE ALL CONSTRUCTION	1,640,786	1,368,165	342,436	1,710,601

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Construction in Canada, 1952-1954.

PROPOSED BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 1954 AS INDICATED
BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN ONTARIO, BY REGIONS,
SHOWING PROPORTION OF TYPE OF BUILDING AND PERCENT
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BY REGION

		(Preliminary)					Proportion Region of Province
		Resi- dential	Indus- trial	Com- mer- cial	Institu- tional & Other	Total	
1. Metropolitan	\$'000 %	242,868 64.9	49,384 13.2	42,935 11.5	39,283 10.5	374,470 100.0	51.2
2. Burlington	\$'000 %	30,363 57.8	6,676 12.7	9,018 17.2	6,511 12.4	52,567 100.0	7.2
3. Niagara	\$'000 %	18,161 60.7	3,663 12.3	3,680 12.3	4,391 14.7	29,895 100.0	4.1
4. Lake Erie	\$'000 %	1,104 37.8	753 25.8	830 28.4	237 8.1	2,923 100.0	0.4
5. Upper Thame	\$'000 %	13,282 54.0	2,470 10.0	1,973 8.0	6,857 27.9	24,581 100.0	3.4
6. Border	\$'000 %	19,742 50.9	10,242 26.4	4,231 10.9	4,563 11.8	38,777 100.0	5.3
7. St. Clair R.	\$'000 %	4,517 45.1	1,846 18.4	2,144 21.4	1,510 15.1	10,017 100.0	1.4
8. U. Grand River	\$'000 %	20,440 67.6	3,434 11.4	2,997 9.9	3,384 11.2	30,254 100.0	4.1
9. Blue Water	\$'000 %	6,463 51.1	1,843 14.6	737 5.8	3,603 28.5	12,646 100.0	1.7
10. Kawartha	\$'000 %	17,327 59.2	3,905 13.3	3,766 12.9	4,290 14.6	29,289 100.0	4.0
11. Quinte	\$'000 %	8,082 53.6	800 5.3	1,894 12.6	4,315 28.6	15,091 100.0	2.1
12. U. St. Lawrence	\$'000 %	4,707 47.4	1,480 14.9	1,189 12.0	2,554 25.7	9,930 100.0	1.4
13. Ottawa Valley	\$'000 %	38,037 54.3	4,720 6.7	7,528 10.7	19,746 28.2	70,031 100.0	9.6
14. Highlands	\$'000 %	3,051 60.2	774 15.3	754 14.9	486 9.6	5,066 100.0	0.7
15. Clay Belt	\$'000 %	1,648 47.5	341 9.8	530 15.3	948 27.3	3,467 100.0	0.5
16. Nickel Range	\$'000 %	6,341 65.3	508 5.2	848 8.7	2,021 20.8	9,718 100.0	1.3
17. Sault	\$'000 %	1,918 52.5	196 5.4	387 10.6	1,149 31.5	3,651 100.0	0.5
18. Lakehead	\$'000 %	5,232 61.2	664 7.8	1,413 16.5	1,240 14.5	8,549 100.0	1.2
TOTAL	\$'000 %	443,282 60.6	93,697 12.8	86,853 11.9	107,089 14.7	730,921 100.0	100.0

Note: Due to rounding figures may not add to totals.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The above table is compiled from a Dominion Bureau of Statistics Report which includes data from 297 Ontario municipalities, including all the cities, and the larger towns, villages, townships, improvement districts and park commissions. A comparison of Ontario totals for proposed building construction as indicated by permits granted (Table page E-7) and as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Table page E-6) for 1954, shows coverage in the different categories as follows:

Type of Building	(1) Value of Permits Granted	(2) Estimated Value of Work Performed	Proportion (1) (2) %
	\$'000	\$'000	
Residential	443,282	486,100	91.2
Industrial	93,697	224,809	41.7
Commercial	86,853	219,058	39.6
Institutional	100,638	136,177	73.9
Other	6,450	25,447	25.3
TOTAL	<u>730,921</u>	<u>1,091,591</u>	67.0

The discrepancy is largely due to the difference between the amount estimated by the applicant for a building permit before the operation is undertaken and the cost of the project after completion as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

VALUE OF MANUFACTURING FACTORY PLANS
APPROVED IN ONTARIO, BY REGIONS

	1953 \$'000	1954 \$'000	Percent Change 1954/53
1. Metropolitan	32,229.4	35,948.3	49.9
2. Burlington	4,662.8	4,171.7	5.8
3. Niagara	3,219.8	2,165.2	3.0
4. Lake Erie	113.0	591.7	0.8
5. Upper Thames	2,191.2	1,999.5	2.8
6. Border	3,036.5	11,769.9	16.3
7. St. Clair River	432.7	2,733.0	3.8
8. Upper Grand River	8,586.9	2,458.6	3.4
9. Blue Water	1,367.7	953.6	1.3
10. Kawartha	11,911.4	2,618.8	3.6
11. Quinte	6,403.8	1,113.9	1.5
12. Upper St. Lawrence	2,278.5	1,271.6	1.8
13. Ottawa Valley	3,314.0	277.0	0.4
14. Highlands	145.0	323.3	0.4
15. Clay Belt	56.0	454.0	0.6
16. Nickel Range	513.0	341.6	0.5
17. Sault	336.0	2,316.0	3.2
18. Lakehead (1)	314.0	545.0	0.8
	<u>81,111.7</u>	<u>72,052.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>
			- 11.2

(1) Includes Patricia Portion of Kenora.

Note: Because of rounding, percentages do not add to 100.0.

Source of Original Figures: Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto.

SECTION F

TRANSPORTATION

COMMUNICATION

TRANSPORTATION

Throughout Ontario, transportation facilities are generally found to be excellent in quality and varied in type. By land, water and air, persons and goods can be readily moved from one place to another. Southern Ontario is particularly favoured in this respect, being almost surrounded by navigable lakes and rivers and with a wide network of roads and railways.

Roads

At the end of 1953, there were 80,800 miles of road in Ontario, 7,800 miles or 10.7 percent more than in 1946. About 86 percent of the modern roads were surfaced compared with 79 percent seven years earlier.

Two of the most important projects currently underway are the Trans-Canada highway and the Trans-Provincial expressway, number 401. During 1954, work completed on the Trans-Canada highway included 47 miles of grading, 31 miles of paving, 66 miles of clearing and six structures. To the end of 1954, 349 miles of the highway had been graded and 193 miles paved. This does not include the mileage of highways which, having met the required specifications and having been built prior to December, 1949, were incorporated directly into the highway. At its completion, the highway through Ontario will be approximately 1,400 miles long.

The Trans-Provincial expressway from Windsor to the Quebec border will be a four-lane controlled access highway, approximately 540 miles long. It is scheduled for completion within ten years. Portions of the expressway are under construction at Kingston, Belleville, Trenton, Toronto, St. Thomas and London. A new section, expected to be undertaken shortly, will run between Brockville and the Quebec border, and tie in with the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power projects. In connection with this latter development, about 36 miles of Highway 2 will have to be relocated because of the flooding.

Three highway projects were completed during 1954: the Orillia bypass on Highway 11; the 17-mile road from Highway 35, near Pontypool, to Highway 28, south of Peterborough; and the Atikokan Highway, 75 miles long, running from a point 55 miles west of Fort William to Atikokan. A large-scale program of highway development has been proposed for 1955. This is to involve an acceleration of work on new four-lane highways and by-passes, and substantial improvements on existing highways, including 700 miles of repaving. Increased construction activity on mining and forestry access roads is also planned in order to open up formerly inaccessible stands of mature timber and to keep pace with the growing mining industry. A new program of classifying and marking highways will be adopted, and secondary roads of the northern areas will be integrated into the King's Highway system, numbered and shown on maps. It has also been proposed that a Select Committee study the question of toll roads in Ontario.

The rapid growth in the number of motor vehicles in the Province and the resultant traffic problems have been major reasons behind the constant demand for more and better roads. In the eight years since 1946, the total number of motor vehicles registered in Ontario has increased 109 percent, to reach a record high of 1,489,966. As indicated below, commercial and dual purpose vehicles - the latter in particular - have increased in number more rapidly than this average would indicate. Statistics on trailers are not available for 1954, but there were 81,000 registered in 1953, an increase of 32.0 and 7.6 percent over 1946 and 1952, respectively.

In 1953, there was one motor vehicle for every 3.5 persons in Ontario and every 4.3 in Canada, and one passenger car for every 4.4 and 5.9 persons in Ontario and Canada, respectively.

REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN ONTARIO

	<u>Passenger</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Commercial</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>Dual Purpose</u> ⁽³⁾	<u>Motorcycle</u> ⁽³⁾	<u>Total</u> ⁽⁴⁾
1946	585,604	117,217	1,303	6,982	711,106
1953	1,117,175	261,923	13,707	13,314	1,406,119
1954	1,187,722	272,230	17,560	12,454	1,489,966
% change 1954/1946	102.8	132.2	1,247.7	78.4	109.5
1954/1953	6.3	3.9	28.1	- 6.5	6.0

(1) Includes taxi cabs

(2) Includes motor buses, trolley buses and tractors

(3) Includes station wagons and similar vehicles

(4) Totals do not include trailer permits

Source of Original Figures: Motor Vehicles Branch, Ontario Department of Highways.

The number of privately-owned trucks and trailers in Ontario in 1953 (latest available information) amounted to 250,400 and 79,500, respectively, up 87 percent and 22 percent, respectively, over 1947. Trucks are being used more and more extensively to haul freight on both local and long-distance trips. They can travel to centres not served by railways and carry a great variety of freight, including farm and market garden produce, raw materials and manufactured goods.

Waterways

The simplest way of getting from one place to another in the early days of Ontario was to follow the network of natural waterways which stretched throughout the Province. Soon, shallow canals were built to bypass rapids, thus eliminating portages and speeding-up transportation. These canals were gradually improved until, by 1903, fourteen-foot navigation was available throughout the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system. To-day, the Welland Ship Canal has a minimum channel depth of 25 feet, while the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is 18 feet deep. The St. Lawrence Seaway, which was finally authorized in 1954, will extend deep-draught navigation from Montreal to the head of the Great Lakes, with all canals having a minimum depth of 27 feet.

During the 1954 navigation season, a total of 30.1 million tons of freight passed through all the Canadian locks. This is a decline of 3.3 million tons or 9.9 percent from the record set in 1953. Decreased shipments of wheat, barley and other grain, soft coal, iron ore and crude oil were the chief contributors to the drop. The Welland Ship Canal was hardest hit of the major canals in the decline in number of tons of freight, 2.0 million, while the Sault Ste. Marie Canal experienced the greatest proportional decline, 23.1 percent. The St. Lawrence Canals were relatively untouched, with a decrease of only 445,000 tons or 4.4 percent.

The number of vessels to pass through the canals during the 1954 season was 2,300 lower than for the previous year. The number of passengers, however, increased by 4,000 to reach 116,200.

TOTAL FREIGHT USING SELECTED CANADIAN CANALS

	<u>1946</u> tons	<u>1953</u> tons	<u>1954</u> tons	<u>% Change</u> <u>1954/1953</u>
Trent	36,612	239	170	.. - 28.9
Rideau	1,439	1,531	1,490	- 2.7
Sault Ste. Marie	1,940,129	3,389,409	2,607,968	- 23.1
St. Lawrence	5,750,578	10,081,992	9,637,034	- 4.4
Welland Ship	10,580,146	19,542,150	17,514,258	- 10.4
ALL CANADIAN CANALS	<u>18,654,919</u>	<u>33,373,064</u>	<u>30,070,543</u>	<u>- 9.9</u>

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Summary of Canal Statistics.

THROUGH AND WAY TRAFFIC, 1946 and 1954

(Thousands of Tons)

Type of Freight	Welland Ship 1946	Welland Ship 1954	St. Lawrence 1946	St. Lawrence 1954	S.S. Marie 1946	S.S. Marie 1954
Coal, soft	3,814	4,984	2,396	1,469	124	202
Wheat	1,443	2,801	666	2,372	403	218
Iron ore	933	2,299	13	297	-	-
Other Grain	638	1,845	396	1,477	438	676
Pulpwood	373	516	411	493	166	173
Paper	211	422	87	229	54	-
Sand, stone and gravel	129	167	220	210	20	62
Oil & Gasoline	2,334	2,296	744	1,124	168	300
Other freight	705	2,185	816	1,965	568	977
TOTAL	10,580	17,514	5,751	9,637	1,940	2,608
Passengers	4,169	40	10,301	4	53,139	115,014

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Summary of Canal Statistics.

Railways

At the end of 1953, Ontario had 10,386 miles of single (first main) track, an increase of 2 miles over the previous year, but 78 miles less than in 1946. It comprises one-quarter of all single track in Canada.

To-day, Southern Ontario has the most complete railway network to be found in any part of Canada, with more than 6,000 miles of standard gauge track in operation. This system tends to centre around Toronto from which point direct lines lead to almost every part of the country. Hamilton is a second centre of concentration, serving the Niagara Peninsula and southwestern Ontario. St. Thomas is also important because through it pass the American lines on their time-and-mileage-saving shortcut between Detroit and Buffalo. The Michigan Central Railway runs from Detroit to Windsor, St. Thomas, Welland, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. The Wabash Railroad follows the same general route. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway (Pere Marquette District), runs from Walkerville to Sarnia and also to St. Thomas. Although Ottawa is an important centre for the eastern part of the Province, much of the rail traffic in the east tends to flow into Montreal.

Northern Ontario has over 4,000 miles of railway. Making up the greater part of this mileage, are three east-west trans-provincial railways, (two operated by the Canadian National Railways, and one by the Canadian Pacific Railway), and one north-south line from North Bay to Moosonee. This latter railway, called the Ontario Northland since 1946, was begun in 1902. New Liskeard was reached in 1904, Cochrane in 1908, and Moosonee in 1932. At December 31, 1953, 573.7 miles of single track including 102 miles of branch line, were in operation.

North Bay, with a population of 20,160, is a major railway centre for Northern Ontario. It is a divisional point for two trans-continental railways, and is also the head office and main terminal of the Ontario Northland. Except for the far northwestern mining areas, all important settlements in the Province have adequate rail service.

During 1953, 64.9 million tons of revenue freight - 39.7 million tons of which was loaded at stations in Ontario - moved through this Province. This was a decline of 2.8 million tons or 6.6 percent from 1952. Contributing to this drop were most agricultural products, coal, coke, logs, pulpwood and pig iron. There were gains in gravel, stone and cement. Manufacturing and miscellaneous products constituted the largest category, making up 39.7 percent of all revenue freight moved in the Province. It was closely followed by mine products with 33.7 percent, then agricultural products 17.6 percent, forest products 7.6 percent, and animal and animal products, 1.4 percent. The largest single commodity loaded was wheat, nearly 4.5 million tons and 6.9 percent of the total.

Canadian railways employed, in the country as a whole, an average of 211,951 persons in all categories during 1953. Salaries and wages for these employees totalled \$724.1 million.

TRANSIT SYSTEMS

A transit system, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' definition, is an electric railway, rapid transit or subway, motor bus, motor coach or trolley coach operation carrying passengers (and incidentally freight and/or express) in urban, suburban or interurban service. It may be any one or any combination of these services.

In Canada, electric railways cannot be operated economically except in urban centres because neither the long distance to be travelled nor the light traffic in both freight and passengers justifies the necessary capital outlay.

There has been a general trend away from electric street cars in favour of motor buses and electric trolley buses, largely because of the latters' greater adaptability and manoeuvrability. This has been especially noticeable since World War II. In 1946, 19 percent of the transit passengers in Canada were moved on motor buses and trolley coaches. By 1954, this percentage had risen to 65.6. In Ontario, in 1954, 283.5 million or 51.6 percent of all transit passengers travelled on either motor or trolley buses. In urban service alone, in Ontario, the figures were 258 million or 49.3 percent. In 1954, 27.7 million passengers were carried by Toronto rapid transit (subway) cars.

Air

In addition to Trans-Canada Airlines and Canadian Pacific Airlines, two of the world's great commercial carriers, there are four scheduled commercial airlines in Canada and a number of non-scheduled lines available for charter.

The number of revenue passengers carried by all Canadian carriers, scheduled and non-scheduled, during 1953, increased to 2,211,737, a gain of 315,000 or 16.6 percent over 1952, and of more than one and one-half million or 286.4 percent over 1946. The number of revenue passenger miles rose by 17 percent over 1952, thus indicating a longer average journey. The volume of revenue goods flown by air reached 168.4 million pounds compared with 127.3 million in 1952 and 23.4 million in 1946. In addition, foreign airlines carried 513,000 revenue passengers, 9.1 million pounds of revenue freight, and flew 46.7 million passenger miles, in 1953.

A new record in volume of air mail carried-17.1 million pounds-was reached in 1953. This is an 11.5 percent increase over the previous record set in 1952.

An average of 10,703 persons were employed by Canadian air carriers in 1953, compared with 9,398 in the previous year. Total earnings were \$42.2 million and \$35.4 million, respectively. The average annual salary of \$3,942 was 4.6 percent higher than for 1952. All classes of employees increased in number and most of them in average earnings.

Canada is largely dependent on aviation for the rapid development of her natural resources. Without it much of to-day's new mineral wealth would still be undiscovered or inaccessible. In addition, forest resources can be quickly charted, inventoried and tapped, thus greatly aiding the pulp and paper industry which is so vital to the Canadian economy.

Toronto is one of the greatest concentration centres of air routes in Canada, with direct lines to Montreal, western Canada, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Bermuda. There are also regular direct trans-Atlantic flights.

Among the most notable innovations in air service in 1955, will be the regularly scheduled flights between Vancouver and Amsterdam over the Arctic Circle, by Canadian Pacific Airlines. The Scandinavian Airlines System began similar flights between Los Angeles and Copenhagen, in November, 1954.

In 1953, there were 122 landing areas in Ontario, 77 land ports and 45 water ports. These made up 30 percent of all landing areas in Canada. Thirty-two of the land ports were lighted and 41 were hard-surfaced. It is also possible to land and take off from almost any point along the shores of the Great Lakes, Muskoka Lakes, Rideau Lakes, many lakes in Algonquin Park and virtually any lake in Northern Ontario. Almost every point in the Province is thus easily accessible by air.

The Division of Air Services of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests recorded 11,889 flight hours during the fiscal year 1952-53. Included were 5,277 hours for fire detection and suppression, 3,657 for administration purposes, 1,980 caring for fish and wildlife, 674 for timber management and 56 hours spent on mercy flights. Vertical photography for forest resources inventory was carried out over an area of more than 7,000 square miles.

A long range attitude towards aviation is being taken by those responsible for its development and expansion. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Ottawa are in line for major airport construction by the Federal Department of Transport. Similar construction at Calgary is being financed and administered by the community. Long-term plans for Malton Airport, near Toronto, include extension and construction of runways, development of a new terminal area and installation of additional aids to navigation.

PIPE LINES

The first major pipe line to be built in Canada ran from Edmonton, Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin at the head of the Great Lakes. About 1,100 miles long, it was completed in August, 1950, and opened the Eastern Canadian market to western crude oil. This same year saw the beginning of the industry's expansion. By the end of 1953, oil pipe line mileage in Canada had increased 166.6 percent to 3,794 miles. During 1953, several important lines were built. One of these, the Trans Mountain Pipe Line-718 miles long from Edmonton to Vancouver-delivers western crude oil to British Columbia refineries. To the East, a 30" pipe line was built from Superior, Wisconsin to the Canadian border, near Port Huron, Michigan, and thence to Sarnia. This line was completed and went into operation in December, 1953. Year-round transportation of oil was thus provided from Western Canada to Sarnia. The Sun Oil Company also completed construction of a products line, which began operations in October of the same year, running from its Sarnia refinery to Toronto.

OIL DELIVERED BY PIPE LINES, BY PROVINCES IN WHICH SHIPMENTS TERMINATED OR WERE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER CARRIERS

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
	'000 barrels	
British Columbia - Trunk(1)	14,566	1,540
Alberta(2) - Gathering	9,406	10,886
- Trunk	7,047	6,099
Saskatchewan - Gathering	455	-
- Trunk	13,736	14,190
Manitoba - Trunk(3)	41,520	36,683
Ontario - Trunk(3)	32,442	24,868
Quebec - Trunk	53,323	53,038
Net Delivered - Trunk	162,635	136,418
Net Delivered - Total	172,496	147,304

(1) Including exports to U.S.A. at Sumas, B.C.

(2) Includes natural gasoline

(3) Including deliveries to U.S. pipe lines, Gretna, Man.

(4) Products of refineries.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics.

EMPLOYEES AND EARNINGS IN PIPE LINE COMPANIES ⁽¹⁾ CANADA

	Average No. Employees	Total Earnings \$'000	Average Annual Earnings \$
1950	429	1,485	3,461
1951	536	2,064	3,851
1952	697	2,933	4,208
1953	951	4,188	4,404
1954	1,185	5,503	4,644

(1) Certain companies whose pipe lines are operated as pipe line departments of parent companies are not shown here.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics.

As new oil fields are found in Western Canada, it is possible that more pipe lines will be built. In addition, the production of gas accompanies the production of oil in many fields, so that new gas outlets must also be established to avoid waste. In accordance with the policy of supplying Canadian markets first, the most logical fuel markets are to be found in the highly industrialized centres of Ontario and Quebec.

A natural gas pipe line from Alberta to Toronto to be built by Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, has been approved. Financial arrangements still have to be settled, but it is hoped that construction will begin in the spring of 1955. If this present schedule is followed, natural gas will reach Toronto in November, 1956.

Meanwhile, the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto has begun to bring natural gas into Toronto from the United States, with the aim of building up a market for Prairie gas. American imports will be cut off when the western gas arrives. The Union Gas Company of Canada, Limited has also arranged to import additional gas from the United States, and will switch over to Western Canadian gas when it is available. An extensive program of expansion involving heavy capital expenditure is planned.

The pipe line company has experienced difficulty in getting contracts, both from producers and distributors, largely because of the long term and the large amounts involved. The first contract to be signed was between Trans-Canada Pipe Lines and Union Gas Company of Canada, Limited for deliveries of gas to its system in southwestern Ontario. The contract covers a 20-year period during which Union will purchase more than 300 billion cu. ft. of gas. It has been estimated to involve purchases in excess of \$100 million over the period.

It has been recommended that the Trans-Canada natural gas pipe lines should not follow the railway along the north shore of Lake Superior, but rather should swing farther north and thus provide Ontario's Clay Belt and mining area with a fuel which in all probability would be cheaper for them than the coal and oil now used. The proposed route would bring the pipe line east from Kenora to Fort William and Port Arthur, and would follow Highway 17 to Red Rock, then north to follow Highway 11 east almost to Noranda, Quebec, and then south to Barrie and Metropolitan Toronto.

Construction of the Alberta Gas trunk line is expected to begin early in 1955, with first stages scheduled for completion in the fall. This line will tap the major gas producing fields in Alberta and carry the gas to a central point from which it can be exported to the east via the Trans-Canada Pipeline.

TRANSPORTATION IN ONTARIO, MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION, 1953

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Passenger Vehicles		Commercial Vehicles		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. METROPOLITAN	334,351	29.9	74,511	28.4	408,862	29.0
Halton	12,865	1.1	3,196	1.2	16,061	1.1
Peel	15,312	1.4	3,789	1.4	19,101	1.4
York	306,174	27.4	67,526	25.8	373,700	26.5
2. BURLINGTON	85,272	7.6	15,796	6.0	101,068	7.2
Brant	18,039	1.6	3,554	1.4	21,593	1.5
Wentworth	67,233	6.0	12,242	4.7	79,475	5.6
3. NIAGARA	56,443	5.1	12,180	4.7	68,623	4.9
Lincoln	24,264	2.2	5,470	2.1	29,734	2.1
Welland	32,179	2.9	6,710	2.6	38,889	2.8
4. LAKE ERIE	17,846	1.6	5,160	2.0	23,006	1.6
Haldimand	7,228	0.6	2,211	0.8	9,439	0.7
Norfolk	10,618	0.9	2,949	1.1	13,567	1.0
5. UPPER THAMES	73,672	6.6	16,895	6.4	90,567	6.4
Elgin	15,164	1.4	3,701	1.4	18,865	1.3
Middlesex	41,722	3.7	8,632	3.3	50,354	3.6
Oxford	16,786	1.5	4,562	1.7	21,348	1.5
6. BORDER	73,825	6.6	17,855	6.8	91,680	6.5
Essex	50,959	4.6	11,340	4.3	62,299	4.4
Kent	22,866	2.0	6,515	2.5	29,381	2.1
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	20,555	1.8	4,300	1.6	24,855	1.8
Lambton	20,555	1.8	4,300	1.6	24,855	1.8
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	70,098	6.3	13,043	5.0	83,141	5.9
Perth	14,839	1.3	3,151	1.2	17,990	1.3
Waterloo	32,807	2.9	6,192	2.4	38,999	2.8
Wellington	22,452	2.0	3,700	1.4	26,152	1.8
9. BLUE WATER	68,981	6.2	16,266	6.2	85,247	6.1
Bruce	11,582	1.0	2,672	1.0	14,254	1.0
Dufferin	4,068	0.4	1,053	0.4	5,121	0.4
Grey	14,764	1.3	2,923	1.1	17,687	1.3
Huron	13,188	1.2	3,301	1.3	16,489	1.2
Simcoe	25,379	2.3	6,317	2.4	31,696	2.2
10. KAWARTHA	58,355	5.2	12,819	4.9	71,174	5.1
Durham	7,096	0.6	1,677	0.6	8,773	0.6
Ontario	21,859	2.0	4,358	1.7	26,217	1.9
Peterborough	14,989	1.3	2,948	1.1	17,937	1.3
Victoria	7,280	0.7	1,740	0.7	9,020	0.6
Northumberland	7,131	0.6	2,096	0.8	9,227	0.7
11. QUINTE	43,531	3.9	10,779	4.1	54,310	3.9
Frontenac	14,735	1.3	3,332	1.3	18,067	1.3
Hastings	19,247	1.7	4,580	1.7	23,827	1.7
Lennox & Addington	4,946	0.4	1,512	0.6	6,458	0.5
Prince Edward	4,603	0.4	1,355	0.5	5,958	0.4

TRANSPORTATION IN ONTARIO, MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION, 1953 (Cont'd.)

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Passenger Vehicles		Commercial Vehicles		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	<u>32,533</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>7,074</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>39,607</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Dundas	<u>4,560</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1,104</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>5,664</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Glengarry	<u>4,595</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>867</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>5,462</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Grenville	<u>4,745</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1,048</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>5,793</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Leeds	<u>9,116</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>2,241</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>11,357</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Stormont	<u>9,517</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1,814</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>11,331</u>	<u>0.8</u>
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	<u>84,111</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>16,999</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>101,110</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Carleton	<u>54,122</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>9,097</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>63,219</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Lanark	<u>8,636</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1,987</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>10,623</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Prescott	<u>3,914</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1,344</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>5,258</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Renfrew	<u>14,481</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>3,613</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>18,094</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Russell	<u>2,958</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>958</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>3,916</u>	<u>0.3</u>
14. HIGHLANDS	<u>18,528</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>8,377</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>26,905</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Haliburton	<u>1,754</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>792</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>2,546</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Muskoka	<u>5,106</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>7,206</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Nipissing	<u>7,137</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>3,348</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>10,485</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Parry Sound	<u>4,531</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>2,137</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>6,668</u>	<u>0.5</u>
15. CLAY BELT	<u>20,121</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>7,719</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>27,840</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Cochrane	<u>10,030</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>3,656</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>13,686</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Timiskaming	<u>10,091</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>4,063</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>14,154</u>	<u>1.0</u>
16. NICKEL RANGE	<u>20,289</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>6,900</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>27,189</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Manitoulin	<u>1,705</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>848</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>2,553</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Sudbury	<u>18,584</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>6,052</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>24,636</u>	<u>1.7</u>
17. SAULT	<u>10,883</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>4,170</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>15,053</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Algoma	<u>10,883</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>4,170</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>15,053</u>	<u>1.1</u>
18. LAKEHEAD	<u>26,432</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>10,147</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>36,579</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Kenora(1)	<u>4,933</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>2,514</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>7,447</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Rainy River	<u>3,270</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1,493</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>4,763</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Thunder Bay	<u>18,229</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>6,140</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>24,369</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Non-Residents	<u>1,349</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>933</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>2,282</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Dual Purpose Motorcycles	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>13,707</u>	<u>1.0</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,117,175</u>	100.0	<u>261,923</u>	100.0	<u>1,406,119</u>	100.0
	<u> </u>					

(1) Includes Patricia Portion.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to totals and subtotals.

Source: Motor Vehicles Branch, Ontario Department of Highways.

TRANSPORTATION IN ONTARIO, ROAD AND HIGHWAY MILEAGES, 1953

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	King's Highways	County Roads	Organized Twp. Roads	Urban Roads	Total (1)	Distribution of Total %
1. METROPOLITAN	315.86	641.06	3,074.65	872.71	4,904.32	6.1
Halton	82.53	144.66	443.70	77.90	748.79	0.9
Peel	107.38	144.94	681.12	47.76	981.20	1.2
York	125.95	351.46	1,949.83	747.09	3,174.33	3.9
2. BURLINGTON	253.48	307.72	1,054.40	417.86	2,033.46	2.5
Brant	88.16	116.79	531.34	84.22	820.51	1.0
Wentworth	165.32	190.93	523.06	333.64	1,212.95	1.5
3. NIAGARA	191.84	351.75	1,492.39	333.73	2,369.71	2.9
Lincoln	79.58	187.75	582.39	135.22	984.94	1.2
Welland	112.26	164.00	910.00	198.51	1,384.77	1.7
4. LAKE ERIE	141.55	404.70	1,586.31	131.25	2,263.81	2.8
Haldimand	76.44	164.40	585.61	57.45	885.90	1.1
Norfolk	63.11	240.30	1,000.70	73.80	1,377.91	1.7
5. UPPER THAMES	432.32	1,011.10	3,672.00	482.60	5,598.02	6.9
Elgin	116.19	282.50	893.50	101.00	1,393.19	1.7
Middlesex	200.02	511.50	1,698.40	241.10	2,651.02	3.3
Oxford	116.11	217.10	1,080.10	140.50	1,553.81	1.9
6. BORDER	354.65	586.28	2,336.87	704.08	3,981.88	4.9
Essex	177.01	247.85	1,028.16	547.43	2,000.45	2.5
Kent	177.64	338.43	1,308.71	156.65	1,981.43	2.5
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	155.14	234.15	1,394.63	231.49	2,015.41	2.5
Lambton	155.14	234.15	1,394.63	231.49	2,015.41	2.5
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	351.98	812.95	2,686.62	663.60	4,515.15	5.6
Perth	132.44	230.65	995.50	134.76	1,493.35	1.8
Waterloo	76.78	206.90	551.09	347.13	1,181.90	1.5
Wellington	142.76	375.40	1,140.03	181.71	1,839.90	2.3
9. BLUE WATER	856.71	1,491.18	8,083.60	674.26	11,105.75	13.7
Bruce	173.12	309.08	1,619.55	118.00	2,219.75	2.7
Dufferin	65.76	166.20	754.60	31.99	1,018.55	1.3
Grey	145.86	359.20	2,070.70	154.10	2,729.86	3.4
Huron	205.30	388.20	1,495.60	127.29	2,216.39	2.7
Simcoe	266.67	268.50	2,143.15	242.88	2,921.20	3.6
10. KAWARTHAS	610.53	278.72	5,136.85	604.81	7,479.61	9.3
Durham	99.29	150.00	999.60	67.60	1,316.49	1.6
Ontario	163.76	239.67	1,114.60	228.36	1,746.39	2.2
Peterborough	119.74	201.80	930.50	112.10	1,432.04	1.8
Victoria	125.90	227.20	917.10	75.95	1,426.95	1.8
Northumberland	101.84	160.05	1,175.05	120.80	1,557.74	1.9
11. QUINTES	550.57	808.38	3,458.05	199.87	5,075.67	6.3
Frontenac	150.97	165.25	951.80	80.99	1,369.51	1.7
Hastings	211.99	283.59	1,502.68	72.79	2,109.05	2.6
Lennox & Addington	129.25	170.21	648.30	25.49	973.25	1.2
Prince Edward	58.36	189.63	355.27	20.60	623.86	0.8

TRANSPORTATION IN ONTARIO, ROAD AND HIGHWAY MILEAGES, 1953 (Cont'd.)

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	King's Highways	County Roads	Organized Twp. Roads	Urban Roads	Total (1)	Distribution of Total %
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	372.68	809.88	2,701.44	156.41	4,040.41	5.0
Dundas	49.46	140.45	448.70	20.58	659.19	0.8
Glengarry	59.81	150.65	515.00	16.97	742.43	0.9
Grenville	48.98	152.70	490.48	26.60	718.76	0.9
Leeds	172.87	194.88	836.76	66.95	1,271.46	1.6
Stormont	41.56	171.20	410.50	25.31	648.57	0.8
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	549.86	1,024.38	4,789.60	626.07	7,117.31	8.8
Carleton	118.89	231.45	1,067.50	413.27	1,831.11	2.3
Lanark	94.87	228.10	1,002.70	99.53	1,436.20	1.8
Prescott	52.75	179.68	525.00	18.08	775.51	1.0
Renfrew	263.38	228.30	1,691.60	84.94	2,384.62	2.9
Russell	19.97	156.85	502.80	10.25	689.87	0.8
14. HIGHLANDS	614.58	-	2,909.90	283.80	5,187.83	6.4
Haliburton	59.90	-	481.40	-	643.40	0.8
Muskoka	110.30	-	845.70	109.69	1,239.64	1.5
Nipissing	315.48	-	582.80	103.30	1,359.28	1.7
Parry Sound	128.90	-	1,000.00	70.81	1,945.51	2.4
15. CLAY BELT	605.00	-	1,282.15	156.56	3,591.30	4.5
Cochrane	396.00	-	635.35	92.21	2,005.85	2.5
Timiskaming	209.00	-	646.80	64.35	1,585.45	2.0
16. NICKEL RANGE	207.33	-	1,192.78	176.92	2,838.11	3.5
Manitoulin	17.75	-	508.15	20.20	866.70	1.1
Sudbury	189.58	-	684.63	156.72	1,971.41	2.4
17. SAULT	203.25	-	684.55	124.75	2,060.75	2.5
Algoma	203.25	-	684.55	124.75	2,060.75	2.5
18. LAKEHEAD	1,154.13	-	1,419.71	326.58	4,640.47	5.7
Kenora	446.53	-	193.79	63.88	1,332.69	1.6
Rainy River	107.75	-	582.40	49.49	1,064.49	1.3
Thunder Bay	599.85	-	643.52	213.21	2,243.29	2.8
TOTAL	7,921.46	9,462.55	48,956.50	7,167.39	80,818.97	100.0

(1) Total figures include development roads (2,516.39 miles) and unorganized township roads (4,794.68 miles) not shown in table.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to totals and sub-totals.

Source: Municipal Roads Branch and Surveys Office, Ontario Department of Highways.

COMMUNICATIONSI - Radio Communications

Radio - The administration and regulation of radio communication in Canada is carried out, with few exceptions, by the Telecommunications Division of the Department of Transport, Ottawa. Applications for licences to establish broadcasting stations, or for modifications of existing stations, are referred to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for its recommendations to the Minister of Transport before being dealt with by the Department of Transport. The Corporation also controls the formation of networks and the character of programs to be broadcast.

The Corporation has the sole right to bring in programs from the United States. In Ontario, however, there is one exception - CFRB Toronto is affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System. CBL and CJBC Toronto (both CBC stations) are affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company, respectively.

Privately-owned stations, in general, are limited to 5,000 watts power and most of the 52 stations in Ontario operate on 1,000 to 5,000 watts on the shared channels. In Ontario, however, CFRB Toronto and CKLW Windsor have operated on 50,000 watts since 1948. Two CBC stations, CBL and CJBC Toronto, also use 50,000 watts. The clear channels which were assigned to Canada by the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement in 1937 are reserved for CBC stations, four of which operate in Ontario. Clear channels are those on which the signal of a high-power station is protected from interference up to long distances or to the borders of the country in which it is situated.

At the close of 1954, there were 52 radio stations in Ontario. Two of these were frequency modulation only, while 15 broadcast both AM and FM. The Corporation owned and operated four stations. The remainder are privately owned. Income of the Sound Broadcasting Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation includes a statutory grant, commercial broadcasting fees, interest on investments and miscellaneous revenues. Revenue for privately-owned stations comes entirely from commercial advertising. They pay transmitter licence fees to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Domestic sales of radio receiving sets during 1954 were much lower both in Ontario and in Canada than in 1953. During the same period the number of radios exported from Canada decreased by 7,280 or 31.2 percent, while their value increased by \$522,200 or 52.5 percent. Imports for 11 months dropped 63.1 percent in number and 47.2 percent in value.

Domestic Sales of Radio Receiving Sets

	Canada	Ontario	
	Number	Value (at list price)	Number
		\$	
1946	568,320	28,849,115	n.a.
1953	620,860	52,119,381	309,366
1954	487,237	35,816,274	222,321
% Change 1954/1953	-21.5	-31.3	-28.1
% Change 1954/1946	-14.3	24.2	

n.a. not available.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Radio and Television Receiving Sets.

Television - Television is being developed in Canada along lines similar to those found in radio broadcasting - a combination of public and private ownership and operation under the authority of the Department of Transport. In Ontario at the end of 1954, there were ten television stations, two owned and operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and eight by private concerns.

The growing interest in television is indicated by the rapid growth in domestic sales of television sets both in Canada and Ontario.

DOMESTIC SALES OF TELEVISION SETS IN CANADA

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value</u> (list price)
		\$
1949(Sept.-Dec. only)	4,163	1,684,153
1950	29,623	12,947,900
1951	39,185	20,835,908
1952	137,236	60,659,412
1953	366,498	148,753,479
1954	623,856	216,451,362

SALES OF TELEVISION SETS IN ONTARIO, BY AREAS

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>1954/1953</u>
Toronto	109,088	103,388	5.5
Hamilton-Niagara	35,563	40,816	-12.9
Windsor	16,043	22,767	-29.5
Ottawa & Eastern Ontario	40,483	34,997	15.7
Other	54,262	23,758	128.4
TOTAL	255,439	225,726	13.2

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Radio and Television Receiving Sets.

Point-to-Point Radiotelephone Services - The Bell Telephone Company of Canada provides a land mobile radiotelephone service at numerous points in Ontario, and operates a microwave link between Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal which carries television programs and can provide many additional telephone circuits. Radio links are also maintained between Pelee Island and Leamington, Ontario.

Northwest Communications Limited operates a public commercial radiotelephone service, with eight stations, which works in conjunction with the ordinary telephone exchanges to provide telephonic communications to privately-owned stations at isolated points throughout the northwestern part of Ontario. The Red Lake Telephone Company operates a public commercial radiotelephone station at Madsen, to provide a connection between the local wire telephone system and the Northwest Communications Limited network.

Other Radiocommunication - The use of radio to facilitate operations in many fields has been steadily increasing. A number of municipal services such as police, fire, engineering and hydro, use radio as a means of communicating with their vehicles. Public utilities and power companies have also expanded their use of radio. Commercial air-carrier organizations and a number of private companies have been licenced to operate ground communications stations and aircraft stations.

Radio is also used as an aid to navigation.

Radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony are used to maintain contact with isolated points beyond the reach of regular telegraph and telephone facilities.

II - Wire Communications

Federal Government Telegraph and Telephone Service - Since 1948, the Department of Transport has been responsible for wire communications to outlying and sparsely settled districts where commercial companies will not undertake the risk. In Ontario, these services include cable connections with Pelee and Manitoulin Islands and

telephone lines on the latter.

Telegraph - The Canadian telegraph system comprises lines owned by the Federal Government and lines owned by chartered railway and telegraph companies.

The number of telegrams transmitted in Canada during 1953 totalled 21.2 million, a drop of 1.8 percent from the previous year. The number sent was 19 million compared with 19.5 million in 1952.

	----- Ontario -----		----- Canada -----	
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1953</u>
Pole line mileage	11,226	10,512	52,501	52,727
Wire mileage	137,041	138,976	400,981	450,835
Number of offices	1,354	1,401	4,707	5,307
Telegrams sent	5,829,949	6,130,220	16,221,953	19,041,216

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Telegraph and Cable Statistics.

Telephone - New equipment, methods and services are steadily being introduced into the Canadian system of telephony in order to provide Canadians with more and better means of communicating not only with each other but with those beyond our borders. A new device called a transistor is playing an important part in this program of development. Operator dialing of long distance calls is also a big step toward faster and more efficient service. Another advancement, one which occurred in 1953, was the opening for service of Canada's first microwave radio relay system, which connects Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. It can carry many simultaneous telephone calls and television programs. This chain will eventually be extended to both the east and west coasts.

Long distance service on a national scale is provided by the Trans-Canada Telephone System. This is an association of the seven major telephone systems in Canada and provides facilities for the interchange of long distance business between the members. Each member owns and operates its own system.

In 1953, 20,019 persons were employed in the various telephone systems in Ontario. Total salaries and wages for that year amounted to \$58.1 million.

NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN ONTARIO, 1953 and 1952

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
	<u>'000</u>	<u>'000</u>
On individual lines		
Business	136	128
Residence	221	191
On party lines		
Business	23	25
Residence	757	736
Private branch exchange and extension		
Business	261	240
Residence	89	82
Public pay stations		
Business	21	20
TOTAL	440	413
Business	1,067	1,009
GRAND TOTAL	<u>1,507</u>	<u>1,422</u>

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Telephone Statistics, 1953.

It is estimated that in 1954 there were 1,600,000 telephones in Ontario, not including those of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests and the

Federal Telegraph and Telephone Service. This is an increase of 6.2 percent over 1953 and 73.8 percent over 1946. Of the total number, about 1,429,000 belong to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and 171,000 to independent systems.

In 1954, the Ontario Telephone Authority was created by the Ontario Legislature with the object of improving and extending telephone service throughout the Province, particularly in the rural areas. In carrying out this objective, the Authority supplies engineering, accounting, legal and other technical advice and may also regulate and control the business and accounting practices of telephone systems. It will assist and encourage the smaller systems to amalgamate and reorganize in order to achieve greater efficiency and economy of operation. In 1955 further effect was given to the legislation by the establishment of the Ontario Telephone Development Corporation. The latter may actually enter into the telephone business and buy, sell and operate telephone systems. The objective of the Corporation is to improve the telephone service of persons living in the rural parts of the Province.

III - The Press

Newspapers - During 1954, 310 English-language and 38 foreign-language newspapers were published in Ontario. The number of weeklies reached 305 and the dailies, 43. The great majority of foreign-language newspapers was published in the Metropolitan Region.

Weekly newspapers serve the smaller cities and towns and the rural areas of the Province, and are concerned primarily with local news. Daily newspapers have a broader news coverage and also tend to have a wider sphere of influence, extending into the areas surrounding the cities in which they are published. The larger metropolitan dailies, especially those of Toronto, extend even farther, and compete with the dailies of other urban centres. This is possible partly because newspapers can be transported so quickly and partly because the larger papers can afford exclusive features which are financially beyond the reach of the smaller ones.

Accurate circulation figures are relatively easy to obtain for daily newspapers since they subscribe to the Audit Bureau of Circulation requirement. "Net Paid" figures for dailies are shown in the accompanying tables. Many weekly newspapers, however, do not subscribe to the Audit Bureau and in such cases total circulation (paid and free) is shown when these figures are supported by sworn statements or other reliable records.

The daily newspapers receive their basic world and Canadian (other than local) news reports, through Canadian Press (CP), a co-operative news-gathering association. World news is obtained from Reuters and the Associated Press (AP), supplemented by a bureau in London, England and one in New York, U. S. A., where Canadian editors route AP, Reuters and CP copy into Canada.

IV - The Post Office

Post offices are established wherever the population warrants. At March 31, 1953, there were 12,254 offices in operation in Canada and 2,612 in Ontario, compared with 12,305 and 2,598 respectively, a year earlier. Letter-carrier delivery was given in 127 Canadian cities and towns by over 5,100 uniformed letter-carriers. Approximately 5,240 rural mail routes were in operation in Canada in 1953, serving 404,277 rural mail boxes, thus providing direct postal facilities to residents in the rural sections of the country.

Since July 1, 1948, all first-class domestic mail up to and including one ounce in weight has been carried by air between any two Canadian points, if faster service is thus ensured.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, postage paid by means of postage stamps in Canada amounted to \$67.2 million compared with \$65.1 million in 1952.

As auxiliary services, most post offices issue money orders and operate a Post Office Savings Bank. For the year ended March 31, 1953, 43.1 million money orders valued at \$616.9 million were issued in Canada, an increase in numbers of 1.3 million and in value of \$40.3 million over 1952. In the same year, deposits in Savings Banks totalled \$39.3 million, an increase of \$1.3 million over the previous year.

COMMUNICATIONS IN ONTARIO, RADIO STATIONS, 1954

REGIONS AND CENTRES

	Call Letters	Power Watts	AUDIENCE	
			Day	Total Area Radio Homes
1. METROPOLITAN				
Brampton	CFJB	250	n.a.	n.a.
Toronto	*CBL (FM)	50,000 (5,580)	661,670	626,550
	CFRB (FM)	50,000 (250)	619,430	639,720
	CHUM	1,000	137,050	-
	*CJBC	50,000	451,610	420,590
	CKEY	5,000 (day) 1,000 (night)	n.a.	n.a.
	CKFH	250	92,320	142,950
2. BURLINGTON				
Burlington	CKPC (FM)	1,000 (250)	n.a.	n.a.
Hamilton	CHML	5,000	316,480	261,810
	CJSH - FM	9,200 ERP	n.a.	n.a.
	CKOC	5,000	180,860	187,130
3. NIAGARA				
Niagara Falls	CHVC	5,000	15,170	11,350
St. Catharines	CKTB (FM)	1,000 (250)	81,420	75,820
5. UPPER THAMES				
**London	CFPL (FM)	5,000 (3,000)	86,220	71,640
	CHLO	1,000	63,670	50,360
**St. Thomas	CHLO	1,000	63,670	50,360
Woodstock	CKOX	250	9,790	7,230
**CHLO, London and CHLO, St. Thomas permanently connected by leased lines.				
6. BORDER				
Chatham	CFCO	1,000	76,950	43,530
Windsor	*CBE	10,000	35,920	32,750
	CKLW (FM)	50,000 (250)	128,090	101,070
7. ST.CLAIR RIVER				
Sarnia	CHOK (FM)	5,000 (250)	n.a.	n.a.
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER				
Galt	CKGR	250	n.a.	n.a.
Guelph	CJOY	250	14,520	13,350
Kitchener-Waterloo	CKCR (FM)	250 (-)	27,400	20,080
Stratford	CJCS	250	n.a.	n.a.
9. BLUE WATER				
Barrie	CKBB	250	13,780	10,530
Orillia	CFOR	1,000 (day) 5,000 (night)	24,410	17,210
Owen Sound	CFOS	1,000	16,980	13,210
Wingham	CKNX	1,000	68,480	55,040
10. KAWARTHA				
Oshawa	CKLB	5,000	n.a.	n.a.
Peterborough	CHEX	1,000	n.a.	n.a.
11. QUINTE				
Bellevoile	CJBQ	250	22,360	18,100
Kingston	CKLC (FM)	1,000 (250)	n.a.	n.a.
	CKWS (FM)	5,000 (250)	n.a.	n.a.

COMMUNICATIONS IN ONTARIO, RADIO STATIONS (Cont'd.)

REGIONS AND CENTRES

	Call Letters	Power Watts	AUDIENCE	
			Day	Night
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE				
Brockville	CFJR	250	10,260	6,610
Cornwall	CKSF (FM)	250 (600)	18,770	14,860
13. OTTAWA VALLEY				
Ottawa	*CBO (FM)	1,000 (250)	116,920	106,800
	CFRA (FM)	5,000 (250)	104,880	96,010
	CKCH	5,000 (day)	92,180	87,600
Pembroke	CHOV	1,000 (night)	16,060	13,800
14. HIGHLANDS				
North Bay	CFCH	1,000	n.a.	n.a.
15. CLAY BELT				
Kirkland Lake	CJKL (FM)	5,000 (250)	n.a.	n.a.
Timmins	CFCL	1,000	n.a.	n.a.
	CKGB (FM)	5,000 (250)	n.a.	n.a.
16. NICKEL RANGE				
Sudbury	CHNO	1,000	20,740	18,250
	CKSO	5,000	37,070	30,870
17. SAULT				
Sault Ste. Marie	CJIC	250	16,130	13,310
18. LAKEHEAD				
Fort Frances	CKFI	1,000	n.a.	n.a.
Fort William-Port Arthur	CKPR (FM)	1,000 (250)	21,970	19,200
Kenora	CJRL	1,000	7,190	6,090
Port Arthur-Fort William	CFPA	250	17,340	17,070

* Owned and Operated by Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

n.a. - not available.

Source: Canadian Advertising, November-December, 1954.

COMMUNICATIONS IN ONTARIO, TELEVISION STATIONS, 1954

REGIONS AND CENTRES

		<u>Channel No.</u>	<u>Call Letters</u>	<u>Power Watts</u>
1. METROPOLITAN				
Toronto		9	*CBLT	V 26,500 A 13,250
2. BURLINGTON				
Hamilton		11	CHCH-TV	V 42,900 A 25,750
5. UPPER THAMES				
London		10	CFPL-TV	V 117,000 A 59,600
6. BORDER				
Windsor		9	CKLW-TV	V 325,000 A 180,000
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER				
Kitchener		13	CKCO-TV	V 16,000 A 8,450
11. QUINTE				
Kingston		11	CKWS-TV	V 257,000 A 154,000
13. OTTAWA VALLEY				
Ottawa		4	*CBOT	V 15,000 A 7,500
16. NICKEL RANGE				
Sudbury		5	CKSO-TV	V 2,020 A 1,210
17. SAULT				
Sault Ste. Marie		2	CJIC-TV	V 5,160 A 2,580
18. LAKEHEAD				
Port Arthur		2	CFPA-TV	V 5,100 A 2,550

* - Owned and operated by Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

V - Video

A - Audio

Source: Canadian Advertising, November-December, 1954

COMMUNICATIONS IN ONTARIO, NUMBER OF TELEPHONES, 1953

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Bell Telephone Company No.	Other Telephone Systems No.	Total Telephones No.	%
1. METROPOLITAN	<u>538,691</u>	<u>6,542</u>	<u>545,233</u>	<u>36.2</u>
Halton	<u>15,717</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>16,137</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Peel	<u>13,357</u>	<u>2,768</u>	<u>16,125</u>	<u>1.1</u>
York	<u>509,617</u>	<u>3,354</u>	<u>512,971</u>	<u>34.0</u>
2. BURLINGTON	<u>109,197</u>	-	<u>109,197</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Brant	<u>22,636</u>	-	<u>22,636</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Wentworth	<u>86,561</u>	-	<u>86,561</u>	<u>5.7</u>
3. NIAGARA	<u>64,427</u>	<u>6,255</u>	<u>70,682</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Lincoln	<u>31,180</u>	-	<u>31,180</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Welland	<u>33,247</u>	<u>6,255</u>	<u>39,502</u>	<u>2.6</u>
4. LAKE ERIE	<u>11,425</u>	<u>2,394</u>	<u>13,819</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Haldimand	<u>2,490</u>	<u>2,394</u>	<u>4,884</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Norfolk	<u>8,935</u>	-	<u>8,935</u>	<u>0.6</u>
5. UPPER THAMES	<u>75,777</u>	<u>14,561</u>	<u>90,338</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Elgin	<u>10,516</u>	<u>5,560</u>	<u>16,076</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Middlesex	<u>50,328</u>	<u>6,086</u>	<u>56,414</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Oxford	<u>14,933</u>	<u>2,915</u>	<u>17,848</u>	<u>1.2</u>
6. BORDER	<u>87,476</u>	<u>6,220</u>	<u>93,696</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Essex	<u>63,727</u>	<u>4,982</u>	<u>68,709</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Kent	<u>23,749</u>	<u>1,238</u>	<u>24,987</u>	<u>1.6</u>
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	<u>18,427</u>	<u>4,320</u>	<u>22,747</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Lambton	<u>18,427</u>	<u>4,320</u>	<u>22,747</u>	<u>1.5</u>
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	<u>70,606</u>	<u>8,649</u>	<u>79,255</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Perth	<u>12,177</u>	<u>4,080</u>	<u>16,257</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Waterloo	<u>41,131</u>	<u>2,072</u>	<u>43,203</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Wellington	<u>17,298</u>	<u>2,497</u>	<u>19,795</u>	<u>1.3</u>
9. BLUE WATER	<u>48,308</u>	<u>25,370</u>	<u>73,678</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Bruce	<u>4,218</u>	<u>6,046</u>	<u>10,264</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Dufferin	<u>2,605</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>3,294</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Grey	<u>12,457</u>	<u>4,119</u>	<u>16,576</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Huron	<u>6,994</u>	<u>6,571</u>	<u>13,565</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Simcoe	<u>22,034</u>	<u>7,945</u>	<u>29,979</u>	<u>2.0</u>
10. KAWARTHA	<u>57,706</u>	<u>10,171</u>	<u>67,877</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Durham	<u>5,616</u>	<u>1,939</u>	<u>7,555</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Ontario	<u>23,153</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>23,952</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Peterborough	<u>17,616</u>	<u>1,120</u>	<u>18,736</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Victoria	<u>5,658</u>	<u>2,434</u>	<u>8,092</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Northumberland	<u>5,663</u>	<u>3,879</u>	<u>9,542</u>	<u>0.6</u>
11. QUINTE	<u>43,992</u>	<u>4,631</u>	<u>48,623</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Frontenac	<u>19,327</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>19,997</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Hastings	<u>18,925</u>	<u>1,755</u>	<u>20,680</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Lennox and Addington	<u>1,556</u>	<u>2,173</u>	<u>3,729</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Prince Edward	<u>4,184</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>4,217</u>	<u>0.3</u>

COMMUNICATIONS IN ONTARIO, NUMBER OF TELEPHONES (Cont'd)

	<u>Bell</u> <u>Telephone</u> <u>Company</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Telephone</u> <u>Systems</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Total Telephones</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	<u>28,928</u>	<u>6,027</u>	<u>34,955</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Dundas	<u>3,469</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,469</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Glengarry	<u>1,974</u>	<u>714</u>	<u>2,688</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Grenville	<u>3,483</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>4,418</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Leeds	<u>8,014</u>	<u>3,953</u>	<u>11,967</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Stormont	<u>11,988</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>12,413</u>	<u>0.8</u>
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	<u>119,522</u>	<u>7,502</u>	<u>127,024</u>	<u>8.4</u>
Carleton	<u>95,218</u>	<u>1,290</u>	<u>96,508</u>	<u>6.4</u>
Lanark	<u>8,036</u>	<u>1,605</u>	<u>9,641</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Precott	<u>3,723</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>3,950</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Renfrew	<u>11,287</u>	<u>3,756</u>	<u>15,043</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Russell	<u>1,258</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>1,882</u>	<u>0.1</u>
14. HIGHLANDS	<u>20,822</u>	<u>3,634</u>	<u>24,456</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Haliburton	<u>-</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Muskoka	<u>5,272</u>	<u>1,039</u>	<u>6,311</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Nipissing	<u>12,092</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>12,492</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Parry Sound	<u>3,458</u>	<u>1,238</u>	<u>4,696</u>	<u>0.3</u>
15. CLAY BELT	<u>-</u>	<u>27,788</u>	<u>27,788</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Cochrane	<u>-</u>	<u>15,424</u>	<u>15,424</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Timiskaming	<u>-</u>	<u>12,364</u>	<u>12,364</u>	<u>0.8</u>
16. NICKEL RANGE	<u>20,463</u>	<u>3,745</u>	<u>24,208</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Manitoulin	<u>-</u>	<u>1,505</u>	<u>1,505</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Sudbury	<u>20,463</u>	<u>2,240</u>	<u>22,703</u>	<u>1.5</u>
17. SAULT	<u>13,925</u>	<u>1,441</u>	<u>15,366</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Algoma	<u>13,925</u>	<u>1,441</u>	<u>15,366</u>	<u>1.0</u>
18. LAKEHEAD	<u>58</u>	<u>36,809</u>	<u>36,867</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Kenora	<u>21</u>	<u>6,037</u>	<u>6,058</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Rainy River	<u>-</u>	<u>3,596</u>	<u>3,596</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Thunder Bay	<u>37</u>	<u>27,176</u>	<u>27,213</u>	<u>1.8</u>
19. JAMES BAY	<u>-</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>-</u>
Kenora-Patricia portion	<u>-</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>-</u>
Ontario Department of Lands and Forests- Government Telephone & Telegraph		<u>865</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>0.1</u>
		<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,329,750</u>	<u>177,448</u>	<u>1,507,198</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

Source of Original Figures: Ontario Municipal Board; Telephone Systems 1954.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada,
Company Telephones by Exchanges - December 31, 1953.

COMMUNICATIONS IN ONTARIO, NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION, 1954

REGIONS, COUNTIES, CENTRES

1. METROPOLITAN

	<u>Halton</u>			<u>York</u>		
Weeklies:	Acton	1,419	Agincourt	700	Toronto(14)	6,500(c)
	Bronte	1,405	Aurora	2,282		11,000(c)
	Georgetown	1,795	Don Mills	400		13,000
	Milton	1,739	Etobicoke(3)	7,600(c)		2,475
	Oakville(2)	3,258		4,500		5,000(c)
		3,205		2,500		8,500(c)
			Lansing	4,000		4,500(c)
			Willowdale			2,500(c)
			Leaside	3,200		10,000(c)
			Long Branch	10,000		2,800(c)
	<u>Peel</u>		Markham	2,400		10,000(c)
	Bolton	1,300	Mount Dennis	1,324		10,000(c)
	Brampton(2)	3,950	Newmarket	4,249		10,327(c)
			New Toronto	8,133		8,000
		3,572	Richmond Hill	3,480	West Hill	See Scarborough
	Clarkson	738	Scarborough(2)	3,200	Weston	3,860
	Cooksville	761		3,850	Wexford	1,150
	Port Credit	4,760	Stouffville	3,174	Woodbridge(2)	1,800
	Streetsville	874	Sutton	1,115		2,000

Foreign Language Weeklies - Toronto

Bulgarian &					
Macedonian(2)	3,500	Italian	5,217	Polish(3)	18,980
	1,000	Japanese(2)	3,500		8,970
Czechoslovak	4,500		3,500		9,167
Estonian(2)	4,988	Jewish(2)	7,590	Russian	4,018
	4,867		8,974	Ukrainian(6)	5,125
Finnish	4,020	Latvian	5,181		7,470
German	5,000	Lithuanian(2)	n.a.		7,989
Hungarian	5,000		4,791		2,976
					4,000
					15,000

Dailies:	Toronto(3)	236,593 M	Toronto	Chinese(2)	n.a.
		391,726 E			4,996 E
		233,411 E		Jewish	19,256

2. BURLINGTON

	<u>Brant</u>		<u>Wentworth</u>			
Weeklies:	Burford	900	Burlington	3,020	(Serbian)	5,357
	Paris	1,763	Dundas	1,895	Stoney Creek	1,200
			Hamilton(2)	See Dailies	Waterdown	870
				30,000		

Dailies:	Brantford	19,940	Hamilton(2)	18,000
				87,018

COMMUNICATIONS IN ONTARIO, NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION (Cont'd)3. NIAGARA

		<u>Lincoln</u>	<u>Welland</u>	
Weeklies:		Beamsville 1,264		
		Grimsby 1,890		
		Niagara-on-the-Lake 1,010		
		Smithville 1,514		
Dailies	St. Catharines	22,548	Niagara Falls 13,499	
			Welland 13,919	

4. LAKE ERIE

		<u>Haldimand</u>	<u>Norfolk</u>		
Weeklies:	Caledonia	1,257	Hagersville 950	Delhi 1,975	
	Cayuga	1,002	Jarvis 726	Port Dover 1,340	
	Dunnville	3,184		Simcoe 7,877	

5. UPPER THAMES

		<u>Elgin</u>	<u>Middlesex</u>	<u>Oxford</u>
Weeklies:	Aylmer	2,286	Glencoe 1,050	Ingersoll 2,361
	Dutton	1,084	Lucan 536	London 38,200(c)
	Rodney	880	Parkhill 1,483	Norwich 1,146
	West Lorne	680	Strathroy 2,360	Tavistock 810
				Tillsonburg 4,332
Dailies:	St. Thomas	10,854	London 90,023	Woodstock 9,048

6. BORDER

		<u>Essex</u>	<u>Kent</u>	
Weeklies:	Amherstburg	2,383	Blenheim 1,952	
	Belle River	927	Bothwell 900	
	Comber	900	Dresden(2) 1,828	
	Essex	3,200		1,651
	Harrow	867	Merlin 600	
	Kingsville	1,414	Ridgetown 1,978	
	La Salle	2,600	Riverside 1,758	
	Leamington	3,804	Thamesville 635	
	Tecumseh	1,900	Tilbury 1,424	
	Windsor (Serbian)	7,680	Wallaceburg 4,100	
			Wheatley 1,000	
			Chatham (Dutch)(2) 4,125	
				4,000
Dailies:	Windsor	74,848	Chatham	13,712

7. ST. CLAIR RIVER

		<u>Lambton</u>	<u>Essex</u>	
Weeklies:	Alvinston	1,053	Petrolia 1,970	
	Forest(2)	1,213	Sarnia 11,000	
		1,338	Watford 1,342	

Dailies: Sarnia 13,156

COMMUNICATIONS IN ONTARIO, NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION (Cont'd)

8. UPPER GRAND RIVER

	<u>Perth</u>		<u>Waterloo</u>		<u>Wellington</u>	
Weeklies:	Listowel	2,448	Ayr	1,930	Arthur	1,547
	Milverton	2,074	Elmira	1,344	Drayton	1,350
	Mitchell	1,848	Hespeler	1,274	Elora	685
	Monkton	500	New Hamburg	990	Erin	980
	St. Marys	3,389	Preston	2,735	Fergus	1,578
			Waterloo	3,404	Harriston	1,335
					Mount Forest	1,937
					Palmerston	1,032
Dailies:	Stratford	9,906	Galt	10,742	Guelph	11,823
			Kitchener	30,973		

9. BLUE WATER

	<u>Bruce</u>		<u>Dufferin</u>		<u>Grey</u>	
Weeklies:	Chesley	1,632	Grand Valley	981	Dundalk	2,123
	Kincardine	2,247	Orangeville	3,210	Durham	1,921
	Lucknow	1,500	Shelburne	2,000	Flesherton	1,575
	Mildmay	906			Hanover	2,637
	Paisley	973			Markdale	1,324
	Port Elgin	1,424			Meaford	1,995
	Southampton	768			Owen Sound	5,000(c)
	Leader	942			Thornbury	1,035
	Teeswater	860				
	Walkerton	2,525				
	Wiarton	2,357				
Dailies:					Owen Sound	12,469

	<u>Huron</u>		<u>Simcoe</u>			
Weeklies:	Blyth	800	Alliston	1,612	Elmvale	998
	Brussels	900	Barrie	6,774	Midland	3,800(c)
	Clinton	1,850	Beeton	752	Midland &	4,451
	Exeter	2,764	Bradford	1,204	Penetang(2)	4,451
	Goderich	3,161	Camp Borden	1,700	Orillia	4,648
	Seaforth(2)	2,302	Coldwater	500	Stayner	827
		2,375	Collingwood	3,205		
	Wingham	2,143	Creemore	995		
	Zurich	670				
Dailies:					Orillia	n.a.

10. KAWARTHA

	<u>Durham</u>		<u>Ontario</u>		<u>Peterborough</u>	
Weeklies:	Bowmanville	4,015	Ajax	2,500	Havelock	.. 507
	Millbrook	664	Beaverton	750	Norwood	575
	Orono	786	Cannington	770	Peterborough	5,826
	Port Hope	603	Pickering	1,550		
			Port Perry	1,133		
			Uxbridge	2,362		
Dailies:	Port Hope	1,925	Oshawa	12,992	Peterborough	17,678

COMMUNICATIONS IN ONTARIO, NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION (Cont'd)

10. KAWARTHA (Cont'd)

	<u>Victoria</u>		<u>Northumberland</u>			
Weeklies	Bobcaygeon	777	Brighton	996	Hastings	300
	Fenelon Falls	950	Campbellford	1,850	Presqu'ile Pt.	400(c)
	Lindsay(2)	2,820	Cobourg	3,982	Warkworth	910
		5,287	Colborne(2)	514		535
Dailies:	Lindsay	2,593				

11. QUINTE

	<u>Frontenac</u>	<u>Hastings</u>	<u>Lennox & Addington</u>
Weeklies		Bancroft 1,771 Frankford 700 Madoc 982 Marmora 750 Stirling 993 Trenton 3,718 Tweed 2,042	Napanee(2) 3,426 2,606
Dailies	Kingston 19,767	Belleville 10,387	
			<u>Prince Edward</u>
Weeklies:	Picton(2) 4,253 1,850		

12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE

	<u>Dundas</u>	<u>Glengarry</u>		<u>Grenville</u>		
Weeklies:	Chesterville	1,088	Alexandra(2)	2,093	Cardinal	513
	Iroquois	1,050		1,522	Kemptville	1,700
	Morrisburg	1,000			Prescott	1,980
	Winchester	1,862				
	<u>Leeds</u>		<u>Stormont</u>			
Weeklies:	Athens	912	Gananoque	2,430	Cornwall	4,000
	Brockville	376	Westport	986		
Dailies	Brockville	7,465			Cornwall	12,314

13. OTTAWA VALLEY

	<u>Carleton</u>	<u>Lanark</u>	<u>Prescott</u>
Weeklies:			
Carp	554	Almonte	1,740
Manotick	2,500	Carleton Pl.	2,240
Ottawa	4,500(c)	Lanark	1,400
		Perth	3,295
		Smiths Falls	4,121
		Vankleek	
		Hill	1,150
Dailies:	Ottawa (2Eng) 56,555		
	62,547		
	(Fr.) 26,887		

COMMUNICATIONS IN ONTARIO, NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION (Cont'd)13. OTTAWA VALLEY (Cont'd)Renfrew

Weeklies:	Arnprior	2,229	Pembroke(2)	5,393
	Cobden	760		5,393
	Eganville	2,350	Renfrew(2)	1,529

3,083

14. HIGHLANDSHaliburtonMuskokaNipissingParry Sound

Weeklies:	Haliburton	1,000	Bracebridge(2)	2,500	Burks Falls	1,248
				1,850	Parry Sound	2,400
			Gravenhurst	1,900	Powassan	1,650

Huntsville 2,351

Dailies:

North Bay 11,934

15. CLAY BELTCochraneTimiskaming

Weeklies:	Cochrane	1,328	Haileybury	768
	Kapuskasing	1,170	New Liskeard	3,486

Dailies:	Timmins	10,333	Kirkland Lake	6,084
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16. NICKEL RANGEManitoulinSudbury

Weeklies:	Gore Bay	1,500	Chapleau	850	Sudbury(Fr.)	1,851
	Little Current		Espanola	500	(2 Finn.)	4,260
		1,952	Massey	525		3,560

Webbwood 400

Dailies:		Sudbury	23,206
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17. ALGOMAAlgoma

Weeklies:	Blind River	540	Richards	
	Bruce Mines	600	Landing	500
	Echo Bay	525	Thessalon	950

Dailies:		Sault Ste. Marie	13,676
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18. LAKEHEADKenoraRainy RiverThunder Bay

Weeklies:	Dryden	1,728	Atikokan	1,106	Geraldton	1,100
			Fort Frances	3,694	Port Arthur (Finn.)	2,600
			Rainy River	1,071		

Dailies:	Kenora	1,754			Fort William	13,758
					Port Arthur	11,765

c. Controlled Distribution

n.a. Not Available

SECTION G

RETAIL TRADE

WHOLESALE TRADE

RETAIL TRADE

It has been estimated that out of every ten dollars of disposable income in Ontario, over seven dollars are spent on goods at the retail level. The overall value of retail sales in Ontario increased from \$2.3 billion in 1946 to \$4.6 billion in 1953, a rise of 103.8 percent. Estimates for 1954 indicate a drop of 0.5 percent from sales in 1953, while those for January, 1955, were 3.9 percent above the corresponding period of last year. On a per capita basis, retail sales rose from \$553 in 1946 to \$943 in 1953, falling to \$910 in 1954. Even when allowance is made for the increase in prices over the period, "real" retail sales per capita increased by 14.3 percent between 1946 and 1953. This has been reflected in the generally increasing standard of living enjoyed by Ontario's population over the postwar period.

A distribution of retail sales by types of stores over the postwar period is shown in the table on this page. The greatest increases up to 1953 were recorded in outlets dealing in motor vehicles (319.0 percent), appliances and radios (292.8 percent) and groceries (123.9 percent). In general, the increase in sales of durable goods far exceeded that for the non-durable variety. In comparing 1954 with the preceding year, however, sales of motor vehicle and appliance and radio outlets showed declines of 9.1 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively.

Chain stores accounted for 20.4 percent of all retail sales in 1953. The chain stores' share of all trade varied from 88.7 percent in the variety group and 51.1 percent in grocery and combination to 4.1 percent in the hardware category.

Retail trade statistics for counties and smaller jurisdictions are presently available for census years only. The tables on pages G-6,8 show the distribution of retail sales in 1951 by counties, regions and urban centres with 5,000 or more population.

ESTIMATED RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO, BY KIND OF BUSINESS

Type of Store	RETAIL SALES			PERCENT CHANGE		DISTRIBUTION	
	1946 \$'000	1953 \$'000	1954 \$'000	1953 1946	1954 1953	1953 %	1954 %
Grocery and combination	364,375	815,900	878,131	123.9	7.6	17.7	19.1
Meat	49,597	56,052	56,558	13.0	0.9	1.2	1.2
General	79,402	97,762	99,354	23.1	1.6	2.1	2.2
Department	217,824	342,570	353,319	57.3	3.1	7.4	7.7
Variety	54,043	98,602	102,724	82.5	4.2	2.1	2.2
Motor vehicle	201,824	845,623	768,715	319.0	-9.1	18.3	16.7
Garage & filling station	111,377	240,128	240,681	115.6	0.2	5.2	5.2
Men's clothing	63,095	95,345	90,674	51.1	-4.9	2.1	2.0
Family clothing	43,844	65,055	65,354	48.4	0.5	1.4	1.4
Women's clothing	59,738	91,770	89,789	53.6	-2.2	2.0	2.0
Shoe	38,662	55,155	53,604	42.7	-2.8	1.2	1.2
Hardware	54,072	87,503	84,736	61.8	-3.2	1.9	1.8
Lumber & building material	43,575	141,465	138,742	224.6	-1.9	3.1	3.0
Furniture	47,105	84,124	81,532	78.6	-3.2	1.8	1.8
Appliance and radio	35,173	138,143	129,500	292.8	-6.3	3.0	2.8
Restaurant	109,053	183,781	177,454	68.5	-3.4	4.0	3.9
Fuel	76,240	111,792	120,816	46.6	8.1	2.4	2.6
Drug	75,906	126,427	128,002	66.6	1.2	2.7	2.8
Jewellery	35,963	54,967	53,504	52.8	-2.7	1.2	1.2
Tobacco	34,784	54,733	54,404	57.4	-0.6	1.2	1.2
All others	468,892	828,980	826,105	76.8	-0.3	18.0	18.0
TOTAL	2,264,542	4,615,879	4,593,598	103.8	-0.5	100.0	100.0

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Retail Trade.

RETAIL SALES IN ONTARIO, 1946 - 1954

	Retail Sales \$'000	Consumer Price Index (1949=100)	"Real" Retail Sales \$'000	Retail Sales Per Capita \$	"Real" Retail Sales Per Capita \$	Index of "Real" Retail Sales Per Capita (1949=100)
1946	2,264,542	77.5	2,921,990	553	714	94.9
1947	2,721,060	84.8	3,208,797	652	768	102.1
1948	3,067,224	97.0	3,162,087	717	740	98.4
1949	3,293,624	100.0	3,293,624	752	752	100.0
1950	3,715,389	102.9	3,610,679	831	808	107.4
1951	4,129,827	113.7	3,632,214	898	790	105.1
1952	4,387,871	116.5	3,766,413	921	790	105.1
1953	4,615,879	115.5	3,996,432	943	816	108.5
1954	4,593,598	116.2	3,953,182	910	783	104.1

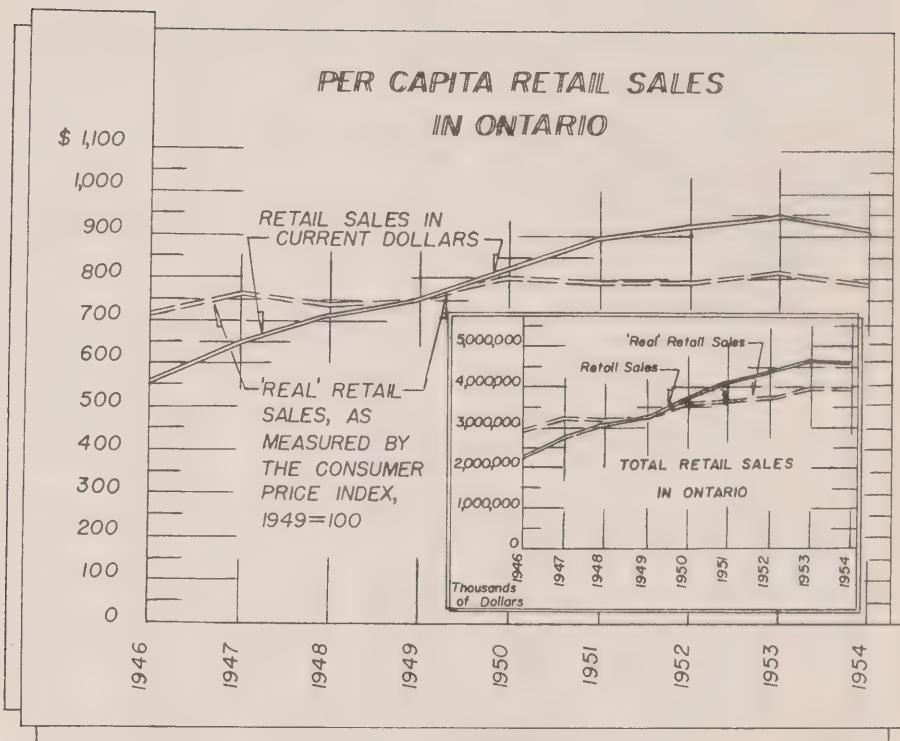
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Retail Trade and Prices and Price Indexes. The retail price index, 1935-39 = 100, has been discontinued.

RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO, CHAIN AND INDEPENDENT STORES, 1953

Trade	Independent Store Sales \$'000	Chain Store Sales \$'000	Chain Store Sales as a Percent of Total Sales %
Grocery & combination	398,646	417,254	51.1
Meat	50,535	5,516	9.8
General	92,758	5,005	5.1
Department	342,570	-	-
Variety	11,189	87,413	88.7
Men's clothing	78,528	16,817	17.6
Family clothing	51,833	13,222	20.3
Women's clothing	70,624	21,146	23.0
Shoe	30,754	24,401	44.2
Hardware	83,953	3,551	4.1
Lumber & building material	124,146	17,319	12.2
Furniture	65,898	18,226	21.7
Appliance & radio	119,215	18,927	13.7
Restaurant	170,236	13,545	7.4
Drug	109,276	17,151	13.6
Jewellery	38,590	16,378	29.8
All other trades	597,616	231,364	27.9
TOTAL, ALL TRADES	3,673,862	942,016	20.4

Note: Figures for the following trades, Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Filling Stations, Fuel Dealers and Tobacco Stores are withheld to avoid disclosing individual operations, but are included in totals.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Retail Trade.



RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO, 1930, 1941, 1951

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	1951		1941		1930	
	Sales \$'000	Dis- tribu- tion %	Sales \$'000	Dis- tribu- tion %	Sales \$'000	Dis- tribu- tion %
1. METROPOLITAN	1,353,921	32.9	464,761	33.0	413,086	37.6
Halton	314,239	0.8	8,072	0.6	5,757	0.5
Peel	33,374	0.8	8,459	0.6	5,985	0.5
York	1,286,308	31.2	448,230	31.9	401,344	36.5
2. BURLINGTON	314,882	7.6	114,641	8.1	89,329	8.1
Brant	61,909	1.5	20,791	1.5	16,824	1.5
Wentworth	252,973	6.1	93,850	6.7	72,505	6.6
3. NIAGARA	189,920	4.6	67,200	4.8	47,941	4.4
Lincoln	79,774	1.9	27,284	1.9	18,776	1.7
Welland	110,146	2.7	39,916	2.8	29,165	2.7
4. LAKE ERIE	53,544	1.3	15,384	1.1	11,254	1.0
Haldimand	21,139	0.5	6,336	0.5	4,519	0.4
Norfolk	32,405	0.8	9,048	0.6	6,735	0.6
5. UPPER THAMES	247,447	6.0	79,584	5.7	65,500	6.0
Elgin	42,570	1.0	14,506	1.0	10,826	1.0
Middlesex	152,221	3.7	47,286	3.4	41,564	3.8
Oxford	52,656	1.3	17,792	1.3	13,110	1.2
6. BORDER	264,651	6.4	90,632	6.4	65,562	6.0
Essex	189,764	4.6	67,051	4.8	48,292	4.4
Kent	74,887	1.8	23,581	1.7	17,270	1.6
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	59,014	1.4	16,349	1.2	12,849	1.2
Lambton	59,014	1.4	16,349	1.2	12,849	1.2
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	218,893	5.3	71,017	5.0	56,217	5.1
Perth	46,679	1.1	15,181	1.1	13,428	1.2
Waterloo	116,784	2.8	36,665	2.6	27,655	2.5
Wellington	55,429	1.3	19,171	1.4	15,134	1.4
9. BLUE WATER	206,452	5.0	63,387	4.5	47,560	4.3
Bruce	28,397	0.7	9,437	0.7	7,418	0.7
Dufferin	9,791	0.2	3,288	0.2	2,627	0.2
Grey	41,970	1.0	13,789	1.0	10,937	1.0
Huron	35,930	0.9	10,522	0.7	7,613	0.7
Simcoe	90,366	2.2	26,351	1.9	18,965	1.7
10. KAWARTHAS	189,478	4.6	60,344	4.3	42,577	3.9
Durham	20,295	0.5	6,293	0.4	4,821	0.4
Ontario	72,271	1.8	23,410	1.7	13,541	1.2
Peterborough	52,453	1.3	16,981	1.2	13,004	1.2
Victoria	24,015	0.6	7,055	0.5	5,970	0.5
Northumberland	20,443	0.5	6,605	0.5	5,241	0.5
11. QUINTE	140,992	3.4	48,845	3.5	34,494	3.1
Frontenac	51,371	1.2	19,447	1.4	14,224	1.3
Hastings	63,386	1.5	21,282	1.5	14,568	1.3
Lennox & Addington	13,356	0.3	4,007	0.3	3,402	0.3
Prince Edward	12,879	0.3	4,109	0.3	2,300	0.2

RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO, 1930, 1941, 1951 (Cont'd.)

	1951		1941		1930	
	Sales \$'000	Dis- tribu- tion %	Sales \$'000	Dis- tribu- tion %	Sales \$'000	Dis- tribu- tion %
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE						
Dundas	101,784	2.5	33,949	2.4	24,775	2.3
Glengarry	13,594	0.3	4,408	0.3	2,804	0.3
Grenville	7,627	0.2	2,939	0.2	2,019	0.2
Leeds	11,002	0.3	3,885	0.3	3,698	0.3
Stormont	31,473	0.8	11,696	0.8	9,375	0.9
	38,088	0.9	11,021	0.8	6,879	0.6
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	321,870	7.8	115,979	8.2	84,299	7.7
Carleton	225,805	5.5	88,157	6.3	63,905	5.8
Lanark	29,084	0.7	8,715	0.6	7,367	0.7
Prescott	14,280	0.4	4,107	0.3	2,755	0.3
Renfrew	46,207	1.1	12,561	0.9	8,495	0.8
Russell	6,496	0.2	2,439	0.2	1,777	0.2
14. HIGHLANDS	83,448	2.0	27,131	1.9	19,124	1.7
Haliburton	4,712	0.1	1,007	0.1	532	
Muskoka	21,872	0.5	7,021	0.5	4,829	0.4
Nipissing	41,153	1.0	11,456	0.8	9,522	0.9
Parry Sound	15,711	0.4	7,647	0.5	4,241	0.4
15. CLAY BELT	95,273	2.3	43,174	3.1	24,552	2.2
Cochrane	59,391	1.4	26,422	1.9	14,813	1.3
Timiskaming	35,882	0.9	16,752	1.2	9,739	0.9
16. NICKEL RANGE	92,691	2.3	30,537	2.2	17,185	1.6
Manitoulin	5,819	0.1	1,814	0.1	1,421	0.1
Sudbury	86,872	2.1	28,723	2.0	15,764	1.4
17. SAULT	50,252	1.2	16,335	1.2	13,199	1.2
Algoma	50,252	1.2	16,335	1.2	13,199	1.2
18. LAKEHEAD	131,860	3.2	47,730	3.4	30,492	2.8
Kenora (1)	28,617	0.7	8,264	0.6	4,923	0.4
Rainy River	17,175	0.4	4,673	0.3	3,804	0.3
Thunder Bay (1)	86,068	2.1	34,793	2.5	21,765	2.0
TOTAL	4,116,373 ⁽²⁾	100.0	1,406,977	100.0	1,099,990	100.0

Because of rounding figures may not add to totals or sub-totals

(1) Patricia Portion included with Kenora in 1941 and 1951, and with Thunder Bay in 1930.

(2) Revised figures not yet available for counties and hence, this total does not agree with that shown on page

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1931, 1941, 1951.

RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO, RETAIL SALES AND RETAIL SALES PER CAPITA, 1951

	REGIONS AND COUNTIES		Retail Sales Per Capita \$
	Retail Sales (\$'000)	Population (June 2)	
1. METROPOLITAN	1,353,921	1,276,298	1,061
Halton	34,239	44,003	778
Peel	33,374	55,673	599
York	1,286,308	1,176,622	1,093
2. BURLINGTON	314,882	338,940	929
Brant	61,909	72,857	850
Wentworth	252,973	266,083	951
3. NIAGARA	189,920	212,599	893
Lincoln	79,774	89,366	893
Welland	110,146	123,233	894
4. LAKE ERIE	53,544	66,846	801
Haldimand	21,139	24,138	876
Norfolk	32,405	42,708	759
5. UPPER THAMES	247,447	276,475	895
Elgin	42,570	55,518	767
Middlesex	152,221	162,139	939
Oxford	52,656	58,818	895
6. BORDER	264,651	296,278	893
Essex	189,764	217,150	874
Kent	74,887	79,128	946
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	59,014	74,960	787
Lambton	59,014	74,960	787
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	218,893	245,637	891
Perth	46,679	52,584	888
Waterloo	116,784	126,123	926
Wellington	55,429	66,930	828
9. BLUE WATER	206,452	270,599	763
Bruce	28,397	41,311	687
Dufferin	9,791	14,566	672
Grey	41,970	58,960	712
Huron	35,930	49,280	729
Simcoe	90,366	106,482	849
10. KAWARTHA	189,478	238,601	794
Durham	20,295	30,115	674
Ontario	72,271	87,088	830
Peterborough	52,453	60,789	863
Victoria	24,015	27,127	885
Northumberland	20,443	33,482	611
11. QUINTE	140,992	178,500	790
Frontenac	51,371	66,099	777
Hastings	63,386	74,298	853
Lennox & Addington	13,356	19,544	683
Prince Edward	12,879	18,559	694

RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO, RETAIL SALES AND RETAIL SALES PER CAPITA (Cont'd.)

	<u>REGIONS AND COUNTIES</u>		<u>Retail Sales Per Capita</u> \$
	<u>Retail Sales</u> (\$'000)	<u>Population</u> (June 2)	
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	<u>101,784</u>	<u>137,854</u>	<u>738</u>
Dundas	<u>13,594</u>	<u>15,818</u>	<u>859</u>
Glengarry	<u>7,627</u>	<u>17,702</u>	<u>431</u>
Grenville	<u>11,002</u>	<u>17,045</u>	<u>645</u>
Leeds	<u>31,473</u>	<u>38,831</u>	<u>811</u>
Stormont	<u>38,088</u>	<u>48,458</u>	<u>786</u>
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	<u>321,870</u>	<u>387,807</u>	<u>830</u>
Carleton	<u>225,805</u>	<u>242,247</u>	<u>932</u>
Lanark	<u>29,084</u>	<u>35,601</u>	<u>817</u>
Prescott	<u>14,280</u>	<u>25,576</u>	<u>558</u>
Renfrew	<u>46,207</u>	<u>66,717</u>	<u>693</u>
Russell	<u>6,496</u>	<u>17,666</u>	<u>368</u>
14. HIGHLANDS	<u>83,448</u>	<u>110,271</u>	<u>757</u>
Haliburton	<u>4,712</u>	<u>7,670</u>	<u>614</u>
Muskoka	<u>21,872</u>	<u>24,713</u>	<u>885</u>
Nipissing	<u>41,153</u>	<u>50,517</u>	<u>815</u>
Parry Sound	<u>15,711</u>	<u>27,371</u>	<u>574</u>
15. CLAY BELT	<u>95,273</u>	<u>133,866</u>	<u>712</u>
Cochrane	<u>59,391</u>	<u>83,850</u>	<u>708</u>
Timiskaming	<u>35,882</u>	<u>50,016</u>	<u>717</u>
16. NICKEL RANGE	<u>92,691</u>	<u>120,804</u>	<u>767</u>
Manitoulin	<u>5,819</u>	<u>11,214</u>	<u>519</u>
Sudbury	<u>86,872</u>	<u>109,590</u>	<u>793</u>
17. SAULT	<u>50,252</u>	<u>64,496</u>	<u>779</u>
Algoma	<u>50,252</u>	<u>64,496</u>	<u>779</u>
18. LAKEHEAD (1)	<u>131,860</u>	<u>166,711</u>	<u>791</u>
Kenora	<u>28,617</u>	<u>39,212</u>	<u>730</u>
Rainy River	<u>17,175</u>	<u>22,132</u>	<u>776</u>
Thunder Bay	<u>86,068</u>	<u>105,367</u>	<u>817</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>4,116,373</u></u> ⁽²⁾	<u><u>4,597,542</u></u>	<u><u>895</u></u>

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

(2) Revised figures not yet available for counties, and, hence, this total does not agree with that shown on page

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals and sub-totals.Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO, RETAIL SALES AND RETAIL SALES PER CAPITA, 1951

INCORPORATED CENTRES OVER 5,000

	Retail Sales	Population	Retail Sales per
	1951 \$'000	1951 (June 2)	Capita 1951 \$
1. METROPOLITAN			
Brampton	10,985	8,389	1,309
Burlington	7,558	6,017	1,256
Forest Hill	9,498	15,305	621
Leaside	14,997	16,233	924
Long Branch	8,934	8,727	1,024
Mimico	5,055	11,342	446
Newmarket	6,831	5,356	1,275
New Toronto	18,123	11,194	1,619
Oakville	11,304	6,910	1,636
Swansea	7,020	8,072	870
Toronto	1,000,910	675,754	1,481
Weston	14,029	8,677	1,617
2. BURLINGTON			
Brantford	48,653	36,727	1,325
Dundas	8,266	6,846	1,207
Hamilton	228,349	208,321	1,096
Paris	5,568	5,249	1,061
3. NIAGARA			
Fort Erie	8,080	7,572	1,067
Niagara Falls	38,775	22,874	1,695
Port Colborne	10,083	8,275	1,218
St. Catharines	56,910	37,984	1,498
Thorold	5,234	6,397	818
Welland	24,693	15,382	1,605
4. LAKE ERIE			
Simcoe	16,071	7,269	2,211
5. UPPER THAMES			
Ingersoll	8,550	6,524	1,311
London	125,682	95,343	1,318
St. Thomas	24,886	18,173	1,369
Tillsonburg	12,002	5,330	2,252
Woodstock	19,455	15,544	1,252
6. BORDER			
Chatham	37,200	21,218	1,753
Leamington	13,130	6,950	1,889
Riverside	2,800	9,214	304
Wallaceburg	8,384	7,688	1,091
Windsor	130,475	120,049	1,087
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER			
Sarnia	37,225	34,697	1,073
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER			
Galt	20,326	19,207	1,058
Guelph	31,906	27,386	1,165
Kitchener	56,314	44,867	1,255
Preston	7,394	7,619	970
Stratford	23,409	18,785	1,246
Waterloo	9,931	11,991	828
9. BLUE WATER			
Barrie	24,782	12,514	1,980
Collingwood	9,926	7,413	1,339
Midland	8,297	7,206	1,151
Orillia	17,761	12,110	1,467
Owen Sound	20,720	16,423	1,262

RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO, RETAIL SALES AND RETAIL SALES PER CAPITA, 1951 (Cont'd.)

INCORPORATED CENTRES OVER 5,000

	Retail Sales 1951 \$'000	Population 1951 (June 2)	Retail Sales per Capita 1951 \$
10. KAWARTHA			
Bowmanville	5,339	5,430	983
Cobourg	7,721	7,470	1,034
Lindsay	16,090	9,603	1,676
Oshawa	46,735	41,545	1,125
Peterborough	43,115	38,272	1,127
Port Hope	8,233	6,548	1,257
Whitby	5,992	7,267	825
11. QUINTE			
Belleville	26,692	19,519	1,367
Kingston	43,976	33,459	1,314
Trenton	12,367	10,085	1,226
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE			
Brockville	16,785	12,301	1,365
Cornwall	25,728	16,899	1,522
13. OTTAWA VALLEY			
Eastview	7,379	13,799	535
Hawkesbury	7,795	7,194	1,084
Ottawa	207,575	202,045	1,027
Pembroke	15,740	12,704	1,239
Perth	6,389	5,034	1,269
Renfrew	9,850	7,360	1,338
Smith's Falls	12,812	8,441	1,518
14. HIGHLANDS			
North Bay	26,494	17,944	1,476
Parry Sound	8,012	5,183	1,546
15. CLAY BELT			
Timmins	26,253	27,743	946
16. NICKEL RANGE			
Sudbury	59,531	42,410	1,404
17. SAULT			
Sault Ste. Marie	36,547	32,452	1,126
18. LAKEHEAD			
Fort Frances	9,899	8,038	1,232
Fort William	31,468	34,947	900
Kenora	10,867	8,695	1,250
Port Arthur	36,004	31,161	1,155

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Census of Canada, 1951.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Ontario accounts for approximately 30 percent of all trade carried on in Canada at the wholesale level. Detailed and comprehensive statistics for wholesale trade in Ontario are available only for census years. The table on page G-12 shows statistics for regions and counties. Here, it will be seen that over 83 percent of all wholesale sales in Ontario were made in five regions of the Province: Metropolitan, Burlington, Ottawa Valley, Upper Thames and Border. The Metropolitan Region alone accounted for 61.7 percent of all sales in Ontario. The five cities located in the above-mentioned regions themselves accounted for 73.3 percent of all wholesale trade, while Toronto alone was responsible for 57 percent. The most important wholesale distribution centres in Ontario, therefore, coincide with our largest cities and serve the largest concentrations of population. These centres are all served by elaborate transportation networks comprising road, rail, air and, in the case of Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor, water as well. These cities are also leading manufacturing centres.

A comparison between the value of wholesale sales in selected trades in 1946 and 1954 is shown in the table on page G-11. The greatest percentage increase over the period has been recorded in the automotive parts and equipment trade.

The 6,512 wholesale establishments in Ontario in 1951 employed an average of 66,700 employees. Estimated employment increased 6.9 percent between 1951 and 1954. Average weekly earnings increased from \$38.84 in 1947 to \$56.79 in 1954.

WHOLESALE SALES IN ONTARIO BY LEADING CENTRES, 1951

Centres	Value of Wholesale Sales \$'000,000	Sales as a Percent of Ontario %	Number of Establishments	Establishments as a Percent of Ontario %
1. Toronto	2,499	57.0	2,382	36.6
2. Hamilton	263	6.0	329	5.1
3. Ottawa	205	4.7	297	4.6
4. London	133	3.0	193	3.0
5. Windsor	116	2.6	183	2.8
TOTAL FIVE CENTRES	3,215	73.3	3,384	52.1
TOTAL, ONTARIO	4,384	100.0	6,512	100.0
TOTAL, CANADA	<u>14,401</u>		<u>26,167</u>	

Note: Figures may not add, due to rounding.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Census of Canada, 1951.

WHOLESALE IN ONTARIO BY SELECTED GROUPS - 1953

Type of Wholesaler	Number of Firms	Average Net Sales per Firm \$'000
Grocery	32	2,634
Auto parts and accessories	25	555
Hardware	18	2,639
Plumbing and heating supplies	20	1,184
Dry goods	17	1,636
Fruit and vegetable	30	855

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Wholesale Trade.

INDEXES OF WHOLESALE SALES IN ONTARIO BY SELECTED GROUPS

(1935-39 = 100)

<u>Trade</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>Change 1954/1946 Percent</u>
Auto parts & equipment	299.2	623.2	671.8	124.5
Dry goods	211.8	247.2	240.5	13.6
Fruits & vegetables	284.9	298.9	309.7	8.7
Groceries	214.2	312.1	323.7	51.1
Hardware	264.6	491.9	477.1	80.3
Tobacco & confectionery	294.5	434.3	425.8	44.6

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Wholesale Trade.

WHOLESALE SALES IN ONTARIO, 1951REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Sales \$'000	% of Total		Sales \$'000	% of Total
1. METROPOLITAN	<u>2,702,473.4</u>	<u>61.7</u>	10. KAWARTHA	<u>62,681.5</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Halton	<u>5,393.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>	Durham	<u>1,018.6</u>	<u>-</u>
Peel	<u>5,859.8</u>	<u>0.1</u>	Ontario	<u>19,762.2</u>	<u>0.5</u>
York	<u>2,691,220.1</u>	<u>61.4</u>	Peterborough	<u>26,695.5</u>	<u>0.6</u>
			Victoria	<u>6,437.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>
			Northumberland	<u>8,768.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>
2. BURLINGTON	<u>296,698.6</u>	<u>6.8</u>	11. QUINNITE	<u>77,426.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Brant	<u>27,094.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>	Frontenac	<u>25,028.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Wentworth	<u>269,603.9</u>	<u>6.2</u>	Hastings	<u>47,127.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
			Lennox &		
3. NIAGARA	<u>71,345.1</u>	<u>1.6</u>	Addington	<u>2,559.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Lincoln	<u>36,280.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>	Prince Edward	<u>2,711.7</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Welland	<u>35,064.4</u>	<u>0.8</u>	12. U. ST. LAWRENCE	<u>34,306.2</u>	<u>0.8</u>
4. LAKE ERIE	<u>13,765.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	Dundas	<u>2,897.8</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Haldimand	<u>4,961.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>	Glengarry	<u>3,133.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Norfolk	<u>8,803.6</u>	<u>0.2</u>	Grenville	<u>5,168.8</u>	<u>0.1</u>
			Leeds	<u>10,948.5</u>	<u>0.2</u>
			Stormont	<u>12,157.8</u>	<u>0.3</u>
5. UPPER THAMES	<u>184,635.6</u>	<u>4.2</u>	13. OTTAWA VALLEY	<u>243,247.7</u>	<u>5.5</u>
Elgin	<u>20,710.2</u>	<u>0.5</u>	Carleton	<u>213,877.2</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Middlesex	<u>149,393.9</u>	<u>3.4</u>	Lanark	<u>8,768.7</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Oxford	<u>14,531.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>	Prescott	<u>2,242.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>
			Renfrew	<u>14,938.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>
6. BORDER	<u>213,591.9</u>	<u>4.9</u>	Russell	<u>3,421.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Essex	<u>148,656.4</u>	<u>3.4</u>	14. HIGHLANDS	<u>36,082.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Kent	<u>64,935.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	Haliburton	<u>181.3</u>	<u>-</u>
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	<u>27,873.5</u>	<u>0.6</u>	Muskoka	<u>3,972.8</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Lambton	<u>27,873.5</u>	<u>0.6</u>	Nipissing	<u>25,408.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>
			Parry Sound	<u>6,519.7</u>	<u>0.1</u>
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	<u>82,513.6</u>	<u>1.9</u>	15. CLAY BELT	<u>62,348.3</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Perth	<u>16,855.9</u>	<u>0.4</u>	Cochrane	<u>31,968.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Waterloo	<u>49,158.7</u>	<u>1.1</u>	Timiskaming	<u>30,379.9</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Wellington	<u>16,499.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>	16. NICKEL RANGE	<u>56,163.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>
9. BLUE WATER	<u>83,719.1</u>	<u>1.9</u>	Manitoulin	<u>2,259.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Bruce	<u>3,743.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	Sudbury	<u>53,904.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Dufferin	<u>4,125.4</u>	<u>0.1</u>	17. SAULT	<u>30,445.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Grey	<u>19,321.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>	Algoma	<u>30,445.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Huron	<u>29,172.3</u>	<u>0.7</u>	18. LAKEHEAD	<u>104,218.9</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Simcoe	<u>27,357.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>	Kenora	<u>9,999.8</u>	<u>0.2</u>
			Rainy River	<u>4,788.6</u>	<u>0.1</u>
			Thunder Bay	<u>89,430.5</u>	<u>2.0</u>
			TOTAL	<u>4,383,535.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Census of Canada, 1951.

SECTION H

FINANCE

FINANCEBanking

Since the amalgamation of the Bank of Toronto and the Dominion Bank on February 1, 1955, there are now ten chartered banks and one central bank in Canada. Two of these chartered banks, however, do not operate on a nation-wide scale, the Mercantile Bank of Canada having only three branches and Barclay's Bank (Canada), four.

It is estimated that the number of branches operated in Ontario by the principal banks of Canada are as follows: The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 293; The Toronto-Dominion Bank, 275; the Royal Bank of Canada, 256; The Bank of Montreal, 224; The Bank of Nova Scotia, 158; The Imperial Bank, 137.

The Bank Act, which was originally passed in 1871, provides for the revision of the basic banking law and the renewal of bank charters every ten years. This periodic revision affords the Government of Canada and Parliament an opportunity to improve, strengthen and modernize the laws and practices of banking in accordance with changes in economic and financial conditions.

The most recent revision, in June 1954, brought about a number of important changes. One of these concerned the cash reserve requirement. Prior to the revision, chartered banks had, by convention or tradition, maintained a minimum average monthly cash reserve of ten percent of their deposit liabilities in Canadian dollars, although the legal minimum was five percent. Under the amendment to the Bank Act, the legal minimum is now eight percent. The Bank of Canada, however, can alter this proportion by one percent a month with one month's notice, up to a maximum of 12 percent. This variable cash reserve, which is part of the Bank of Canada's function of controlling the over-all volume of bank credit, has been designed especially to permit more flexible credit operations with respect to both an expansion or contraction of credit as the circumstances dictate.

By a new section which has been incorporated into the Act in keeping with recent developments, banks are now able to lend against oil in the ground. This is of special significance to Western Canada. Also new is a subsection enabling banks to take chattel mortgages or other security on household goods, including motor vehicles, in loans to individuals.

Another change in banking powers also occurred in 1954. Effective March 22nd, the National Housing Act was amended to include banks as approved lenders on insured mortgages on new housing projects. Appropriate amendments were made in the Bank Act the following June. Previously, all lending on real estate had been prohibited. Bank holdings of insured residential mortgages reached \$71 million by the end of 1954, and \$110 million by the end of March, 1955.

The establishment of a day-to-day loan market in June, 1954, and the resultant broadening of the money market in Canada, was an important step forward for the Canadian financial system. A more active money market should have a direct bearing on the efficient channeling of funds for development purposes and capital investment, and should increase the mobility of short-term capital, thus helping to reduce the cost of doing business.

Through this new medium, the banks will have a very liquid form of investment, ranking between cash and treasury bills in liquidity. It should now be easier for the banks to keep their funds fully employed in earning assets since day-to-day adjustments can be made. Further, it should not be so often necessary to sell treasury bills in order to adjust cash reserves. Investment dealers will also have a new facility for carrying inventories of short-term government securities at low rates of interest. As part of the mechanism of this new market, the Bank of Canada is prepared if necessary to lend to 13 qualified security dealers (as well as to the chartered banks) as a last resort, but only at a rate which is ordinarily above the rate on treasury bills and day-to-day loans.

The first clearing house in Canada was established in Montreal in 1888. To-day, 52 of them will be found in the main centres across Canada with 21 in

CHEQUES CASHED IN CLEARING HOUSE CENTRES IN CANADA, 1946 and 1954ECONOMIC AREAS AND MAIN CENTRES (1)

	1946		1954		Percent Change 1954/1946
	\$ '000,000	%	\$ '000,000	%	
Maritime Provinces (exc. Nfld.)	1,604.0	2.3	3,889.4	2.6	142.5
Halifax	870.7	1.3	1,578.5	1.0	81.3
Quebec	20,749.4	30.0	44,193.1	29.0	113.0
Montreal	18,828.2	27.2	38,498.3	25.2	104.5
Ontario	30,402.0	43.9	68,296.2	44.8	124.6
Toronto	19,907.0	28.8	50,646.6	33.2	154.4
Prairie Provinces	11,124.7	16.1	24,155.3	15.8	117.1
Winnipeg	6,366.4	9.2	11,416.9	7.5	79.3
British Columbia	5,367.6	7.8	11,956.3	7.8	122.8
Vancouver	4,354.2	6.3	9,752.6	6.4	124.0
TOTAL CANADA (exc. Nfld.)	69,247.6	100.0	152,490.0	100.0	120.2

(1) The number of clearing houses increased from 35 to 52 in January, 1953.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres.

CHEQUES CASHED IN CLEARING HOUSE CENTRES IN ONTARIO, 1946-1954

	\$ '000
1946	30,401,956
1947	30,433,876
1948	33,381,605
1949	30,469,081
1950(1)	43,146,167
1951	47,046,956
1952	52,717,444
1953(2)	59,073,780
1954	68,296,156

(1) Cornwall data added as of May, 1950

(2) In January 1953, the number of clearing houses was increased from 15 to 21.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres.

Loan and Trust Corporations

The principal function of loan companies is to lend funds on first mortgage security. The money thus made available for developmental purposes is raised mainly through the sale of debentures to the public and savings-department deposits.

In Canada in 1953, total public liabilities reached \$259.6 million, an increase of 3.4 percent over 1952 and 48.4 over 1946. Of this amount, 57.3 percent (\$148.7 million) comprised debentures, while 35.7 percent (\$92.7 million) was made up of deposits. In 1946, debentures and deposits made up 41.4 and 27.6 percent, respectively, of public liabilities.

Distribution of funds among various assets has also changed since the immediate postwar years. Most notable is the growing importance of mortgages on real estate. Throughout Canada in 1953, mortgages on real estate held by loan corporations registered in Ontario totalled \$236.7 million, 76.7 percent of all assets. This is 8.6 percent higher than in 1952 when mortgages made up 73.7 percent of assets.

Ontario. The most recent increase in the number of clearing houses occurred in January, 1953, when the number in Canada rose from 35 to 52, and in Ontario from 15 to 21. During that month, cheques cashed in the 21 Ontario clearing houses represented 89 percent of all cheques cashed in the Province during that period.

Cheques cashed are an indication of the volume of business activity in the area concerned, especially when comparison with a previous year is possible.

Generally, the activities of a clearing house do not extend beyond the municipal boundary of the centre in which it is situated. The following exceptions should be noted:

<u>Clearing House</u>	<u>Areas of Activity</u>
Cornwall	Area known as Urban Area of the city and Township of Cornwall.
Kitchener	Kitchener and Waterloo
London	City of London and Villages of Byron and Pottersburg
Greater Niagara	Niagara Falls, Stamford Centre Village and the Village of Chippawa
Toronto	Area bounded by and including Clarkson, Cooksville, Malton, Thornhill, Agincourt and Highland Creek.
Ottawa	City of Ottawa and Eastview and Clarkstown.

CHEQUES CASHED IN CLEARING HOUSE CENTRES IN ONTARIO, 1954

REGIONS AND CLEARING HOUSE CENTRES

		<u>\$ '000</u>	<u>% Change 1954/53</u>		<u>\$ '000</u>	<u>% Change 1954/53</u>
1. METROPOLITAN				10. KAWARTH		
Toronto		50,646,605	118.9	Oshawa	1,092,031	85.4
2. BURLINGTON				Peterborough	368,850	101.0
Brantford		494,781	94.7	11. QUINT		
Hamilton		3,175,437	93.1	Kingston	366,275	107.3
3. NIAGARA				12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE		
Niagara Falls		514,433	106.4	Cornwall	214,916	107.2
St. Catharines		616,343	97.4	13. OTTAWA VALLEY		
5. UPPER THAMES				Ottawa	3,415,300	(1)
London		2,047,498	103.8	15. CLAY BELT		
6. BORDER				Timmins	147,362	94.4
Chatham		403,894	93.2	16. NICKEL RANGE		
Windsor		1,909,512	91.7	Sudbury	444,397	102.3
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER				17. SAULT		
Sarnia		434,254	100.2	Sault Ste. Marie	392,399	80.9
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER				18. THUNDER BAY		
Guelph		281,790	100.4	Fort William	310,230	99.5
Kitchener		766,280	100.1	Port Arthur	253,568	94.9
				ONTARIO	68,296,156	110.1

(1) Some debits were included in data for 1953, and not for 1954.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Cheques Cashed in Clearing Houses.

In 1946, mortgages were only 50.9 percent of total assets.

In Ontario, the amount of money used by loan companies for mortgages on urban property has increased 93.5 percent since 1946 while that going to farms has risen by only 31.3 percent. Value of total mortgages has increased by 88.7 percent.

MORTGAGE LOANS AND AGREEMENTS FOR SALE ON REAL ESTATE IN ONTARIO, AT DECEMBER 31

	1953		1952		1946		% Change
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	1953/1946
Farms	6,239	5.4	6,225	5.8	4,751	7.8	31.3
Urban	109,234	94.6	100,906	94.2	56,440	92.2	93.5
TOTAL	<u>115,473</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>107,130</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>61,192</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>88.7</u>

Source: Report of the Registrar of Loan and Trust Corporations, Ontario.

At December 31, 1953, total assets of the seven Canadian loan corporations amounted to \$308.7 million, compared with \$295.8 million in 1952 and \$225.4 million in 1946.

Trust companies act as executors, trustees and administrators under wills or by appointment, as trustees under marriage or other settlements, as agents or attorneys to manage the estates of the living, as guardians of minor or incapable persons, as financial agents for municipalities and companies and as authorized trustees in bankruptcy. Trust companies also receive deposits for investment but the investment and lending of both deposit and trust funds are restricted by law.

The 26 trust companies registered in Ontario had assets throughout Canada totalling \$438.7 million at the end of 1953 (\$359.4 million in guaranteed and \$79.3 million in company funds). Mortgages on real estate made up 31.5 percent of this total while government and government-guaranteed bonds accounted for 27.7 percent. There was also \$3.9 billion in estates, trusts and agency funds.

Deposits of trust companies (guaranteed funds only) amounted to \$191.9 million in 1953, an increase of \$17.6 million over 1952 and \$92.6 million over 1946.

MORTGAGE LOANS AND AGREEMENTS FOR SALE ON REAL ESTATE IN ONTARIO AT DECEMBER 31

	1953		1952		1946		% Change
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	1953/1946
Company Funds							
Farms	809	9.0	1,311	14.6	900	14.3	- 10.1
Urban	<u>8,182</u>	<u>91.0</u>	<u>7,685</u>	<u>85.4</u>	<u>5,409</u>	<u>85.7</u>	<u>51.3</u>
TOTAL	<u>8,992</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>8,996</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>6,309</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>42.3</u>
Guaranteed Funds							
Farms	4,279	4.3	3,690	4.1	2,428	5.9	76.2
Urban	<u>96,056</u>	<u>95.7</u>	<u>86,463</u>	<u>95.9</u>	<u>38,568</u>	<u>94.1</u>	<u>149.1</u>
TOTAL	<u>100,335</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>90,153</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>40,996</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>144.7</u>

Source: Report of the Registrar of Loan and Trust Corporations, Ontario.

Savings Institutions

In addition to the savings departments of chartered banks and loan and trust corporations, there are three types of savings institutions in Ontario. The first of these is the Post Office Savings Bank where all deposits are the direct obligation of the Government of Canada. At the end of March, 1953, deposits totalled

\$39.3 million.

With respect to the Province of Ontario Savings Offices, the depositor is a direct creditor of the Province. At March 31, 1953, there were approximately 100,000 depositors in 21 branches with total deposits of \$62.7 million.

A third type of savings institution is the co-operative credit union where members pool their savings in order to make loans among themselves. At the end of 1952, there were 3,335 credit unions in Canada with 1,250,000 members and total assets of about \$425 million. In Ontario, at the same time, there were an estimated 749 unions with 197,000 members. During 1952, loans amounting to \$154.3 million were made to Canadian members -- \$35.8 million to Ontario members alone.

Insurance

Most of the insurance business in Canada is carried on by companies operating under Federal Government regulations. In 1952, for example, about 94 percent of life insurance, 92 percent of fire insurance and 90 percent of casualty insurance in force in Canada, was accounted for by companies with Federal registration.

At the end of 1952, there were 63 companies licenced to write life insurance in Ontario. Four of these were newly licenced during the year. New business written during 1952 amounted to \$1.1 billion, an increase of 12.7 percent over the previous year. At the end of 1952, there was \$9.3 billion worth of life insurance in force in the Province. Net premium income amounted to \$228.5 million while benefits paid on assurance and annuity contracts totalled \$116.7 million.

In Canada, life insurance in force at the end of 1952 reached \$19.4 billion. This increase of \$1.9 billion during the year is the largest annual increase recorded to date.

LIFE INSURANCE SALES Monthly average

	<u>Canada</u> (millions of dollars)	<u>Ontario</u>
1946	98.9	42.4
1952	144.3	60.6
1953	161.3	68.0
1954	175.2	74.7

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Canadian Statistical Review.

At December 31, 1952, there were 281 fire insurance companies under Federal registration in Canada. Unlike most of the life insurance firms, most of these companies were non-Canadian, 84 being British and 128 foreign.

At the end of the year, net fire insurance in force in Canada totalled \$41.1 billion. Property losses due to fire reached \$80.7 million, an increase of \$3.8 million over 1951. Twenty-two percent of these losses were uninsured. It is estimated that about 13 percent of the value of all property losses in Canada due to fire are caused by electrical wiring and appliances - \$10.8 million in 1952 - more than for any other single category.

Net premiums written for fire insurance in Ontario during 1952 amounted to \$57.8 million, an increase of 3.5 percent over 1951. Net losses incurred for that year - \$30.7 million - were 30 percent higher than for the previous year. The ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums earned was 56.6 percent compared with 48.5 percent in 1951.

Automobile insurance in Ontario has grown rapidly since 1946. Net premiums written in 1952 amounted to \$65.3 million, a 29.3 percent increase over 1951 and 272.5 percent over the \$17.5 million in 1946. Net losses incurred were \$34.4

million, an increase of 11.5 percent over 1951, while the ratio of losses incurred to premiums earned dropped from 64.4 percent in 1951 to 59.1 percent in 1952.

Premiums written for casualty and miscellaneous coverages (excluding automobile insurance) in Ontario have risen greatly in the past ten years. In 1952 as in the past, the greatest part of the increased premium writing has occurred in accident and sickness insurance. During 1952, net premiums written amounted to \$68.5 million, an increase of 12.9 percent over 1951. Total net losses incurred increased from \$32.7 million in 1951 to \$38.0 million in 1952.

SECTION //

TOURIST INDUSTRY

TOURIST TRADE

It is estimated that in 1954, foreign travellers spent \$300 million in Canada. Most of this amount, \$278 million, was spent by people entering from the United States, the remainder by overseas visitors. As 61 percent of all cars that enter Canada on traveller's vehicle permits⁽¹⁾ and 53 percent of all foreign travellers entering by rail, bus, boat and plane, do so by way of Ontario, a substantial amount of this expenditure was probably made in this Province. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that in 1953, 51.5 percent of United States travel expenditures were made in Ontario.

The number of traveller's vehicle permits issued in Ontario in 1954 was 1,492,378, a decrease of 2.7 percent from the previous year. At the rate of three persons per car⁽²⁾, about 4.5 million Americans entered Ontario during that year. In addition, 723,411 non-residents entered from the United States by rail, boat, bus and plane. This figure is only 0.8 percent higher than in 1953. While this does not include local bus traffic between border communities, it does include persons travelling for reasons other than pleasure.

There has been a downward trend in average tourist expenditure per car in Ontario from a high of \$58 in 1949 to about \$40 in 1953. Ontario has the lowest average tourist expenditure per car of any of the other provinces, largely because many American motorists take a short-cut across Southern Ontario and remain in the Province only 48 hours or less. During 1953, 26.1 percent of cars entering Ontario were in transit, remaining in Ontario less than 48 hours.

In 1954, there was accommodation in Ontario for 229,000 visitors in licenced tourist establishments, outfitter's camps and hotels which operate under a Provincial liquor licence for either a full or a part year. There are no statistics for establishments of less than five rooms or for private homes which accommodate tourists.

According to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, the average number of paid employees in all the 1,536 Ontario hotels (licenced and unlicenced) during 1953 was 21,215 with a total payroll of \$33.7 million. Establishments with less than six rooms are not included, nor are working proprietors with employees.

Certain routes through Southern Ontario seem to hold greater attractions for American motorists than others. The most popular of these is between Fort Erie and Niagara Falls and the St. Clair and Detroit River ports. During the four peak touring months from June to September, 1953, 496,461 non-resident automobiles travelling on customs permits entered Ontario by Fort Erie and Niagara Falls, and 143,599 returned by St. Clair and Detroit River ports. Over 50 percent of the latter are considered to be in transit as they remained in Ontario less than one day. During the same period, 382,985 cars entered by St. Clair and Detroit River ports and 155,396 of these left by Fort Erie and Niagara Falls - 45.3 percent of these stayed less than one day. Of the total of 879,331 cars entering at these two sets of ports, 347,406 or 39.5 percent remained in Canada less than one day. Another popular route was between Fort Erie-Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence River ports, with tourist traffic moving in both directions.

Of the 496,461 visitors to Ontario Government Tourist Reception Centres during 1953, approximately 376,000 stated their destinations. Of these, 47.2 percent were headed for southwestern Ontario, 15.1 for northwestern Ontario, 11.8 for central Ontario, 6.8 percent for southeastern and 6.3 percent for Northern Ontario. Twelve percent intended to go beyond the Province for their vacation.

(1) Traveller's vehicle permits are issued to foreign vehicles which remain in Canada longer than 48 hours or travel beyond the jurisdiction of the point of entry. Thus a motorist who intends to leave the country at a point other than that of entry must apply for a traveller's vehicle permit. Buses, trucks and other commercial vehicles are excluded from this category.

(2) Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate for Canada as a whole in this category.

The regions in which the tourist industry is most prominent are the Highlands, Blue Water, Kawartha, Quinte and Niagara. The success of these Regions as tourist areas depends on scenic attractions and facilities for recreation, accessibility to heavily populated areas, and the extent to which the tourist industry can complement other economic activity carried on in the area.

Nearly seventy percent of the accommodation in tourist establishments in the Province is in the five Regions named. There is accommodation for 21,600 visitors at tourist establishments in Muskoka District alone, and for almost as many in Simcoe County. Many tourist establishments operate only from May to October, and some in July and August only, but most of these provide their operators with sufficient income to support them for the whole year.

In the Highlands the tourist industry is the dominant economic activity, directly providing employment for a large number of people during the tourist season, and supplementing income from the marginal type of farming carried on there. The Blue Water Region is the summer home of many residents from nearby southern Ontario towns and cities, as well as the location of commercial tourist establishments. The Region's dependence on tourism is not as complete as in the Highlands, however, as farming for the Toronto market provides a good return. In the Kawartha, Quinte, Niagara and Ottawa Valley Regions, the tourist industry, although important, is subordinate to manufacturing and farming.

The tourist trade also affects other industries. These may be classified as primary holiday trades such as the direct consumptive trades of entertainment and sports and personal services; and secondary holiday trades such as building, decorating and construction, gasoline, water and electricity, transportation and communication, and the distributive trades.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION IN ONTARIO, 1954

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Accommodation in Tourist Establishments	Accommodation in Outfitters' Camps	Accommodation in Licensed Hotels
	%	%	%
1. METROPOLITAN	4.9	-	16.5
Halton	0.3	-	0.5
Peel	0.7	-	-
York	3.9	-	16.0
2. BURLINGTON	1.4	-	4.3
Brant	0.3	-	1.1
Wentworth	1.1	-	3.2
3. NIAGARA	6.4	-	7.3
Lincoln	1.0	-	2.5
Welland	5.4	-	4.8
4. LAKE ERIE	1.5	-	1.4
Haldimand	0.3	-	0.6
Norfolk	1.2	-	0.8
5. UPPER THAMES	2.2	-	5.1
Elgin	0.8	-	1.3
Middlesex	0.8	-	2.8
Oxford	0.6	-	1.0
6. BORDER	3.2	-	5.6
Essex	2.3	-	3.6
Kent	0.9	-	2.0
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	2.3	-	1.3
Lambton	2.3	-	1.3
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	0.6	-	4.7
Perth	0.2	-	0.6
Waterloo	0.2	-	2.8
Wellington	0.2	-	1.3
9. BLUE WATER	19.2	-	2.8
Bruce	3.7	-	1.0
Dufferin	0.2	-	-
Grey	1.0	-	0.3
Huron	0.8	-	0.3
Simcoe	13.5	-	1.2
10. KAWARTHAS	13.6	-	3.2
Durham	1.1	-	0.3
Ontario	1.0	-	1.0
Peterborough	4.1	-	1.0
Victoria	3.8	-	0.4
Northumberland	3.6	-	0.5
11. QUINTES	9.2	-	3.7
Frontenac	3.9	-	1.3
Hastings	2.8	-	1.6
Lennox and Addington	1.2	-	0.4
Prince Edward	1.3	-	0.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION IN ONTARIO (Cont'd)

	Accommodation in Tourist Establishments	Accommodation in Outfitters' Camps	Accommodation in Licensed Hotels
	%	%	%
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	<u>5.0</u>	-	<u>3.2</u>
Dundas	<u>0.5</u>	-	<u>0.2</u>
Glengarry	<u>0.2</u>	-	<u>0.1</u>
Grenville	<u>0.2</u>	-	<u>0.5</u>
Leeds	<u>3.6</u>	-	<u>1.5</u>
Stormont	<u>0.5</u>	-	<u>0.9</u>
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	<u>5.9</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>9.3</u>
Carleton	<u>1.4</u>	-	<u>5.9</u>
Lanark	<u>1.2</u>	-	<u>0.4</u>
Prescott	<u>0.2</u>	-	<u>0.6</u>
Renfrew	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Russell	<u>0.1</u>	-	<u>0.6</u>
14. HIGHLANDS	<u>21.0</u>	<u>37.8</u>	<u>9.8</u>
Haliburton	<u>4.2</u>	-	<u>0.2</u>
Muskoka	<u>13.7</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Nipissing	<u>1.1</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Parry Sound	<u>2.0</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>1.7</u>
15. CLAY BELT	<u>0.4</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Cochrane	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Timiskaming	<u>0.2</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>2.3</u>
16. NICKEL RANGE	<u>0.6</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Manitoulin	<u>0.3</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Sudbury	<u>0.3</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>4.2</u>
17. SAULT	<u>0.7</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Algoma	<u>0.7</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>2.5</u>
18. LAKEHEAD	<u>1.9</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>9.3</u>
Kenora(1)	<u>1.0</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Rainy River	<u>0.1</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Thunder Bay	<u>0.8</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>5.6</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>100.0</u></u>	<u><u>100.0</u></u>	<u><u>100.0</u></u>

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

Source: Department of Travel and Publicity, Ontario.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO HOTELS CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF OPERATION, 1953

	Total All Hotels	Full Year Licenced Hotels	Full Year Non-licenced Hotels	Seasonal Licenced Hotels	Seasonal Non-licenced Hotels
Number of Hotels	1,536	836	165	54	481
Number of Rooms, total	46,740	26,952	4,023	1,977	13,788
in hotels	37,212	26,092	3,534	1,185	6,401
in cabins	9,528	860	489	792	7,387
Percentage of room occupancy	58	59	51	52	58
Bed capacity	85,826	46,654	6,900	3,882	28,390
Average number of paid employees	21,215	15,202	820	1,067	4,126
Salaries & Wages	\$'000	33,744	30,611	917	646
Total operating receipts	\$'000	132,143	117,648	4,294	2,684
Proportion of receipts from:					
rooms	%	22.9	20.8	46.5	27.7
meals	%	20.4	17.9	38.8	34.6
beer, wine, liquor	%	47.4	52.7	-	23.3
other sources	%	9.2	8.6	14.7	14.5
Operating expenses	\$'000	120,808	107,505	3,900	3,059
					6,841

Hotels: Establishments with six or more rooms providing lodging or lodgings and meals for transient guests.

Full Year Hotels: Establishments operated for at least ten months in the year.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Hotels, 1953.

SECTION J

INCOME

PERSONAL INCOME IN ONTARIO

Total personal income in Ontario from all sources in 1953 amounted to \$7,175 million (1). Of this aggregate, wages, salaries and supplementary labour income accounted for \$4,927 million or 68.7 percent; interest, dividends and rental income, \$736 million or 10.3 percent; incomes of farm operators and unincorporated businesses, \$1,023 million or 14.3 percent; and government transfer payments, \$468 million or 6.5 percent.

During the period 1946 to 1953, total personal income in Ontario increased by 87.8 percent. The sector comprising wages, salaries and supplementary labour income showed by far the greatest expansion over the period -- 125.1 percent. (See table on page J-2.)

Ontario had the highest per capita personal income of all the provinces in 1953. In the postwar period, Ontario's share of the country's total personal income has approximated forty percent, varying from 38.6 percent in 1948 to 39.6 percent in 1953.

There are no official statistics showing a breakdown of overall personal income according to the various economic regions of the Province. There are, however, certain statistical series available which serve to indicate the probable distribution of certain components among the various regions of Ontario. One of these, the income of taxpayers, is shown in the table on page J-5. In addition, for census years, other data is available from which the estimated distribution of income can be deduced. On page G-17 of the Sixth Annual Economic Survey of Ontario, the Province's personal income for 1951 is distributed according to economic regions. On page J-4 of this issue, the 1953 personal income is distributed on the basis of 1951 data.

Personal disposable income (i.e. total personal income less personal direct taxes) in Ontario increased by 87.4 percent to an estimated \$6.5 billion from 1946 to 1953. Total direct taxes have increased over the period at a slightly faster rate than personal income but the difference does not appear to be significant.

The tables below on pages J 11-18 show the distribution of wage-earners according to the amount of earnings and by regions, counties and leading centres based on 1951 census data.

In March and April, 1952, an income survey was conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in which data for the year 1951 were collected. Some of the statistics for Ontario are summarized in the tables on page J9-10. The average and median annual family incomes for Ontario in 1951 were \$3,151 and \$3,109, respectively. These were the highest of all the provinces in Canada. The corresponding figures for individuals were \$2,289 and \$2,093 respectively. It is also shown that 71.3 percent of the individuals with incomes in Ontario earned less than \$3,000 in 1951, while in the case of families this proportion was 47.5 percent.

(1) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; National Accounts, Income & Expenditure.

PERSONAL INCOME AND POPULATION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1953

Province	Personal Income \$'000,000	Population '000	Personal Income Per Capita \$
Newfoundland	249	383	650
Prince Edward Island	67	106	632
Nova Scotia	594	663	896
New Brunswick	406	536	757
Quebec	4,430	4,269	1,038
Ontario	7,175	4,897	1,465
Manitoba	921	809	1,138
Saskatchewan	1,101	861	1,279
Alberta	1,286	1,002	1,283
British Columbia (1)	1,815	1,255	1,446
CANADA	18,096(2)	14,781	1,224

PERSONAL INCOME IN CANADA BY PROVINCES, 1946 and 1953

Province	Personal Income		Increase 1953/1946 %
	1946 \$'000,000	1953 \$'000,000	
Newfoundland	-	249	-
Prince Edward Island	45	67	48.9
Nova Scotia	408	594	45.6
New Brunswick	275	406	47.6
Quebec	2,388	4,430	85.5
Ontario	3,821	7,175	87.8
Manitoba	579	921	59.1
Saskatchewan	602	1,101	82.9
Alberta (1)	666	1,286	93.1
British Columbia	905	1,815	100.6
CANADA (Excl. Nfld.)	9,761(2)	17,847(2)	82.8
CANADA (Incl. Nfld.)		18,096	-

(1) Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories

(2) Includes receipts of income of Canadians temporarily abroad, including pay and allowances of Canadian armed forces abroad; and Personal Bad debts (not distributed by Province).

PERSONAL INCOME IN ONTARIO, DISTRIBUTED BY MAIN COMPONENTS
1946 AND 1953

	1946	1953	1953 Percent Distrib- ution	Percentage Increase 1953/1946
1. Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income	2,189	4,927	68.7	125.1
2. Interest, Dividends and Net Rental Income	412	736	10.3	78.6
3. Net Income of Farm Operators Unincorporated Business	732	1,023	14.3	39.8
4. Government Transfer Payments	375	468	6.5	24.8
5. Other	113	21	0.3	-81.4
TOTAL, Personal Income	3,821	7,175	100.0	87.8

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; National Accounts, Income and
Expenditure.

PERSONAL INCOME IN CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1946 - 1953

Year	Personal Income in Ontario \$'000,000	Personal Income in Canada ⁽¹⁾ \$'000,000	Ontario as a % of Canada
1946	3,821	9,761	39.1
1947	4,068	10,390	39.2
1948	4,608	11,943	38.6
1949	4,953	12,757	38.8
1950	5,303	13,414	39.5
1951	6,083	15,693	38.8
1952	6,659	17,132	38.9
1953	7,175	18,096	39.6

(1) Newfoundland included from 1949.

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME AND SAVINGS IN CANADA
1946 - 1953

Year	Personal Savings in Canada \$'000,000	Personal Disposable Income in Canada \$'000,000	Savings as a % of Personal Disposable Income
1946	988	8,965	11.0
1947	426	9,599	4.4
1948	1,009	11,121	9.1
1949	1,005	11,968	8.4
1950	645	12,674	5.1
1951	1,390	14,663	9.5
1952	1,406	15,809	8.9
1953	1,499	16,664	9.0

ESTIMATED DISPOSABLE INCOME IN ONTARIO, 1946-1953

Year	Personal Income \$'000,000	Estimated Personal Disposable Income \$'000,000	Estimated "Real" ⁽¹⁾ Personal Disposable Income \$'000,000	Per Capita Personal Disposable Income \$	"Real" Per Capita (1) Personal Disposable Income \$
1946	3,821	3,455	4,458	844	1,089
1947	4,068	3,704	4,368	887	1,046
1948	4,608	4,230	4,361	989	1,020
1949	4,953	4,590	4,590	1,048	1,048
1950	5,303	4,948	4,809	1,107	1,076
1951	6,083	5,578	4,906	1,213	1,067
1952	6,659	6,024	5,171	1,264	1,085
1953	7,175	6,473	5,604	1,322	1,144
% increase 1953/1946	87.8	87.4	25.7	56.6	5.1

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Consumer Price Index was used as a "deflator".

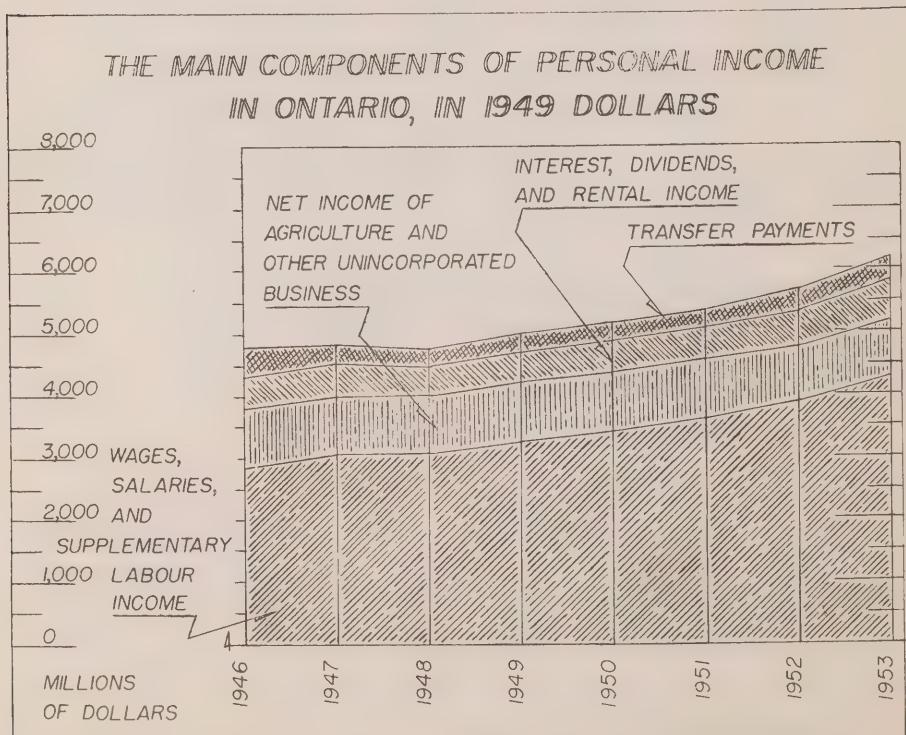
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; National Accounts, Income and Expenditure.

Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research.

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY REGIONS, 1953

Region	Estimated Personal Income \$'000,000	Estimated Personal Income %	Estimated Personal Income per Capita \$
1. Metropolitan	2,217.1	30.9	1,590
2. Burlington	581.2	8.1	1,623
3. Niagara	351.6	4.9	1,454
4. Lake Erie	100.4	1.4	1,436
5. Upper Thames	416.1	5.8	1,452
6. Border	459.2	6.4	1,484
7. St. Clair River	122.0	1.7	1,481
8. Upper Grand River	380.3	5.3	1,467
9. Blue Water	387.4	5.4	1,398
10. Kawartha	322.9	4.5	1,286
11. Quinte	236.8	3.3	1,270
12. Upper St. Lawrence	165.0	2.3	1,144
13. Ottawa Valley	631.4	8.8	1,552
14. Highlands	107.6	1.5	951
15. Clay Belt	165.0	2.3	1,228
16. Nickel Range	200.9	2.8	1,556
17. Sault	93.3	1.3	1,229
18. Lakehead (1)	236.8	3.3	1,336
PROVINCE	7,175.0	100.0	1,465

(1) Includes Patricia Portion of Kenora.



INCOME IN ONTARIO, TAXPAYERS AND INCOME OF TAXPAYERS, 1952

REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Reported Income of Taxpayers \$'000	Income as a % of Total for Province %	Number of Taxpayers No.	Taxpayers as % of Population of County or Region %	Mean Average Income Per Taxpayer \$
1. METROPOLITAN	<u>1,794,613</u>	<u>39.4</u>	<u>517,680</u>	<u>38.4</u>	<u>3,467</u>
Halton	34,516	0.8	9,740	20.5	3,544
Peel	58,786	1.3	16,350	24.8	3,595
York	1,701,311	37.3	491,590	39.8	3,461
2. BURLINGTON	<u>421,917</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>124,890</u>	<u>35.6</u>	<u>3,378</u>
Brant	66,482	1.5	20,800	27.6	3,196
Wentworth	355,435	7.8	104,090	37.7	3,415
3. NIAGARA	<u>257,216</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>74,550</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>3,450</u>
Lincoln	100,412	2.2	28,970	30.8	3,466
Welland	156,804	3.4	45,580	34.5	3,440
4. LAKE ERIE	<u>31,428</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>10,140</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>3,099</u>
Haldimand	12,430	0.3	4,090	16.6	3,039
Norfolk	18,998	0.4	6,050	14.1	3,140
5. UPPER THAMES	<u>224,285</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>71,650</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>3,130</u>
Elgin	32,685	0.7	10,430	18.5	3,134
Middlesex	154,158	3.4	48,780	29.7	3,160
Oxford	37,442	0.8	12,440	21.4	3,010
6. BORDER	<u>285,197</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>84,620</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>3,370</u>
Essex	232,555	5.1	68,720	30.7	3,384
Kent	52,642	1.2	15,900	19.7	3,311
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	<u>69,056</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>19,440</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>3,552</u>
Lambton	69,056	1.5	19,440	24.0	3,552
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	<u>211,434</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>67,500</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>3,132</u>
Perth	30,092	0.7	10,050	18.8	2,994
Waterloo	137,667	3.0	43,080	32.6	3,196
Wellington	143,675	1.0	14,370	21.1	3,039
9. BLUE WATER	<u>109,490</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>37,060</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>2,954</u>
Bruce	11,363	0.2	4,100	9.9	2,771
Dufferin	3,639	0.1	1,180	8.1	3,084
Grey	26,267	0.6	8,590	14.6	3,058
Huron	15,122	0.3	5,410	10.8	2,795
Simcoe	53,099	1.2	17,780	16.0	2,986
10. KAWARTHAS	<u>172,126</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>54,170</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>3,178</u>
Durham	18,137	0.4	5,660	18.2	3,204
Ontario	79,411	1.7	24,210	26.8	3,280
Peterborough	48,853	1.1	15,660	25.5	3,120
Victoria	13,333	0.3	4,520	16.1	2,950
Northumberland	12,392	0.3	4,120	12.5	3,008
11. QUINTE	<u>109,962</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>35,760</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>3,075</u>
Frontenac	49,693	1.1	15,060	23.4	3,094
Hastings	47,518	1.0	15,240	20.2	3,118
Lennox and Addington	6,575	0.1	2,350	11.9	2,798
Prince Edward	6,176	0.1	2,110	11.3	2,927

INCOME IN ONTARIO, TAXPAYERS AND INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (Cont'd.)

	Reported Income of Taxpayers	Income as a % of Total for Province	Number of Taxpayers	Taxpayers as % of Population of County or Region	Mean Average Income Per Taxpayer
	\$ '000	%	No.	%	\$
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	<u>66,815</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>22,350</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>2,989</u>
Dundas	<u>4,196</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1,360</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>3,085</u>
Glen-garry	<u>2,254</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>2,716</u>
Grenville	<u>9,194</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>3,150</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>2,919</u>
Leeds	<u>22,220</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>7,270</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>3,056</u>
Stormont	<u>28,951</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>9,740</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>2,972</u>
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	<u>307,920</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>95,330</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>3,230</u>
Carleton	<u>248,043</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>75,350</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>3,292</u>
Lanark	<u>18,691</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>6,210</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>3,010</u>
Prescott	<u>6,676</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>2,050</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>3,257</u>
Renfrew	<u>31,875</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>10,680</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>2,985</u>
Russell	<u>2,635</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1,040</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>2,534</u>
14. HIGHLANDS	<u>53,747</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>17,800</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>3,019</u>
Haliburton	<u>1,954</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>2,791</u>
Muskoka	<u>10,565</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>3,680</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>2,871</u>
Nipissing	<u>31,788</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>10,110</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>3,144</u>
Parry Sound	<u>9,440</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>3,310</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>2,852</u>
15. CLAY BELT	<u>96,930</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>29,520</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>3,284</u>
Cochrane	<u>64,195</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>19,400</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>3,309</u>
Timiskaming	<u>32,735</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>10,120</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>3,235</u>
16. NICKEL RANGE	<u>118,011</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>34,450</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>3,426</u>
Manitoulin	<u>2,587</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>2,907</u>
Sudbury	<u>115,424</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>33,560</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>3,439</u>
17. SAULT	<u>70,280</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>20,390</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>3,447</u>
Algoma	<u>70,280</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>20,390</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>3,447</u>
18. LAKEHEAD	<u>156,026</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>46,960</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>3,323</u>
Kenora (1)	<u>28,720</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>8,700</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>3,301</u>
Rainy River	<u>14,609</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>4,460</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>3,276</u>
Thunder Bay	<u>112,697</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>33,800</u>	<u>30.2</u>	<u>3,334</u>
TOTAL	<u>4,556,453</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,364,260</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>3,340</u>

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

Source of Original Figures: Department of National Revenue, Ottawa; Taxation Statistics, 1954.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

INCOME IN ONTARIO, TAXPAYERS AND INCOME OF TAXPAYERS, 1952

SELECTED URBAN CENTRES

	Reported Income of Taxpayers \$'000	Income as a % of Total for Province %	Number of Taxpayers No.	Taxpayers as % of Population of Urban Centre %	Mean Average Income Per Taxpayer
					\$
1. METROPOLITAN Toronto	1,619,364	35.5	468,620	70.2	3,456
2. BURLINGTON Brantford Hamilton	55,065 311,486	1.2 6.8	17,110 92,460	45.9 43.6	3,218 3,369
3. NIAGARA Niagara Falls St. Catharines Welland	56,084 73,575 38,775	1.2 1.6 0.9	16,240 20,850 11,240	67.2 54.0 69.0	3,453 3,529 3,450
4. LAKE ERIE					
5. UPPER THAMES London St. Thomas Woodstock	125,732 21,154 16,746	2.8 0.5 0.4	40,170 6,530 5,440	41.4 34.7 34.4	3,130 3,240 3,078
6. BORDER Chatham Windsor	24,787 164,295	0.5 3.6	7,410 48,740	34.1 38.8	3,345 3,371
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER Sarnia	46,823	1.0	12,690	33.9	3,690
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER Galt Guelph Kitchener and Waterloo Stratford	24,595 30,618 80,963 17,035	0.5 0.7 1.8 0.4	7,540 10,060 24,780 5,530	36.2 35.2 39.5 28.6	3,262 3,044 3,267 3,080
9. BLUE WATER Barrie Orillia Owen Sound	13,235 11,705 16,402	0.3 0.3 0.4	4,150 3,720 5,020	30.2 30.3 30.0	3,189 3,147 3,267
10. KAWARTHA Oshawa Peterborough	53,181 40,640	1.2 0.9	15,670 12,830	37.6 33.4	3,394 3,168
11. QUINTE Belleville Kingston Trenton	23,844 42,108 8,186	0.5 0.9 0.2	7,190 13,340 2,660	36.7 30.4 26.4	3,316 3,157 3,077
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE Brockville Cornwall	13,173 26,187	0.3 0.6	4,080 8,720	33.4 51.2	3,229 3,003
13. OTTAWA VALLEY Ottawa Pembroke	242,974 10,719	5.3 0.2	73,530 3,660	36.6 29.1	3,304 2,929

INCOME IN ONTARIO, TAXPAYERS AND INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (Cont'd.)

		Income Reported by Taxpayers \$'000	Income as a % of Total for Province %	Number of Taxpayers No.	Taxpayers as % of Population of Urban Centre %	Mean Average Income Per Taxpayer \$
14. HIGHLANDS	North Bay	18,819	0.4	5,890	30.5	3,195
15. CLAY BELT	Kirkland Lake Timmins, Porcupine, and Schumacher	14,472 33,030	0.3 0.7	4,450 10,370	- -	3,252 3,185
16. NICKEL RANGE	Sudbury and Copper Cliff	65,817	1.4	19,180	38.3	3,432
17. SAULT	Sault Ste. Marie	48,518	1.1	13,360	39.2	3,632
18. LAKEHEAD	Fort William and Port Arthur	89,333	2.0	26,780	37.9	3,336
TOTAL: (Selected Urban Centres)		3,479,440	76.4	1,030,010	-	3,378
TOTAL FOR ONTARIO		4,556,453	100.0	1,364,260	-	3,340

Source of Original Figures: Department of National Revenue, Ottawa; Taxation Statistics, 1954.

AVERAGE FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL INCOMES IN ONTARIO, 1951.

(dollars)

1. FAMILIES

Average Income:	
All Families	3,406
Metropolitan	3,740
Non Metropolitan	2,818
Single Persons	1,444
Families of two or more persons	3,903
Major Source of Income: Wages and Salaries	
All Families	3,616
Metropolitan	3,891
Non Metropolitan	3,050
Median Income:	
All Families	3,109
Metropolitan	3,361
Non Metropolitan	2,625
Major Source of Income: Wages and Salaries	
All Families	3,311
Metropolitan	3,489
Non Metropolitan	2,947

2. INDIVIDUALS

Average Income:	
All Individuals	2,289
Metropolitan	2,482
Non Metropolitan	1,997
Major Source of Income: Wages and Salaries:	
All Individuals	2,443
Metropolitan	2,600
Non Metropolitan	2,177
Median Income:	
All Individuals	2,093
Metropolitan	2,286
Non Metropolitan	1,756
Major Source of Income: Wages and Salaries:	
All Individuals	2,344
Metropolitan	2,479
Non Metropolitan	2,111

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada, by size, 1951

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES BY INCOME GROUP IN ONTARIO, 1951.

	Under \$ 500	\$ 500- \$ 999	\$ 1,000- \$ 1,444	\$ 1,500- \$ 1,999	\$ 2,000- \$ 2,499	\$ 2,500- \$ 2,999	\$ 3,000- \$ 3,999	\$ 4,000- \$ 4,999	\$ 5,000- \$ 9,999	Over \$ 10,000	Total
1. INDIVIDUALS											
Ontario	16.6	11.0	8.9	11.1	12.8	10.9	17.2	6.4	4.1	0.9	100.0
Metropolitan	13.8	9.0	8.5	11.3	12.9	12.1	19.1	7.9	4.1	1.2	100.0
Non Metropolitan	20.8	14.1	9.6	10.7	12.6	9.0	14.6	4.1	4.0	0.7	100.0
2. FAMILIES											
Ontario	6.5	6.9	6.4	7.3	9.5	10.9	22.7	11.9	15.9	1.9	100.0
Metropolitan	4.9	5.6	5.0	6.6	8.4	11.0	23.5	13.3	19.2	2.4	100.0
Non Metropolitan	9.5	9.3	8.7	8.5	11.3	10.7	21.2	9.6	10.0	1.2	100.0

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada, by size, 1951

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN ONTARIO BY AMOUNT
OF EARNINGS DURING TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD PRIOR TO JUNE 2, 1951
REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Under	\$500-	\$1,000-	\$1,500-	\$2,000-	\$2,500	\$3,000-	\$4,000	Median
	\$500	\$999	\$1,499	\$1,999	\$2,499	\$2,999	\$3,999	+	Earnings
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	\$
1. METROPOLITAN	6.8	6.7	12.1	18.3	21.7	15.1	12.1	7.2	2,140
Halton	10.1	7.8	11.9	16.1	21.0	13.2	10.8	9.1	2,100
Peel	9.4	8.7	12.6	16.3	20.3	14.4	11.4	6.9	2,070
York	6.6	6.6	12.1	18.4	21.9	15.1	12.2	7.1	2,140
2. BURLINGTON	8.1	6.6	11.8	15.8	22.1	18.0	13.1	4.5	2,170
Brant	9.0	8.0	13.1	16.7	24.8	15.9	9.2	3.3	2,060
Wentworth	7.9	6.3	11.5	15.5	21.5	18.4	14.1	4.8	2,200
3. NIAGARA	9.0	7.0	10.0	13.3	19.9	20.9	15.5	4.4	2,270
Lincoln	8.8	7.8	11.0	14.3	20.2	18.8	14.4	4.7	2,200
Welland	9.1	6.5	9.3	12.6	19.7	22.3	16.3	4.2	2,320
4. LAKE ERIE	15.5	16.1	19.6	18.7	17.7	6.8	4.0	1.6	1,470
Haldimand	11.8	11.3	16.6	21.5	23.7	8.8	4.7	1.6	1,740
Norfolk	17.4	18.6	21.1	17.3	14.5	5.8	3.7	1.6	1,330
5. UPPER THAMES	10.6	9.4	14.8	18.6	21.0	12.4	8.9	4.3	1,910
Elgin	13.4	12.9	16.4	16.7	16.7	10.2	9.2	4.5	1,720
Middlesex	9.5	7.9	13.8	18.7	21.7	13.6	9.9	4.9	2,020
Oxford	11.6	11.0	16.5	20.1	23.7	10.4	4.7	2.0	1,750
6. BORDER	9.0	7.4	10.4	13.4	21.0	20.8	13.3	4.7	2,230
Essex	8.2	6.7	9.4	12.2	21.0	22.5	14.8	5.2	2,320
Kent	12.0	10.1	14.0	17.9	20.8	14.4	8.0	2.8	1,890
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	10.1	8.3	10.5	13.8	18.6	17.7	16.0	5.0	2,200
Lambton	10.1	8.3	10.5	13.8	18.6	17.7	16.0	5.0	2,200
8. UPPER GRAND R.	10.0	8.8	15.3	19.6	23.3	13.3	6.6	3.1	1,910
Perth	13.4	10.9	15.9	17.5	20.8	13.5	5.7	2.3	1,780
Waterloo	8.4	7.6	15.0	20.2	24.2	14.3	6.9	3.4	1,970
Wellington	11.7	10.6	15.7	19.4	22.1	10.7	6.7	3.1	1,810
9. BLUE WATER	13.4	14.1	19.5	21.6	17.5	7.3	4.6	2.0	1,570
Bruce	15.4	19.3	20.8	23.2	13.4	4.2	2.5	1.2	1,370
Dufferin	20.4	19.1	19.8	20.0	10.2	5.4	3.9	1.2	1,270
Grey	13.9	13.1	18.7	22.2	18.4	7.4	4.4	1.9	1,600
Huron	12.7	14.8	20.7	20.8	17.5	6.7	5.0	1.8	1,540
Simcoe	12.3	12.7	19.2	21.2	18.8	8.4	5.1	2.3	1,640
10. KAWARTHNA	10.0	9.6	12.5	16.7	19.8	15.8	12.5	3.1	2,030
Durham	10.8	11.1	13.1	15.9	20.0	15.9	10.8	2.4	1,970
Ontario	7.9	7.8	10.5	14.0	18.6	19.2	18.2	3.8	2,260
Peterborough	9.5	8.0	11.8	17.3	22.6	16.8	10.5	3.5	2,080
Victoria	13.6	14.5	19.4	22.0	16.0	7.1	5.7	1.7	1,560
Northumberland	15.8	14.5	15.6	21.9	19.4	7.3	3.8	1.7	1,590
11. QUINTE	12.3	12.4	17.3	18.8	19.0	9.8	6.9	3.5	1,710
Frontenac	12.3	10.7	16.0	18.6	20.0	11.1	7.2	4.1	1,800
Hastings	11.1	11.9	17.0	18.7	19.9	9.9	7.9	3.6	1,770
Lennox and									
Addington	15.9	18.5	19.1	20.4	15.7	5.7	3.3	1.4	1,410
Prince Edward	14.6	18.1	23.6	19.3	12.8	6.1	3.7	1.8	1,370

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS (Cont'd.)

	Under \$500	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000 +	Median Earnings
12. U. ST LAWRENCE	13.0	13.7	15.6	19.9	17.9	11.2	6.5	2.2	1,690
Dundas	19.0	18.7	19.6	21.4	12.7	4.3	3.0	1.3	1,310
Glengarry	21.2	26.4	21.6	15.6	8.9	3.5	2.1	0.7	1,060
Grenville	13.2	16.6	18.6	20.6	16.6	8.3	4.7	1.4	1,540
Leeds	12.6	14.3	16.6	19.5	18.9	9.4	6.0	2.7	1,670
Stormont	10.7	9.3	12.0	20.3	20.3	16.0	8.8	2.6	1,940
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	9.1	10.1	15.1	19.9	18.7	10.7	9.5	6.9	1,890
Carleton	7.9	8.3	13.1	19.1	19.8	11.9	11.1	8.8	2,040
Lanark	12.4	14.9	18.1	20.8	16.6	7.3	7.1	2.8	1,610
Prescott	13.8	17.3	19.0	18.1	11.5	12.5	6.8	1.0	1,500
Renfrew	11.3	13.9	21.2	22.6	16.8	7.0	4.8	2.4	1,580
Russell	15.2	17.2	24.9	24.5	12.0	3.9	1.8	0.5	1,350
14. HIGHLANDS	12.8	13.4	18.5	19.4	17.0	9.1	7.0	2.8	1,640
Haliburton	14.0	16.8	22.5	25.0	14.9	3.8	2.3	0.7	1,430
Muskoka	13.4	15.3	23.3	22.6	13.5	5.3	4.9	1.7	1,460
Nipissing	11.0	10.9	15.5	17.2	19.0	12.3	9.7	4.4	1,870
Parry Sound	16.0	16.1	19.5	19.1	16.6	7.1	4.5	1.1	1,460
15. CLAY BELT	9.2	9.1	11.4	14.6	23.0	16.6	11.8	4.3	2,120
Cochrane	8.5	8.7	11.9	14.4	22.8	16.2	12.9	4.6	2,140
Timiskaming	10.5	9.7	10.6	14.8	23.7	17.3	9.7	3.7	2,090
16. NICKEL RANGE	7.8	7.6	9.8	11.3	15.6	20.4	22.6	4.9	2,430
Manitoulin	20.9	22.6	19.5	16.3	12.1	4.3	3.1	1.2	1,170
Sudbury	7.1	6.8	9.3	11.0	15.8	21.3	23.6	5.1	2,500
17. SAULT	9.1	9.7	11.0	11.9	19.4	19.2	14.9	4.8	2,210
Algoma	9.1	9.7	11.0	11.9	19.4	19.2	14.9	4.8	2,210
18. LAKEHEAD	9.2	9.9	12.6	14.5	21.6	14.8	13.2	4.2	2,090
Kenora(1)	10.5	10.5	12.1	15.2	20.5	13.6	13.5	4.1	2,040
Rainy River	11.3	11.1	11.6	12.9	17.3	16.0	15.6	4.2	2,090
Thunder Bay	8.5	9.5	13.0	14.6	22.6	14.8	12.7	4.3	2,100
TOTAL	8.9	8.5	13.1	17.3	20.7	14.9	11.4	5.2	2,050

(1) Includes Patricia Portion.

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; 1951 Census of Canada

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN ONTARIO BY AMOUNT
OF EARNINGS DURING TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD PRIOR TO JUNE 2, 1951
CENTRES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	Under \$500	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$2,500-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	Median Earnings
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	\$
1. METROPOLITAN									
Brampton	8.7	8.3	13.7	15.7	24.0	14.5	10.6	4.5	2,080
Forest Hill	10.9	16.1	8.6	10.4	9.7	8.6	9.6	26.1	2,210
Leaside	7.2	3.7	5.8	11.5	13.1	11.3	19.1	28.3	2,880
Long Branch	6.6	6.2	10.2	15.5	21.4	17.7	16.9	5.5	2,270
Mimico	4.1	5.4	8.7	15.5	20.2	20.3	17.6	8.2	2,400
Newmarket	8.3	7.8	13.3	20.8	27.4	11.2	7.3	3.9	2,000
New Toronto	6.5	5.2	9.3	16.0	20.9	20.9	17.6	3.6	2,310
Oakville	7.3	6.1	11.2	14.7	20.5	13.7	12.5	14.0	2,260
Swansea	6.4	5.0	8.7	14.9	17.6	15.6	15.3	16.5	2,430
Toronto	6.8	7.1	13.7	20.4	23.1	14.1	9.8	5.0	2,430
Weston	5.5	4.6	9.1	15.7	19.9	17.2	17.5	10.5	2,380
2. BURLINGTON									
Brantford	8.7	7.2	12.8	16.6	25.1	16.5	9.8	3.3	2,090
Burlington	10.0	5.2	10.5	12.4	16.0	14.6	16.0	15.3	2,370
Dundas	7.0	6.3	11.7	15.7	18.6	19.0	16.7	5.0	2,250
Hamilton	7.5	6.2	11.5	15.8	21.8	18.7	13.9	4.6	2,210
Paris	7.6	8.7	13.9	22.3	24.0	13.8	6.8	2.9	1,940
3. NIAGARA									
Fort Erie	7.0	6.6	9.1	11.0	20.4	22.5	18.4	5.0	2,400
Niagara Falls	10.8	7.4	11.2	13.1	19.2	18.5	15.2	4.6	2,200
Pt. Colborne	8.4	7.2	7.8	11.0	16.0	25.1	20.1	4.4	2,490
St. Catharines	6.4	6.2	9.7	14.0	20.3	21.2	16.0	6.2	2,340
Thorold	9.3	6.6	8.3	11.9	19.8	22.0	17.4	4.7	2,350
Welland	4.8	3.6	9.0	15.1	20.2	25.5	16.5	5.3	2,430
4. LAKE ERIE									
Simcoe	13.2	10.5	15.6	19.4	20.5	9.9	7.1	3.8	1,780
5. UPPER THAMES									
Ingersoll	6.7	6.2	13.5	18.4	32.1	15.2	5.6	2.3	2,080
London	8.5	6.8	13.7	19.0	22.2	14.2	10.5	5.1	2,050
St. Thomas	9.3	8.2	13.1	15.8	17.7	13.9	14.4	7.6	2,100
Tillsonburg	8.8	9.3	19.0	19.2	22.7	11.3	7.0	2.7	1,840
Woodstock	9.6	7.5	15.2	22.1	24.5	12.2	6.0	2.9	1,900
6. BORDER									
Chatham	9.6	7.9	11.8	16.3	20.6	18.2	11.0	4.6	2,110
Leamington	11.8	9.6	16.2	21.9	22.5	9.8	6.4	1.8	1,780
Riverside	4.3	4.3	6.0	8.6	18.4	25.4	19.7	13.3	2,670
Wallaceburg	10.1	7.0	9.4	16.6	21.2	21.6	11.3	2.8	2,160
Windsor	7.5	6.1	8.8	11.9	20.7	23.4	16.0	5.6	2,380
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER									
Sarnia	8.3	6.2	8.7	12.8	17.8	20.2	19.7	6.3	2,390
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER									
Galt	6.8	6.3	14.1	20.0	26.3	15.4	7.3	3.8	2,170
Guelph	8.8	8.0	15.5	20.2	25.3	11.4	7.2	3.6	1,940
Kitchener	7.8	6.8	15.6	19.9	23.2	15.2	7.6	3.9	2,000
Preston	7.4	5.8	14.5	21.2	26.1	14.9	7.4	2.7	2,020
Stratford	8.6	6.2	13.2	16.4	24.0	20.5	7.8	3.3	2,120
Waterloo	7.4	6.3	12.6	20.0	25.4	14.8	8.6	4.9	2,070

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS (Cont'd.)

	Under \$500 \$500	\$500- \$999 %	\$1,000- \$1,499 %	\$1,500- \$1,999 %	\$2,000- \$2,499 %	\$2,500- \$2,999 %	\$3,000- \$3,999 %	\$4,000 + %	Median Earnings \$
9. BLUE WATER									
Barrie	8.9	7.4	13.6	20.1	20.7	14.2	10.8	4.3	2,000
Collingwood	10.0	12.4	14.5	22.1	25.6	8.7	4.3	2.4	1,800
Midland	13.2	10.9	18.7	19.3	19.1	10.0	6.3	2.5	1,690
Orillia	9.8	8.4	18.5	23.5	22.0	8.9	5.6	3.3	1,780
Owen Sound	11.3	9.0	17.7	21.4	20.4	10.4	6.7	3.1	1,780
10. KAWARTHIA									
Bowmanville	8.4	6.5	10.1	12.0	21.3	24.0	15.1	2.6	2,310
Cobourg	10.6	10.1	13.6	20.9	24.1	11.8	5.7	3.2	1,880
Lindsay	8.6	10.3	17.5	22.7	20.3	9.3	8.4	2.9	1,800
Oshawa	6.3	5.5	8.5	12.1	18.2	22.0	23.1	4.3	2,480
Peterborough	8.4	5.9	10.6	17.4	23.0	18.6	12.1	4.0	2,170
Port Hope	9.1	7.9	11.5	16.7	22.5	16.8	11.4	4.1	2,100
Whitby	4.8	8.8	13.1	19.5	21.3	18.0	11.4	3.1	2,090
11. QUINTE									
Belleville	10.7	9.2	14.0	17.0	19.9	12.6	11.1	5.5	1,970
Kingston	11.5	8.9	15.3	18.8	20.2	11.8	8.2	5.1	1,880
Trenton	9.0	9.9	13.7	20.0	25.6	9.8	8.6	3.4	1,940
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE									
Brockville	8.9	9.0	15.5	18.2	22.1	13.4	8.7	4.2	1,960
Cornwall	11.1	8.0	12.4	19.3	19.9	15.7	9.9	3.7	1,980
13. OTTAWA VALLEY									
Eastview	4.8	6.9	14.2	23.1	21.6	12.7	10.9	5.7	2,020
Hawkesbury	7.9	10.8	14.9	16.9	13.5	23.0	11.8	1.2	1,990
Ottawa	7.7	7.9	12.8	18.9	20.1	12.1	11.4	9.1	2,070
Pembroke	11.3	12.0	19.3	26.4	19.1	6.8	3.7	1.4	1,640
Perth	8.6	15.4	21.7	25.6	16.4	4.4	5.1	2.8	1,580
Renfrew	11.5	11.7	19.0	25.6	20.2	5.9	4.1	2.0	1,650
Smiths Falls	8.9	9.6	12.5	14.2	20.6	13.2	15.2	5.8	2,120
14. HIGHLANDS									
North Bay	9.6	7.5	12.4	15.4	20.0	14.5	13.6	7.0	2,130
Parry Sound	14.4	13.8	13.8	16.7	21.4	11.0	7.3	1.6	1,740
15. CLAY BELT									
Timmins	9.6	7.4	9.8	12.7	26.7	17.9	12.6	3.3	2,200
16. NICKEL RANGE									
Sudbury	7.0	6.2	9.0	10.4	17.7	23.9	21.3	4.5	2,490
17. SAULT									
Sault Ste. Marie	7.1	6.9	8.3	9.5	20.1	24.0	18.1	6.0	2,450
18. LAKEHEAD									
Fort Frances	9.1	9.4	10.4	12.4	18.7	18.9	15.9	5.2	2,230
Fort William	7.2	7.8	12.3	14.6	24.0	16.1	13.6	4.4	2,170
Kenora	7.7	8.2	10.3	13.5	21.5	13.7	17.9	7.2	2,240
Port Arthur	8.8	8.9	11.6	14.4	24.1	15.9	12.0	4.3	2,130

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; 1951 Census of Canada

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNER FAMILIES BY
EARNINGS OF HEAD OF FAMILY DURING TWELVE-MONTH
PERIOD PRIOR TO JUNE 2, 1951

	REGIONS AND COUNTIES								Median Earnings \$
	Under \$1,000 %	\$1,000- \$1,999 %	\$2,000- \$2,499 %	\$2,500- \$2,999 %	\$3,000- \$3,999 %	\$4,000- \$5,999 %	\$6,000 +		
1. METROPOLITAN	4.3	14.9	24.8	22.4	20.3	9.0	4.3	2,630	
Halton	5.3	17.0	24.8	19.8	17.2	9.8	6.1	2,570	
Peel	5.9	17.4	25.0	21.1	18.6	7.9	4.1	2,540	
York	4.2	14.8	24.8	22.5	20.5	9.0	4.2	2,640	
2. BURLINGTON	4.3	14.1	26.0	26.6	21.2	6.0	1.8	2,610	
Brant	4.6	16.8	33.1	24.6	15.1	4.1	1.7	2,430	
Wentworth	4.2	13.5	24.2	27.0	22.8	6.4	1.9	2,650	
3. NIAGARA	4.8	12.9	22.2	29.0	23.8	5.7	1.6	2,670	
Lincoln	5.4	15.0	22.8	26.7	22.3	5.9	1.9	2,630	
Welland	4.5	11.5	21.8	30.5	24.8	5.5	1.4	2,700	
4. LAKE ERIE	14.5	37.5	26.6	11.3	7.2	2.3	0.6	1,950	
Haldimand	9.3	33.3	32.8	13.9	7.9	2.4	0.4	2,110	
Norfolk	17.5	39.9	23.1	9.8	6.7	2.3	0.7	1,810	
5. UPPER THAMES	6.4	22.4	28.4	19.9	15.0	6.1	1.8	2,370	
Elgin	9.7	26.7	23.2	16.5	15.9	7.2	0.8	2,290	
Middlesex	5.2	19.1	28.2	21.6	16.8	6.8	2.3	2,460	
Oxford	7.5	29.6	34.0	17.1	8.0	2.8	1.0	2,190	
6. BORDER	4.9	14.4	23.8	28.6	20.5	6.0	1.8	2,620	
Essex	4.1	11.8	23.0	30.4	22.2	6.5	2.0	2,680	
Kent	7.7	24.7	27.2	21.9	13.6	3.7	1.2	2,320	
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	5.9	15.0	20.9	24.8	25.3	6.7	1.4	2,670	
Lambton	5.9	15.0	20.9	24.8	25.3	6.7	1.4	2,670	
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	5.5	21.8	32.5	22.4	11.9	4.3	1.6	2,350	
Perth	8.1	25.0	30.2	22.4	9.9	3.5	0.9	2,280	
Waterloo	4.0	19.8	33.5	24.0	12.4	4.4	1.9	2,390	
Wellington	7.3	24.8	31.7	18.2	12.0	4.6	1.4	2,280	
9. BLUE WATER	12.1	37.3	26.9	12.1	7.9	3.0	0.7	2,000	
Bruce	15.9	47.6	22.6	7.1	4.3	1.9	0.6	1,720	
Dufferin	21.1	41.0	17.7	9.9	7.8	2.3	0.2	1,700	
Grey	11.3	37.4	28.0	12.2	7.6	2.8	0.7	2,020	
Huron	12.5	36.3	27.9	11.2	8.4	3.2	0.5	2,020	
Simcoe	10.7	34.8	27.8	13.7	8.7	3.4	0.9	2,080	
10. KAWARTHNA	7.3	20.3	23.9	23.1	20.0	4.4	1.0	2,470	
Durham	9.0	20.9	25.1	23.5	17.5	3.1	0.9	2,400	
Ontario	5.3	14.1	19.9	26.2	28.0	5.3	1.2	2,700	
Peterborough	5.7	17.3	27.6	26.0	17.3	4.8	1.3	2,490	
Victoria	12.1	39.0	24.1	11.5	10.0	2.7	0.6	1,970	
Northumberland	13.6	37.3	28.5	11.4	6.2	2.5	0.5	1,980	
11. QUINTE	10.0	29.6	27.3	15.3	11.5	5.0	1.3	2,190	
Frontenac	8.1	26.4	28.5	17.3	12.2	5.8	1.7	2,270	
Hastings	9.1	28.0	28.2	15.6	12.8	5.2	1.1	2,230	
Lennox and Addington	18.8	41.6	23.0	8.7	5.5	1.9	0.5	1,750	
Prince Edward	15.8	43.2	20.6	10.4	6.6	2.8	0.6	1,790	

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNER FAMILIES (Cont'd.)

	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- \$1,999		\$2,000- \$2,499		\$2,500- \$2,999		\$3,000- \$3,999		\$4,000- \$5,999		\$6,000 +		Median Earnings \$
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	11.3	29.5	25.8	18.4	11.1	3.0	0.9	2,180						
Dundas	20.6	42.7	20.6	7.8	5.7	2.2	0.4	1,690						
Glengarry	29.6	45.3	13.9	5.9	3.9	1.4	-	1,450						
Grenville	13.1	37.7	25.3	13.9	7.7	1.8	0.5	1,980						
Leeds	11.3	31.4	27.3	14.9	10.2	3.7	1.2	2,130						
Stormont	6.5	21.2	27.7	25.7	14.6	3.3	1.0	2,400						
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	6.2	26.5	23.4	15.4	15.7	9.5	3.3	2,370						
Carleton	4.5	21.1	23.0	16.7	18.4	12.0	4.3	2,540						
Lanark	9.8	36.4	24.9	12.0	12.0	4.3	0.6	2,080						
Prescott	13.1	36.8	16.4	20.6	11.5	1.3	0.3	2,000						
Renfrew	9.3	41.4	25.9	11.0	8.0	3.6	0.8	1,980						
Russell	17.9	53.3	19.3	6.2	2.5	0.6	0.2	1,600						
14. HIGHLANDS	11.6	36.1	22.7	13.7	11.2	3.9	0.8	2,050						
Haliburton	16.7	53.0	20.3	5.7	3.1	1.1	0.1	1,630						
Muskoka	15.5	47.5	18.6	7.8	7.6	2.7	0.3	1,730						
Nipissing	7.4	25.6	24.6	19.1	15.9	6.1	1.3	2,350						
Parry Sound	15.3	41.8	23.6	10.7	6.9	1.4	0.3	1,830						
15. CLAY BELT	5.6	16.3	28.1	24.1	18.6	5.6	1.7	2,500						
Cochrane	5.0	15.8	27.1	23.6	20.6	6.1	1.8	2,540						
Timiskaming	6.8	17.3	29.5	25.0	15.1	4.8	1.5	2,440						
16. NICKEL RANGE	5.0	11.0	15.6	25.7	34.4	7.0	1.3	2,860						
Manitoulin	31.3	38.2	17.7	6.1	4.6	1.7	0.4	1,490						
Sudbury	3.7	9.7	15.5	26.7	35.7	7.3	1.4	2,900						
17. SAULT	4.7	13.1	22.8	27.0	24.0	7.1	1.3	2,670						
Algoma	4.7	13.1	22.8	27.0	24.0	7.1	1.3	2,670						
18. LAKEHEAD	5.7	17.2	27.1	21.0	21.4	6.3	1.3	2,500						
Kenora(1)	6.6	17.5	26.0	20.0	22.2	6.6	1.1	2,500						
Rainy River	8.1	18.3	22.2	21.5	23.1	6.1	0.7	2,530						
Thunder Bay	5.1	16.9	28.0	21.3	20.9	6.3	1.5	2,500						
TOTAL	5.8	18.9	25.2	22.1	18.7	6.8	2.5	2,500						

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; 1951 Census of Canada.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNER FAMILIES BY
EARNINGS OF HEAD OF FAMILY DURING TWELVE-MONTH
PERIOD PRIOR TO JUNE 2, 1951

CENTRES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	Under \$1,000 %	\$1,000- \$1,999 %	\$2,000- \$2,499 %	\$2,500- \$2,999 %	\$3,000- \$3,999 %	\$4,000- \$5,999 %	\$6,000 + %	Median Earnings \$
1. METROPOLITAN								
Brampton	6.1	15.1	30.5	21.6	18.5	6.5	1.7	2,470
Forest Hill	5.6	5.1	8.4	9.9	15.4	21.0	34.6	4,270
Leaside	2.1	4.8	9.1	12.8	27.3	29.9	14.0	3,790
Long Branch	3.0	11.8	24.3	25.5	26.4	7.5	1.5	2,610
Mimico	3.2	7.9	19.8	27.4	28.1	10.4	3.2	2,850
Newmarket	4.1	20.8	38.6	17.9	11.7	5.3	1.6	2,330
New Toronto	3.2	9.1	21.7	29.6	29.2	6.4	0.8	2,770
Oakville	3.7	12.6	20.2	19.0	19.6	14.4	10.5	2,860
Swansea	3.2	8.0	15.4	21.3	23.8	18.8	9.5	3,090
Toronto	5.0	18.1	27.9	22.0	17.1	6.6	3.3	2,480
Weston	2.7	8.5	18.6	22.6	28.4	16.0	3.2	2,950
2. BURLINGTON								
Brantford	4.0	15.3	33.0	25.8	16.0	4.1	1.8	2,470
Burlington	2.3	10.2	16.8	20.5	24.6	17.7	7.9	3,010
Dundas	2.9	13.5	20.4	28.3	26.7	6.3	1.9	2,730
Hamilton	3.9	13.1	24.4	27.7	22.8	6.3	1.8	2,660
Paris	4.1	21.0	35.8	21.9	11.8	3.7	1.7	2,350
3. NIAGARA								
Fort Erie	4.4	9.7	22.1	29.4	26.9	6.4	1.1	2,730
Niagara Falls	5.0	12.3	22.1	27.6	24.9	6.5	1.6	2,690
Port Colbourne	3.5	8.0	17.3	33.5	30.5	5.7	1.5	2,820
St. Catharines	3.4	10.9	21.4	29.2	24.5	7.6	3.0	2,740
Thorold	4.1	9.8	20.2	30.9	26.7	6.6	1.7	2,760
Welland	2.1	9.0	19.9	34.2	25.9	6.4	2.5	2,780
4. LAKE ERIE								
Simcoe	8.9	26.0	30.1	15.2	12.8	5.7	1.3	2,250
5. UPPER THAMES								
Ingersoll	3.9	16.9	42.0	24.1	9.1	3.5	0.5	2,350
London	4.2	17.1	28.6	22.6	17.9	7.3	2.3	2,500
St. Thomas	5.1	17.6	21.9	20.5	22.7	11.2	1.0	2,630
Tillsonburg	5.2	29.8	32.3	16.8	11.1	4.4	0.4	2,230
Woodstock	4.5	26.6	33.5	19.9	10.2	3.6	1.7	2,280
6. BORDER								
Chatham	3.9	15.9	25.2	27.9	18.9	6.3	1.9	2,590
Leamington	8.3	31.2	31.8	15.2	10.5	2.5	0.5	2,170
Riverside	1.4	4.1	16.4	31.1	27.3	13.5	6.2	2,950
Wallaceburg	4.1	14.9	26.4	30.2	19.5	3.8	1.1	2,580
Windsor	3.4	9.6	21.6	31.4	24.5	7.2	2.3	2,750
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER								
Sarnia	3.4	10.0	18.4	27.4	30.8	8.1	1.9	2,830
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER								
Galt	3.2	19.4	34.6	24.1	12.0	4.9	1.8	2,400
Guelph	4.7	21.3	34.8	19.3	12.8	5.3	1.8	2,340
Kitchener	3.1	17.8	31.7	25.9	13.9	5.3	2.3	2,460
Preston	2.8	19.0	35.8	23.6	13.9	3.9	1.0	2,390
Stratford	3.4	16.4	31.1	31.0	12.3	4.6	1.2	2,490
Waterloo	3.3	15.0	33.9	23.7	15.2	5.4	3.5	2,470

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNER FAMILIES (Cont'd.)

		Under \$1,000 \$1,000	\$1,000- \$1,999 %	\$2,000- \$2,499 %	\$2,500- \$2,999 %	\$3,000- \$3,999 %	\$4,000- \$5,999 %	\$6,000 + %	Median Earnings \$
9. BLUE WATER									
Barrie	4.6	23.2	27.2	21.1	16.9	5.6	1.4	2,410	
Collingwood	8.1	32.2	35.6	13.6	6.5	3.2	0.8	2,140	
Midland	9.6	33.9	26.7	15.4	10.1	3.8	0.5	2,120	
Orillia	6.3	34.8	30.6	13.7	8.9	4.0	1.7	2,150	
Owen Sound	7.3	30.0	30.0	16.2	11.1	4.1	1.3	2,210	
10. KAWARTHA									
Bowmanville	5.0	9.3	24.7	33.5	23.1	3.8	0.6	2,660	
Cobourg	6.0	25.3	34.2	19.5	9.3	5.0	0.7	2,270	
Lindsay	5.2	31.2	29.5	14.4	14.4	4.2	1.1	2,230	
Oshawa	2.9	8.4	16.8	29.2	35.2	6.1	1.4	2,880	
Peterborough	3.6	13.4	27.0	29.0	20.0	5.5	1.5	2,600	
Port Hope	5.1	16.5	28.8	24.8	18.3	4.9	1.6	2,490	
Whitby	4.6	20.6	25.7	25.8	18.2	4.1	1.0	2,480	
11. QUINTRE									
Belleville	5.9	19.1	26.2	20.4	18.6	7.9	1.9	2,480	
Kingston	5.6	24.1	27.9	18.5	14.2	7.5	2.2	2,360	
Trenton	5.4	28.0	35.0	13.4	12.9	4.7	0.6	2,240	
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE									
Brockville	5.7	21.2	30.3	20.7	14.6	5.5	2.0	2,380	
Cornwall	5.0	18.7	27.3	25.3	17.2	4.9	1.6	2,480	
13. OTTAWA VALLEY									
Eastview	2.7	26.3	27.4	18.0	16.6	8.2	0.8	2,380	
Hawkesbury	4.0	24.2	16.8	34.9	18.2	1.5	0.4	2,570	
Ottawa	4.3	20.2	22.7	16.9	18.8	12.6	4.5	2,580	
Pembroke	5.6	45.6	29.3	11.1	5.8	2.1	0.5	1,100	
Perth	6.5	43.3	27.7	7.5	9.3	4.2	1.5	2,000	
Renfrew	7.2	41.2	31.2	9.8	7.0	3.1	0.5	2,030	
Smiths Falls	3.9	18.9	26.2	19.4	22.8	8.2	0.6	2,530	
14. HIGHLANDS									
North Bay	4.0	17.2	23.7	21.7	21.7	9.6	2.1	2,620	
Parry Sound	8.2	29.6	30.4	17.4	11.8	2.4	0.2	2,200	
15. CLAY BELT									
Timmins	3.7	14.4	32.3	25.1	19.5	4.2	0.8	2,490	
16. NICKEL RANGE									
Sudbury	3.1	8.6	17.6	30.5	32.3	6.6	1.3	2,840	
17. SAULT									
Sault Ste. Marie	2.5	7.5	21.3	31.1	27.5	8.2	1.9	2,800	
18. LAKEHEAD									
Fort Frances	4.5	15.3	22.8	25.4	23.8	7.4	0.8	2,650	
Fort William	4.2	16.1	29.8	22.1	20.7	5.8	1.3	2,500	
Kenora	4.6	12.9	26.3	19.1	25.8	9.9	1.4	2,660	
Port Arthur	5.4	17.6	30.0	22.0	18.1	5.3	1.6	2,450	

PRICESConsumer Prices

Consumer prices in Canada as shown by the Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100) increased from 1946 to 1952 by 50 percent, declined slightly in 1953 and rose again to approximately the 1952 level during 1954. Food prices rose 67 percent from 1946 to the peak in 1951 and since that time to 1954 have declined about 4 percent. Shelter and household operation costs both reached peaks in 1954, 37.8 percent and 52.1 percent respectively, above the 1946 level. Clothing costs increased from 1946 to 1952 by 61.6 percent and have since dropped by about 2 percent.

The tables below show the consumer price index for Canada from 1946 to 1954 in the form of twelve-month averages with monthly indexes for the years 1953 and 1954. Indexes for Toronto and Ottawa, the only two Ontario cities for which information is available are shown for the period 1949-1954.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES, CANADA:
1946-1954 (1949 = 100)

Year	Total	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
1946	77.5	70.0	91.8	69.2	77.2	88.7
1947	84.8	79.5	95.1	78.9	86.2	91.6
1948	97.0	97.5	98.3	95.6	96.8	96.5
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
1950	102.9	102.6	106.2	99.7	102.4	103.1
1951	113.7	117.0	114.4	109.8	113.1	111.5
1952	116.5	116.8	120.2	111.8	116.2	116.0
1953	115.5	112.6	123.6	110.1	117.0	115.8
1954	116.2	112.2	126.5	109.4	117.4	117.4
<u>1953</u>						
Jan.	115.7	113.5	122.3	109.7	116.5	116.7
Feb.	115.5	112.7	122.5	109.6	116.6	116.7
Mar.	114.8	111.6	122.5	109.7	116.7	115.2
Apr.	114.6	110.9	122.7	109.7	116.9	115.0
May	114.4	110.1	122.9	110.1	116.6	115.1
June	114.9	111.4	123.6	110.1	116.6	115.1
July	115.4	112.7	123.9	110.3	117.0	115.2
Aug.	115.7	112.8	124.1	110.4	117.2	115.8
Sept.	116.2	114.0	124.2	110.4	117.4	115.9
Oct.	116.7	115.5	124.5	110.3	117.5	116.0
Nov.	116.2	113.4	125.0	110.3	117.4	116.3
Dec.	115.8	112.1	125.2	110.2	117.4	116.3
<u>1954</u>						
Jan.	115.7	111.6	125.4	110.1	117.5	116.4
Feb.	115.7	111.7	125.4	110.0	117.5	116.5
Mar.	115.5	110.7	125.6	109.8	117.6	116.6
Apr.	115.6	110.4	125.6	109.9	118.1	117.2
May	115.5	110.2	125.8	109.9	117.3	117.5
June	116.1	112.0	126.4	109.7	117.1	117.5
July	116.2	112.1	126.6	109.6	117.2	117.6
Aug.	117.0	114.4	127.0	109.6	117.2	117.7
Sept.	116.8	113.8	127.2	109.5	117.2	117.6
Oct.	116.8	113.8	127.4	108.4	117.3	117.9
Nov.	116.8	113.4	127.9	108.2	117.2	118.2
Dec.	116.6	112.6	128.2	108.1	117.1	118.2

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Prices and Price Indexes

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES, TORONTO AND OTTAWA
1949-1954 (1949 = 100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Shelter</u>	<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Household Operation</u>	<u>Other Commodities and Services</u>
<u>T O R O N T O</u>						
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	104.1	103.9	111.8	99.1	102.8	102.6
1951	115.4	118.1	119.7	110.8	115.7	109.7
1952	117.5	115.5	127.9	114.4	117.7	114.9
1953	116.8	110.6	134.2	112.9	117.8	116.2
1954	118.3	110.7	140.8	111.5	116.9	118.6
<u>1954</u>						
Jan.	117.7	110.2	137.9	112.6	117.8	117.5
Feb.	117.6	110.0	138.1	112.4	117.7	117.6
Mar.	117.4	108.9	138.2	112.2	117.8	117.7
Apr.	117.7	108.9	138.9	112.1	118.2	118.4
May	117.7	109.1	139.8	111.9	116.9	118.6
June	118.2	110.9	140.6	111.4	116.4	118.6
July	118.8	112.0	141.0	111.4	116.4	119.0
Aug.	119.0	112.8	141.6	111.4	116.5	119.0
Sept.	118.8	111.6	142.0	111.4	116.3	119.0
Oct.	118.9	111.9	142.5	110.5	116.5	119.1
Nov.	118.9	111.2	143.7	110.4	116.1	119.4
Dec.	118.8	110.5	144.7	110.4	116.0	119.4
<u>O T T A W A</u>						
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	103.1	103.6	108.6	99.1	102.5	101.6
1951	115.3	119.4	115.0	110.8	114.8	110.6
1952	116.8	117.5	118.7	114.4	116.0	116.4
1953	115.0	112.1	122.8	113.1	115.8	116.6
1954	116.3	111.3	127.9	112.9	116.3	118.6
<u>1954</u>						
Jan.	115.3	110.3	125.0	113.5	116.4	117.4
Feb.	115.5	110.5	125.6	113.5	116.4	117.5
Mar.	115.3	109.8	126.0	113.4	116.4	117.6
Apr.	115.5	109.3	126.0	113.5	116.8	118.4
May	115.5	109.3	126.2	113.5	116.7	118.6
June	116.1	110.8	127.7	113.5	115.8	118.6
July	116.4	111.4	128.5	113.4	116.0	118.6
Aug.	117.0	113.1	129.0	113.1	115.9	118.8
Sept.	116.9	112.8	129.3	112.9	115.9	118.8
Oct.	117.3	113.8	129.7	111.8	116.4	119.1
Nov.	117.2	112.7	130.9	111.3	116.4	119.6
Dec.	117.0	112.0	131.1	111.3	116.3	119.6

WHOLESALE PRICES

Prices at the wholesale level generally reached postwar peaks in 1951 or approximately a year earlier than was the case with retail consumer prices. The general wholesale price index for 1951 stood at a level 73 percent above 1946. By 1954, however, a drop of 9.7 percent had been recorded. The "industrial materials" component has shown the greatest drop since 1951 (24.5 percent) followed by the "farm products" component (22.1 percent). The categories "raw and partly manufactured" and "fully and chiefly manufactured" declined by 13.9 and 7.5 percent, respectively.

INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA

(1935-39 = 100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>General Wholesale Price Index</u>	<u>Raw and Partly Manufactured</u>	<u>Fully and Chiefly Manufactured</u>	<u>Industrial Materials</u>	<u>Canadian Farm Products</u>
1946	138.9	140.1	138.0	148.6	179.5
1947	163.3	164.3	162.4	187.0	192.2
1948	193.4	196.3	192.4	222.7	232.1
1949	198.3	197.1	199.2	218.0	228.7
1950	211.2	212.8	211.0	244.6	236.7
1951	240.2	237.9	242.4	296.1	268.6
1952	226.0	218.7	230.7	252.6	250.2
1953	220.7	207.0	228.8	232.3	220.9
1954	217.0	204.8	224.2	223.5	209.2
<u>1954</u>					
Jan.	219.8	206.5	227.8	224.1	212.9
Feb.	219.0	205.1	227.3	223.6	212.3
Mar.	218.6	204.3	226.9	222.8	210.2
Apr.	217.9	205.7	225.1	223.9	209.0
May	218.2	207.5	224.5	224.2	213.1
June	217.8	206.7	224.5	223.9	213.1
July	217.4	207.4	223.6	224.2	217.8
Aug.	215.8	204.9	222.3	222.1	207.9
Sept.	215.3	202.9	222.6	221.7	204.1
Oct.	214.3	201.4	221.8	223.3	201.1
Nov.	214.8	202.1	222.2	224.1	203.8
Dec.	215.3	203.4	222.3	224.0	204.7

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Prices and Price Indexes.

